Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	RL	Population Name	breedingRange	nonBreedingRange	Start Year	End Year	Minimum size	maximum size	Estimate quality	Size Notes	Start Year_Trend	End Year_Trend	Trend Code	Trend Quality Code	Trend Notes
Anatidae	Aix galericulata	Mandarin Duck	LC	China (non-bre)	Russian Far East, China, N Korea	China	1998	1998	20,000	20,000	Expert opinion	No information available for a new assessment; the current size estimate was proposed in 1999 (Miyabayashi and Mundkur, 1999). In KR a mean of 2,213 individuals (1,525 to 3,126 in 2016-2020) based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate declining from Rose and Scott (1994).
Anatidae	Aix galericulata	Mandarin Duck	LC	Japan (non-bre)	Japan, S Kuril Is	Japan	1999	1999	40,000	40,000	Census based	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1999 (Miyabayashi and Mundkur, 1999). As per Ministry of the Environment, Japan (2021a) less than 2,000 individuals were counted at selected important sites in 2020/21, in keeping with previous counts of between 1100-2,200 birds (2004/05-2017/18) as per Ministry of the Environment, Japan (2020). A more expansive survey in 2020/21 recorded 29,850 individuals (Ministry of the Environment of the Government of Japan. 2015).	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate stable from Rose and Scott (1994).
Anatidae	Aix galericulata	Mandarin Duck	LC	Korea (non-bre)	E Asia	Korea	2010	2020	5,000	5,000	Expert opinion	They are dispersed in small groups in inland wetlands in KR during the northern wintering season. Considering the number of scattered populations based on the wintering counts are a max. of 2,000, the overall population is estimated to be about 5,000. Based on expert opinion (Hwajung Kim. pers. comm. 2021.	2011	2020	STA	Reasonable	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend with an increasing tendency for 2011-2020 (1.0564), an uncertain trend in the stable range over 3 generations 2003-2020 (1.0463) and a stable trend for 1989-2020 (0.9906). The population trend is also judged as STA based on expert opinion of Jin-Young Park, NIBR (Hwajung Kim. pers. comm. 2021).
Anatidae	Anas acuta	Northern Pintail	LC	E & SE Asia	E Siberia	E & SE Asia S to Thailand	2006	2006	200,000	300,000	Expert opinion	No recent population assessment is available; previous estimate from 2006 (WPE4, Wetlands International, 2006). Max counts in AWC 2016-2020: CN 18,839, TH 976, VN 36 in 2016; MM 5272, MY 1, TW 4,292 in 2017; HK 3,747 in 2018; ID 6, JP 34,216, KP 218, KR 12,484, PH 679, in 2020.	2011	2020	STA/INC?	Poor	The IWC analysis reports a moderate increasing trend for 2011-2020 (1.0797), a decreasing trend for 1989-2020 (0.981) and stable over 3 generations 2001-2020 (0.9948). Occasional but inconsistent count numbers from inland CN suggests the monitoring of this population is inadequate. In HK a recent 68% decline 2008-2017 and a long term decline of 90% between 1998–2017 (Sung et al., 2021), with an increase and stable trend in two of five sectors along the wider CN coast between 2012-2019 (Choi et al., 2020). In JP a decline was recorded between 2004-2017 (Ministry of the Environment, 2021).
Anatidae	Anas crecca	Common Teal	LC	crecca, E & SE Asia (non-bre)	E Siberia, NE China	E & SE Asia	1992	1997	600,000	1,000,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 2002 (Wetlands International, 2002). Mean 17,526 (range from 12,855 to 21,576 in 2016-2020) in KR, based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR. Between 11,988-52,551 reported in the AWC from 2016-2020 in JP.	2011	2021	STA	Poor	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2011-2020 (1.0084), a stable trend over 3 generations 2009-2020 (0.997) and a declining trend from 1991-2021 (0.9709). HK reports a decline of -66% between 2008-2017 (Sung et al 2021) and TW a stable trend between 2014-2021 but with some local declines (Lin et al. 2021). Choi et al 2020 report an uncertain increasing trend in coastal CN, with 89,000 in the Yangtze floodplain in 2019 (Meng 2019). These large but irregular counts from mainland CN and relatively low coverage in JP (where the species is widespread outside the monitoring network (MOEJ 2021)) suggest that only a small proportion of the population is monitored. Therefore, it is not considered representative of the population.
Anatidae	Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard	LC	platyrhynchos, E Asia (non-bre)	NE & E Asia	E Asia	1998	1998	1,500,000	1,500,000	Expert opinion	No recent population assessment is available; the previous estimate from 1999 (Miyabayashi and Mundkur, 1999). Cao et al. (2008) published an estimate of 73,000 in eastern CN from counts in 2002/03–2006/07. Recent non-breeding counts to the AWC 2016-2020 include CN 45,620 - 47,737 in 2016-2017, KR 153,351 - 221,558 (based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR); JP 81,664 - 56,933, KP 5,393 in 2020, MN 150 in 2016, MM 420 in 2017, PH 49 in 2020, TH 2 in 2017.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No population trend assessment. In KR a moderate INC reported for 2011-2020 (based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR).
Anatidae	Anas poecilorhyncha	Indian Spot-billed Duck	LC	haringtoni	E Assam, Myanmar, E to S China & Laos	SE Asia	1987	1991	10,000	100,000	Best guess		2011	2020	STA	Poor	The IWC analysis reports a stable trend for 2011-2020 (0.9846), over 3 generations 2009-2020 (1.0152) and 2001-2020 (1.0563). Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 16% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2011. Low reported numbers from the AWC suggest only a small proportion of the population is monitored.
Anatidae	Anas zonorhyncha	Chinese Spot-billed Duck	LC	zonorhyncha	SE Siberia, Japan, Korea, NE & E China, Taiwan	S & E China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan	1987	1998	800,000	1,600,000	Best guess	No recent population assessment is available; the previous estimate from 1994 (Perennou et al, 1994). Recent counts during the AWC including CN 40,835-75,148 2016-2017, KP 12,874 in 2020, KR	2011	2020	INC?	Poor	The IWC analysis reports a moderate increasing trend for 2011-2020 (1.0697) and over 3 generations for 2008-2020 (1.0336) and a decreasing trend for 1999-2020 (0.9747). Occasional but
Anatidae	Anser albifrons	Greater White-fronted Goose	LC	frontalis, China (non bre)	E Siberia	China	2018	2020	48,000	48,000	Census based		1999	2020	DEC	Reasonable	Irregular surveys suggest a declining trend from the 1990's with perhaps some recent recovery. More recent increases may be a result of improved coverage, as the range of this population has contracted significantly.
Anatidae	Anser albifrons	Greater White-fronted Goose	LC	frontalis, Japan (non bre)	E Siberia	Japan	2013	2020	124,000	124,000	Census based		2004	2018	INC	Good	NULL
Anatidae	Anser albifrons	Greater White-fronted Goose	LC	frontalis, Korea (non bre)	E Siberia	Korea	2015	2019	124,000	124,000	Census based	NULL	1999	2020	INC	Good	NULL
Anatidae	Anser anser	Greylag Goose	LC	rubrirostris, E Asia (non-bre)	N China, Mongolia, SC & SE Russia	China, Taiwan, S to Myanmar, N Vietnam	2000	2017	15,000	15,000	Best guess	Estimate of 13,000 in early 2000 in CN; declines reported since, no adequate census in last decade.	2012	2021	INC?	Poor	Increasing numbers reported in CN 2015/16 (3,441), 2017/18 (25,035), 2018/19 (29,800) and 2019/20 (31,602), but with increased coverage, so trend not clear (Yan et al. 2020)
Anatidae	Anser caerulescens	Snow Goose	LC	caerulescens, E Asia	Wrangel Is, Russia	E China, Korea, Japan	2016	2020	250	1,650	Census based	The pop is limited to CN, JP and KR; an update population estimate is based on recent counts from JP where increasing numbers are reported each year in the AWC (232 in 2016, 1608 in 2020) and KR where small numbers (1-5) every year since 1999, with 5 in the AWC 2020 (based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR). No recent counts are available from CN.	2016	2020	INC?	Poor	No information available from CN for a new assessment. Numbers in JP are increasing each year as reported in the AWC (232 in 2016 to 1,608 in 2020).
Anatidae	Anser canagicus	Emperor Goose	NT	N Pacific	Alaska, NE Siberia	Aleutian Is, Gulf of Alaska & Kamchatka	2015	2015	158,000	158,000	Census based		1990	2015	INC	Good	NULL
Anatidae	Anser cygnoid	Swan Goose	VU	coastal China & Korea (non bre)	Amur, Sakhalin	Coastal SE China & Korea	2016	2020	420	420	Census based	New estimate produced by averaging total numbers counted on Minjiang River estuary, CN and in KR during winters 2015/16–2019/2020 survey (Damba et al 2020).	2000	2020	DEC	Good	Main pop in Minjiang estuary, CN declined in last decades; 810 in 2000-2005, 640 in 2007-2011 and 368 in 2016-2020. Pop in KR almost stable in last decades; 18 in 2000-2005, 54 in 2007-2011 and 47
Anatidae	Anser cygnoid	Swan Goose	VU	inland China (non bre)	SC Siberia	Inland E China	2016	2020	54,000	54,000	Census based	Assessment of main wetlands of Yangtze River in 2000-2005 estimate 78,000, with 54,000 by averaging the total numbers counted on the Yangtze River in winters 2018/19 and 2019/20 (Damba et al. 2020).	2000	2020	DEC	Good	Main pop in Yangtze declined in CN in last decades; 78,000 in 2000-2005, 75,000 in 2007-2011 and 54,000 in 2016-2020. Pop in KR almost stable in last decades; 18 in 2000-2005, 54 in 2007-2011 and 47 in 2016-2020.
Anatidae	Anser erythropus	Lesser White-fronted Goose	VU	C & E Siberia	C & E Siberia	E China, Korea, Japan	2007	2011	14,000	19,000	Expert opinion		2017	2020	DEC	Reasonable	In CN numbers have declined in the last decade from over 24,000 in 2010/11 to about 5,500 in 2017/18 to 4,000 in 2019/20, while increased in JP 107 to 307 in this same period (Ao et al. 2020).
Anatidae	Anser fabalis	Bean Goose	LC	serrirostris, Japan (non-bre)	Kamchatka to E Chukotka	Japan	2014	2019	900	900	Census based	Some challenges in identification of the two subspecies, so older figures may not have been accurate (Li et al., 2020)	2014	2019	INC	Reasonable	Slow increase since 1990s, some challenges in identification of the two subspecies, so older figures may not have been accurate (Li et al., 2020)
Anatidae	Anser fabalis	Bean Goose	LC	middendorffi, Japan (non-bre)	Kamchatka	Japan	2014	2019	9,400	9,400	Census based		2014	2019	INC	Reasonable	Slow increase since 1990s, some challenges in identification of the two subspecies, so older figures may not have been accurate (Li et al., 2020)
Anatidae	Anser fabalis	Bean Goose	LC	middendorffi, Korea(non bre)	Yakutia	Korean peninsula	2016	2019	7,700	7,700	Census based	NULL	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from Wetlands International (2012).
Anatidae	Anser fabalis	Bean Goose	LC	middendorffi, China (non bre)	Sayan/Altai, Mongolia	China: Dongting Lake	2006	2020	24,100	24,100	Census based		2006	2020	STA	Reasonable	In CN, trend information for Yangtze flood plain region more reliable that from other parts (Li et al 2020).
Anatidae	Anser fabalis	Bean Goose	LC	serrirostris, China (non-bre)	Taymyr to E Chukotka (excl. Kamchatka)	E China	2006	2020	229,000	229,000	Census based		2004	2020	INC	Poor	In CN slight increase (Li et al. 2020)
Anatidae	Anser fabalis	Bean Goose	LC	serrirostris, Korea (non-bre)	Indigirka to E Chukotka (excl. Kamchatka)	Korean peninsula	2016	2019	80,600	80,600	Census based	Annual counts between 2016-2019, with a max of 80,600, based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR, and in Li et al (2020). The latest estimate is an increase from 55000-66,000 by Jia et al (2016).	2004	2020	INC	Good	Slight increase reported through long term trend analysis (Li et al 2020).
Anatidae	Anser indicus	Bar-headed Goose	LC	C, S & SE Asia	Kyrgyzstan, C China,Tibet, Mongolia	S Russia, China, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar	1999	2016	97,000	118,000	Census based		2014	2014	UNC	Reasonable	In CN, the population of non-breeding birds has risen in Tibet, primarily due to increasing agricultural development in the Penbo and the Nyang Qu River valleys, while numbers in Yunnan–Guizhou Plateau show a relatively stable trend (Liu et al. 2017). In IN, the population at some locations has increased such as Pong Dam, while nationwide an uncertain current and long-term trend (-13.4%) as per SoIB (2020).
Anatidae	Aythya baeri	Baer's Pochard	CR	C, E, SE & S Asia	SE Siberia, NE China	S China, Korea, Japan, Taiwan, SE Asia S to Myanmar, Thailand, NE India, Bangladesh	2010	2020	1,640	1,700	Expert opinion	Population estimate is based on incomplete survey and monitoring data and population size has been developed employing some expert opinion for extrapolating from this data with more accuracy than a best guess; The January 2020 CN wide census organised by CBA counted 1635 birds (Lei & Lu, 2020) & MM produced about 1640 birds. Small numbers are also recorded in BN, IN, NP & TH.	2011	2020	DEC	Poor	Baers's Pochard Task Force feedback (Richard Hearn, pers comm. 2021). A decline reported in BN (Chowdhury et al. 2012) and MM (Aung et al. 2016) over last decade.

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	RL	Population Name	breedingRange	nonBreedingRange	Start Year	End Year	Minimum size	maximum size	Estimate quality	Size Notes	Start Year_Trend	End Year_Trend	Trend Code	Trend Quality Code	Trend Notes
Anatidae	Aythya ferina	Common Pochard	VU	E Asia (non-bre)	Siberia, Sakhalin, NE China, Hokkaido	Mainly Korea & Japan	2006	2006	300,000	300,000	Expert opinion	No recent population assessment is available; previous estimate from 2006 (Wetlands International, 2006). Max counts in AWC 2016-2020: JP 14,559, in 2016; TW 161 in 2017; KP 1,373, KR 34,308, MM 2,036, PH 86, TH 3, in 2020. In CN Yangtze floodplain 18,394 in 2019 (Meng. 2019) and a max of 20,002 individuals in coastal counts in 2015, between 2012-2019 (Choi et al., 2021).	2011	2020	STA/DEC?	Poor	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2011-2020 (1.0272) and with a strong decrease for 1999-2020 (0.9058). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 69% (n.s.) in 17 years, i.e. in 3 generations (0.9381). In JP, the 1990–2015 trend was a moderate decline (Shimada et al 2016) and continued up to 2017 (Ministry of the Environment, 2021, Ministry of the Environment, 2017). An overall decline is also observed across its range in Eurasia (Mischenko, et al. 2020).
Anatidae	Aythya fuligula	Tufted Duck	LC	E & SE Asia (non-bre)	C & E Siberia, NE China, Hokkaido	E, SE Asia S to Thailand	2006	2006	200,000	300,000	Expert opinion	No recent population size assessment available; previous estimate (Wetlands International, 2006). Max counts in AWC 2016-2020: HK 5,142, VN 8 in 2016; TW 3,055 in 2017; MM 4,058, in 2018; MY 1 in 2019; JP 23,444, KP 68, KR 12,484, PH 37,894, TH 8, in 2020. CN 6150 in 2019 (Meng 2019).	2011	2020	STA	Poor	The IWC analysis (Langendoen et al., 2021) reports a stable trend for 2011-2020 (0.9903) and decreasing trend over 3 generations 2002-2020 (0.9297) and 2000-2020 (0.9136). Additional information needed from CN. In JP, the 1990–2015 trend was a moderate increase (0.88% annually) although over 2000–2015 it was stable (Shimada et al 2016), while a decline was recorded between 2004-2017 (Ministry of the Environment, 2020). Li et al (2021) report a significant increase in TW for 2014-2020.
Anatidae	Aythya marila	Greater Scaup	LC	nearctica, E Asia	E Siberia	E Asia	1998	1998	200,000	300,000	Expert opinion	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1999 (Miyabayashi and Mundkur, 1999). Max counts in AWC 2016-2020: CN 24 in 2016; TW 22 in 2017; KR 33,322 in 2018; JP 83,458 in 2019, HK 1, KP 301, MM 3 in 2020.	2011	2020	STA	Reasonable	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2011-2020 (1.0207) and 1999-2020 (0.9905). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 5% (n.s.) in 14 years, i.e. in 3 generations. In JP, the 1990–2015 trend was a moderate increase although over 2000–2015 it was a moderate decline (Shimada et al 2016). As a coastal species, it may be missed in many counts. Niall Moores. In litt. 2012: Numbers post 2010 now suspected to be much lower than this, but data inadequate.
Anatidae	Aythya nyroca	Ferruginous Duck	NT	S, E & SE Asia (non-bre)	C Asia to W China & W Mongolia	S, E & SE Asia	2005	2005	100,000	100,000	Expert opinion	No information available for a new assessment; the previous estimate was proposed in Perennou et al. (1994). In CN, Xumano and Maming (2014) estimate 6,000–8,000 individuals based on records between 1979 - 2012.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate declining from Perennou et al. (1994). In CN, Meng (2019) report 182 individuals in the 2019 Yangtze surveys.
Anatidae	Branta bernicla	Brent Goose	LC	nigricans, China (non-bre)	Lena and Yana delta	China	1993	2008	2,500	5,700	Best guess	The estimate is based on a poor understanding of the migratory movements from JP southwards. The current distribution of this population remains unknown. Includes 1993 AWC count of 1,200 from Shandong (Li et al 2009).	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	Inadequate information since 2011 for trend assessment. Additional surveys required in CN.
Anatidae	Branta bernicla	Brent Goose	LC	nigricans, Japan (non-bre)	NE Siberia and Chukotka	Japan + Korean E coast	2014	2017	2,500	2,500	Expert opinion	Recent counts in JP between 2014-2017 provide an estimate of 2,500 birds (Fujii 2017) compared to and est of 2,500-3,000 (Kurechi, M. in litt. 2012, as stated in WPE5). Numbers in KR have declined from <100 in midwinter (Moores, N. In litt. 2012, as stated in WPE5) to < 15 birds in last decade, although additional surveys of east coast of KR & KP are required (Sawa et al 2020).	1998	2019	INC	Reasonable	In JP increase of 2% per year for 1998/99–2018/19, while in KR, uncertain, where numbers have decreased in the early 2000s and has remained very low over the last decade (< 15 birds). There was no relationship reported in the annual change in population size between Japan and Korea (Sawa, et al. 2020). The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2011-2012 (1.0202), largely in JP, with a decline in the small population in KR; and an increasing trend for 2005-2010 (1.0294) (Langendoen, et al., 2021).
Anatidae	Branta hutchinsii	Cackling Goose	LC	leucopareia, Kuril (Ekarmar-Japan)	Kuril Is	N Japan	2020	2021	8,900	9,000	Census based	Almost extinct in E Asia from middle of 20th century until 1995, when Aleutian Canada Goose Recovery Project in NE Asia began, resulting in re-establishment of the population in JP. Numbers have greatly increased in the last decades, with a full census counting 8,916 individuals in winter of 2020/2021 (Kurechi Masayuki pers comm 2021).	2004	2017	INC	Good	Numbers have greatly increased in the last decades (Ministry of the Environment, 2020), with a full census counting 8,916 individuals in winter of 2020/2021 (Kurechi Masayuki pers comm 2021).
Anatidae	Bucephala clangula	Common Goldeneye	LC	clangula, E Asia (non-bre)	E Siberia, N Monglia NE China	E Asia, S Siberia	2006	2006	100,000	1,000,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate by Wetlands International (2006). Max counts in AWC 2016-2020: CN 2,196, KR 4,652 in 2016; JP 2,795, MN 8 in 2017; MM 12 in 2019; KP 2,568 in 2020.	2011	2020	STA	Poor	The IWC analysis reports a stable trend for 2010-2020 (1.0083), over 3 generations 2000-2020 (0.9939) and 1999-2020 (0.9917). Low reported numbers from the AWC suggest only a small proportion of the population is monitored. In JP, the 1990–2015 trend was a moderate decline although over 2000–2015 it was stable (Shimada et al 2016).
Anatidae	Clangula hyemalis	Long-tailed Duck	VU	E Asia (non-bre)	E Siberia	Seas of E Asia	1998	1998	500,000	1,000,000	Expert opinion	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1999 (Miyabayashi and Mundkur, 1999). Poorly covered by the AWC, max counts between 2016-2020: CN 1, JP 36, in 2016; KP 5 in 2020; KR 1 in 2016 & 2020.	2000	2015	DEC?	Poor	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994). JP recorded a steep long term decline (-16.5% annually) between 1990–2015 that was sharper (-23.5%) between 2000–2015 (Shimada et al 2016). The species is poorly covered by the AWC and trend information from JP covers only a small part of its range.
Anatidae	Cygnus columbianus	Tundra Swan	LC	bewickii, China (non-bre)	E & C Siberia	China	2019	2020	65,000	65,000	Census based		2000	2020	DEC	Reasonable	Numbers have declined from 65,000 birds in 2020 based on extensive wintering survey coverage, compared to c. 81,000 in the early 2000s, based on less complete coverage (Fang et al 2020).
Anatidae	Cygnus columbianus	Tundra Swan	LC	bewickii, Japan/Korea (non-bre)	Russian Far East	Japan, Korea	2019	2020	40,000	40,000	Census based		2000	2020	INC	Good	Numbers in JP have increased from 30,350 in 2000–2005 to 40,000 in 2019–2020; while in KR declined significantly from 792 birds in Jan 1999 to 10 birds in Jan 2020 (Fang et al 2020).
Anatidae	Cygnus cygnus	Whooper Swan	LC	E Asia	C & E Siberia to NE China	E Asia	2014	2019	58,000	58,000	Census based		1970	2019	INC	Reasonable	Numbers recorded for the three non-breeding countries from January 1970–2019 show differing trends (Ao et al. 2020). The KR pop increased significantly from 1,955 in 1999 to 7,229 in 2018. The JP pop increased between 1970 and early 2000s, with numbers stabilising or declining slightly 2015-2019; with an overall growth from 11,095 in 1970 to 24,795 in 2019. The trend in CN was not significant, because of sparse data, despite an increase from 8,915 in 1992/93 to 24,405 in 2018/19. The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2011-2020 (0.9722) and a stable trend for 2005-2020 (0.9854), with data from JP & KR (Langendoen, et al., 2021). Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 57% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2011.
Anatidae	Cygnus olor	Mute Swan	LC	E China (non-bre)	L Baikal (Russia), Mongolia, NW & NE China	E China	2015	2015	400	400	Best guess	Incomplete counts; 403 swans were recorded in 2014/15 but where fewer than 30 have been counted in very recent years.	2004	2020	Unknown	Poor	Numbers in non-breeding period in CN, showed no clear population trends from 2004 to 2020, probably due to lack of systematic continuous and synchronous surveys (Meng et al. 2020).
Anatidae	Cygnus olor	Mute Swan	LC	Korean Peninsula (non-bre)	Russia, Mongolia, NE China	Korean Peninsula	2016	2020	200	300	Best guess	In KR non-breeding pop has been adequately censused between 2016-2020 with a mean of 6 individuals with a max.17 recorded (Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR). In KS 201 were counted in 2020 and the estimate of Meng et al (2020) appears appropriate.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	Poorly surveyed in KP to assess trend meaningfully.
Anatidae	Dendrocygna arcuata	Wandering Whistling-duck	LC	australis	Australia, New Guinea, West Papua		1988	2008	100,000	1,000,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate by Wetlands International (2012).	2005	2017	UNC	Reasonable	In AU Long-term trend (1983-2017) increasing, short term (2005 to 2017) insignificant results, and short-term trajectory 2012 to 2017 flat (Clemens et al. 2019). Trend across rest of range unknown.
Anatidae	Dendrocygna bicolor	Fulvous Whistling-duck	LC	S Asia	S Asia, Myanmar		2006	2006	50,000	50,000	Best guess	As summarised in Wetlands International (2002) - "Li in litt. 2005: 40,000 in AWC 2003 in South Asia, including: 31,000 at Tangua Haor, Bangladesh. Balachandran (2005): Indian population estimate 25,000."	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	Assessed as decreasing between 1977-1991 (WPE5); no new information.
Anatidae	Dendrocygna eytoni	Plumed Whistling-duck	LC	Australia, S New Guinea	N & E Australia, S New Guinea		2004	2008	100,000	1,000,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate by Wetlands International (2012).	2005	2017	STA?	Reasonable	In AU Long (1983-2017) and short term trends (2005 to 2017) stable, but short-term trajectory 2012 to 2017 down (Clemens et al. 2019). Trend across rest of range unknown.
Anatidae	Dendrocygna javanica	Lesser Whistling-duck	LC	E & SE Asia	E & SE Asia, Andaman & Nicobar Is to W Indonesia		1987	1991	100,000	1,000,000	Best guess		2011	2020	DEC?	Poor	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2011-2020 (0.9649), over 3 generations 2010-2020 (0.9577) and a stable trend for 1989-2020 (0.9847). However, based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 30% over 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2011.
Anatidae	Histrionicus histrionicus	Harlequin Duck	LC	E Asia (pacificus)	E Siberia, N Japan	Coastal NW Pacific (rare China & Korea)	1994	1994	25,000	100,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate by Rose and Scott (1994). Max counts in AWC 2016-2020: KR 63 in 2019; KP 5, JP 209 in 2020.	2000	2015	DEC?	Poor	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994). In JP, the 1990–2015 (7.2% annual decline) and 2000–2015 trends (-8.7%) were a steep decline (Shimada et al 2016). The species is poorly covered by the AWC and trend information from JP covers only a small part of its range.
Anatidae	Mareca falcata	Falcated Duck	NT	C & E Asia	Mongolia, NE China, SE Siberia to Hokkaido and S Kuril Is	China, Korea and Japan	2016	2020	132,500	132,500	Best guess	The previous estimate of 78,000-89,000 from Cao et al (2008) has been revised based on recent non-breeding counts in the last five years to provide an updated minimum estimate of 132,472 individuals (rounded to 132,500). This included 125,046 individuals in Yangtze floodplain in CN in 2019/20 (Meng 2019, Zhang et al. 2020), 1,153 in Jan 2020 in KP, 4,066-1,625 in 2016-2020 in JP, and 2,610 to 6,023 in 2016-2020 in KR based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR, with smaller numbers of 2 MM, 3 HK, 17 TW and 25 TH in the AWC.	2006	2019	STA/INC?	Poor	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2006-2015 (1.0334), over 3 generations 2004-2015 (1.0308) and a stable trend for 2003-2015 (1.0301). Occasional but inconsistent high count numbers from CN suggests that reports of the monitoring of this population to the AWC need to be improved. Studies by Meng (2019), Zhang et al (2020) in CN and Goroshko (2012) in RU suggest that the population may be increasing in recent years based on increases in some areas, but this is balanced
Anatidae	Mareca penelope	Eurasian Wigeon	LC	E Asia (non-bre)	E Siberia, Mongolia, NE China	E Asia	1998	1998	500,000	1,000,000	Expert opinion	No recent population assessment is available; the previous estimate from 1999 (Miyabayashi and Mundkur, 1999). Recent counts include from KR between 6,478 to 10,930 in 2016-2020 (Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR); CN where counts have been irregular, with 15,329 from Yangtze River floodplains in 2019 (Meng, 2019). In JP between 17,300-18,600 have been reported during the AWC 2016-2020. Maximum of smaller numbers reported to the AWC 2016-2020 include TH 30 and VN 74 in in 2016, PH 15 in 2020, MM 383 in 2019 and KP 756 in 2020.	2011	2020	STA	Good	Choi et al (2020) report an increase in two of three sectors of the CN mainland during 2012-2019; while Sung et al. (2021) report a decline of 58% between 2008–2017 and a long term decline of 89% over 1998–2017. The IWC analysis (Langendoen, et al. 2021) reports a stable trend for 2011-2020 (1.0125) and trend for 2003-2020 (0.989) and a decreasing trend over 3 generations 2008-2020 (0.9825). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 15% (n.s.) in 12 years, i.e. in 3 generations.

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	RL	Population Name	breedingRange	nonBreedingRange	Start Year	End Year	Minimum size	maximum size	Estimate quality	Size Notes	Start Year_Trend	End Year_Trend	Trend Code	Trend Quality Code	Trend Notes
Anatidae	Mareca strepera	Gadwall	LC	strepera, E Asia (non-bre)	N E Asia	E Asia	1998	1998	500,000	1,000,000	Expert opinion	No recent population assessment is available; the previous estimate from 1999 (Miyabayashi and Mundkur, 1999). In KR a mean of 7,647 individuals (4,578 to 12,022 in 2016-2020) based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR. In JP between 7,720-2,374 in 2016-2020 reported during the AWC. In MM, 1,168-1,253 reported during the AWC 2017-2018. In CN, 50,898 reported during the AWC 2017, indicating a large proportion of the population is not being accounted to get a reliable estimate.	2011	2020	STA	Poor	The IWC analysis (Langendoen et al., 2021) reports a stable trend for 2011-2020 (1.0222), over 3 generations 2010-2020 (1.016) and 1999-2020 (0.9984). Low reported numbers from the AWC suggest only a small proportion of the population is monitored. Surveys on the CN coast indicate an increase in one of five regions between 2012-2019 (Choi et al., 2020).
Anatidae	Melanitta americana	Black Scoter	NT	americana, E Asia	Siberia E of Lena	Coastal E Asia S to Korea	1996	1996	300,000	500,000	Expert opinion	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from Gerasimov and Gerasimov (1997). Coastal and offshore species poorly covered in the AWC - max counts in AWC 2015-2020: JP 1,280 in 2015; KR 416 2017; KP 55 in 2020.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from Rose and Scott (1994).
Anatidae	Melanitta stejnegeri	Siberian Scoter	LC	E Asia	C & E Siberia E of R Yenisey	Coastal Far East & E Asia	1998	1998	600,000	1,000,000	Expert opinion	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1999 (Miyabayashi and Mundkur, 1999). 463 in 2016-2020) In KR, a mean of 221 (43 to 463 in 2016-2020), based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from Rose and Scott (1994).
Anatidae	Mergellus albellus	Smew	LC	E Asia (non-bre)	E & C Siberia, Hokkaido	E Asia	2008	2020	25,000	35,000	Expert opinion	Max counts in AWC 2016-2020: CN 698, JP 1,838, KR 1,666 in 2017; HK 1 in 2018; KP 29 in 2020 in 2016-2020). Cao et al (2008) estimated 29,000 individuals in eastern CN. The maximum estimate has been revised to 35,000 on the basis of this estimate.	2011	2020	DEC	Poor	The IWC analysis reports a declining trend for 2011-2020 (0.9586) and 2008-2020 (0.9582). Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 40% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2011. Monitoring information in CN is sparse and the trend is therefore not considered to be representative of the population.
Anatidae	Mergus merganser	Goosander	LC	merganser, E Asia (non-bre)	C & E Siberia, NE China, Korea, Hokkaido	E Asia	1998	1998	50,000	100,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 2002 (Wetlands International, 2002). Mean 11,180 (9,465 to 13,448 in 2016-2020) in KR (Based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR). In eastern CN Cao, et al. (2008) estimated 29,000 individuals.	2011	2020	STA	Reasonable	The IWC analysis reports a stable trend for 2011-2020 (0.9856) and over 3 generations 2003-2020 (1.002) and an increasing trend for 1999-2020 (1.0125). The KR population is stable, based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR.
Anatidae	Mergus serrator	Red-breasted Merganser	LC	E Asia (non-bre)	E & C Siberia, NE China	E Asia	1997	1997	25,000	100,000	Best guess	No recent population size assessment available; current estimate (Rose and Scott, 1997). Max counts in AWC 2016-2020: CN 102 in 2016; TW 4 in 2017; KR 3,180 in 2018; JP 3,648 in 2019;	2011	2020	DEC	Poor	The IWC analysis reports a decreasing trend for 2011-2020 (0.9611) and an increasing trend over 3 generations 2001-2020 (1.0572) and 1999-2020 (1.0527). Based on the growth rate of the last 10
Anatidae	Mergus squamatus	Scaly-sided Merganser	EN	E & SE Asia	Extreme SE Russia, NE China, N Korea	S & E to C & S China, Korea	2010	2012	4,660	4,660	Expert opinion	Solovyeva and Pearce (2011) indicated a population of 2,400-10,000, and Solovyeva, et al (2014) revised the estimate down to 4660 based on two years of surveys 2010-2012. Zeng et al (2015) modelled the size of the CN non-breeding population for 2010-2012 to be 3,561 ± 478 birds. Mean 68 (range from 53 to 95 in 2016-2020) in KR (Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR).	2014	2016	STA?	Reasonable	Solovyeva, et al. (2017) mentioned a significant decline was reported in the breeding grounds in northwest Sikhote-Alin (RU) in 1960s and '70s, followed by an increase between the 1990s and 2006, since when numbers have stabilised. Large scale citizen-science based monitoring of main
Anatidae	Nettapus coromandelianus	Cotton Pygmy-goose	LC	coromandelianus, E & SE Asia	E, SE Asia	SE Asia, W Indonesia	1987	1991	25,000	1,000,000	Best guess		2011	2020	STA	Poor	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend for 2011-2020 (1.0403), over 3 generations 2000-2020 (1.0953) and 1989-2020 (0.9996). Low reported numbers from the AWC suggest only a small proportion of the population is monitored.
Anatidae	Polysticta stelleri	Steller's Eider	VU	N Pacific (non-bre)	N Siberian coast, N & W Alaska	SW Alaska, Aleutians, Kamchatka, Kuril Is	2011	2011	180,000	180,000	Expert opinion		2014	2018	STA?	No idea	
Anatidae	Sibirionetta formosa	Baikal Teal	LC	E Asia	E Siberia to Kamchatka	Korea, E China, Japan, Taiwan	2016	2020	500,000	700,000	Expert opinion	The previous estimate was 500,000 -1,000,000 from 2010 (Wetlands International, 2012); based on more recent counts, the upper limit is reduced to 700,000. The KR non-breeding population is estimated to 300,000-500,000 (Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR). Max counts in AWC	2011	2020	STA	Reasonable	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2011-2020 (1.0016) and a stable trend for 1999-2020 (1.0132). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased significantly (0.9451) by 61% (p < 0.05) in 11 years, i.e. in 3 generations. The population
Anatidae	Somateria fischeri	Spectacled Eider	NT	E Siberia, N & W Alaska	Siberian coast E of Lena, N & W Alaska	Bering Sea pack ice	2006	2011	360,000	400,000	Expert opinion		1994	2015	STA?	Poor	1994-2015 stable breeding pop in Alaska (Amundson et al. 2019). Pop trend unknown in RU.
Anatidae	Somateria mollissima	Common Eider	NT	v-nigrum	NE Siberia, Alaska, W Canadian Arctic	Bering Sea, Aleutians to Kamchatka	1998	1998	130,000	170,000	Expert opinion	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1999 (Miyabayashi and Mundkur, 1999). Peak counts in the AWC were recorded between 2016-2020: CN 1, JP 26 in 2016; KP 5 in 2020; KR	1986	2017	INC?	Reasonable	Aerial surveys in Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, Alaska between 1986–2017 reveal A significant increase in breeding population (Wilson, et al. 2018). Population trend in Russian breeding grounds
Anatidae	Somateria spectabilis	King Eider	LC	N Pacific	N Alaska, Arctic NW Canada, NE Russia	Extreme N Pacific coast	2014	2014	400,000	500,000	Best guess	400,000 nest in western arctic Canada and northern Alaska and an additional 100,000 or more nest in Russia (Sea Duck Joint Venture, 2015)	1995	2015	STA/DEC?	Poor	In N America (Amundson et al. 2019) state "the pop initially increased but has stabilized in recent years, while decreased substantially on the North Slope from the 1970s to 1990s (Suydam et al. 2000) and a population model suggests a stable or slowly declining population in Alaska driven mostly by adult and duckling survival (Bentzen and Powell 2012)." The current
Anatidae	Spatula clypeata	Northern Shoveler	LC	E & SE Asia (non-bre)	E Siberia, NE China	E & SE Asia	2002	2002	500,000	500,000	Best guess	No recent population assessment is available; the previous estimate from 2002 (WPE3, Wetlands International, 2002). Max counts in AWC 2016-2020: CN 12,555 & MM 214 in 2016; KP 2, KR 8,798, JP 1,393, MY 1, PH	2011	2020	INC	Good	The IWC analysis reports an increasing trend for 2011-2020 (1.0747) and a stable trend over 3 generations 2005-2020 (0.9775) and for 2002-2020 (0.9953). For HK, Sung et al (2021) report a 129% increase between 2008–2017, as do Li et al (2021) from TW for 2014-2020.
Anatidae	Spatula querquedula	Garganey	LC	E & SE Asia (non-bre)	C & E Siberia, NE China	E & SE Asia	2006	2006	100,000	200,000	Best guess	No recent population size assessment available; previous estimate (Wetlands International, 2006). In the IWC count totals were around 3,539-19,710 between 2016-2020. In KR a mean of 6,522 (4,263 to 8,798 in 2016-2020), based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR.	2010	2019	INC?	Poor	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend with increasing tendency for 2010-2019 (1.1164) and over 3 generations 2009-2019 (1.0677) but a decreasing trend for 1990-2019 (0.9203). Numbers appear to have greatly reduced in TH (Phil Round. in litt., 2020).
Anatidae	Tadorna ferruginea	Ruddy Shelduck	LC	E Asia (non-bre)	EC Asia, Mongolia, NE China, Siberia	S China, Korea, Myanmar N Thailand, Laos	1998	1998	50,000	100,000	Expert opinion	No recent population assessment is available; the current size estimate was proposed in 1999 (Miyabayashi and Mundkur, 1999).	2011	2020	INC	Poor	The IWC analysis reports a statistically significant increase 2011-2020 (1.1063) and a decreasing trend for 2000-2020 (0.9294). Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 81% in 3 generations (23 y). Trend assumed through partial information, inadequate monitoring in CN in last 10 years and variable in MM.
Anatidae	Tadorna tadorna	Common Shelduck	LC	E Asia (non-bre)	EC Asia, Mongolia, NE China, Siberia	E China, Korea, Japan, Taiwan	1998	1998	100,000	150,000	Expert opinion	No recent population assessment is available; the current size estimate was proposed in 1999 (Miyabayashi and Mundkur, 1999). In coastal CN a max of 42,924 (in 2013) between 2012 and 2019	2011	2020	STA/DEC?	Poor	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2011-2020 (0.9874) and a decreasing trend for 1999-2020 (0.9772). Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the
Anseranatidae	Anseranas semipalmata	Magpie Goose	LC	N Australia, SE Indonesia, S New Guinea	N Australia, SE Indonesia, S New Guinea		1995	2008	1,000,000	1,000,001	Best guess	Estimate based on national survey of waterbirds in AU and data from PG.	2012	2017	STA	Reasonable	Recorded as fluctuating between 1982 - 2011 (WPE5), based on 2005 information. In AU, as per Clemens et al (2019), no significant trend in long (1983-2017) and medium term (1997 to 2017), and flat short-term trajectory (2012 to 2017). No recent information from ID and PG.
Ardeidae	Ardea alba	Great White Egret	LC	alba, E Asia (bre)	SE Russia, Mongolia, N China	E Asia, S China and S Tibet	2021	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment, since it was reorganised, after WPE5 (Wetlands International 2012). In KR during non-breeding period, mean of 3,042 individuals (858 to 3,717) for 2016-2020 based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; population recently split. Review of IWC counts largely from KR suggests an increase, but is not representative of the population in E Asia.
Ardeidae	Ardea alba	Great White Egret	LC	modesta, E/SE Asia (bre)	E & SE Asia	E & SE Asia	2021	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment, since it was reorganised, after WPE5 (Wetlands International 2012). Breeding adult numbers in KR were 21,814 in 2018-2019 based on NIBR (2020).	2011	2020	INC	Reasonable	It is unclear to what extent this population in SE Asia overlaps with the alba, E Asia (bre) population. The IWC analysis (Langendoen et al. 2021) reports a moderate increasing trend for 2011-2020 (1.0313) and 2003-2020 (1.0367).
Ardeidae	Ardea alba	Great White Egret	LC	modesta, Australia, S New Guinea	Australia, S New Guinea		1995	2011	25,000	100,000	Best guess	Estimate based on review of previous information and recent information that suggests total numbers remain between 25,000 and 100,000. Numbers in PG can reach the same level but likely to be mostly migrants from AU.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous trend from 2012 fluctuating (Wetlands International, 20012).
Ardeidae	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron	LC	jouyi, E, SE Asia	Japan to N Myanmar S to Java	E/SE Asia	1987	1991	100,000	1,000,000	Best guess	No recent population assessment is available; the current size estimate was proposed in 2002 (WPE3, Wetlands International, 2002). In KR breeding numbers was 28,816 in 2018-2019 based on NIBR (2020).	2011	2020	STA	Poor	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2011-2020 (1.0221) and an increasing trend for 1999-2020 (1.0194). Low reported numbers from the AWC suggest only a small proportion of the population is monitored.
Ardeidae	Ardea intermedia	Intermediate Egret	LC	intermedia, E, SE Asia	E & SE Asia C Japan S to Indonesia	Birds breeding in N of range migrate to S China & S Japan	2006	2006	25,000	100,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 2006 (WPE4, Wetlands International, 2006). In KR breeding numbers were 4,488 in 2018-2019 (NIBR. 2020); in TW, Jan counts were between 261-468 (2015-2020), as per Lin et al. (2020).	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous trend estimate was proposed in 1997 (WPE2, Rose and Scott, 1997). In JP, numbers of breeding birds increased between 2002-2011 in Ibaraki Prefecture (Mashiko and Toquenaga, 2013).
Ardeidae	Ardea plumifera	Plumed Egret	LC	plumifera	E Indonesia - New Guinea - Australia (not Tasmania)		1995	2011	100,000	1,000,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 2006 (Wetlands International, 2006).	2012	2021	UNC	Poor	In AU a insignficant medium term trend (1997 to 2017) but short-term downward trajectory for 2012-2017 (Clemens et al., 2019). Trend across rest of range unknown.
Ardeidae	Ardea purpurea	Purple Heron	LC	manilensis, E & SE Asia	E & SE Asia, Ryukyu Is (Japan)	Birds breeding in N China migrate S in winter, when range includes Taiwan	1987	1991	10,000	100,000	Best guess		2011	2020	STA	Poor	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2011-2020 (1.0291), over 3 generations 2002-2020 (1.0116) and an increasing trend for 2000-2020 (1.0244). Low reported numbers from the AWC suggest only a small proportion of the population is monitored.

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	RL	Population Name	breedingRange	nonBreedingRange	Start Year	End Year	Minimum size	maximum size	Estimate quality	Size Notes	Start Year_Trend	End Year_Trend	Trend Code	Trend Quality Code	Trend Notes
Ardeidae	Ardeola bacchus	Chinese Pond-heron	LC	E, SE & S Asia	NE & E China & S Korea W to Assam; occasional Japan	S China, Taiwan, Indochina, Borneo, Sumatra, Ryukyu Is, Philippines	2001	2001	25,000	1,000,000	Best guess		2011	2020	STA	Poor	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2011-2020 (0.9546) and an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2010-2020 (0.9508). Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 43% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2011. Low reported numbers from the AWC suggest only a small proportion of
Ardeidae	Ardeola speciosa	Javan Pond-heron	LC	speciosa	W & C Indonesia, S Philippines		1994	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment (Rose and Scott, 1994). Information inadequate to develop an estimate for this widespread and poorly studied population.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994).
Ardeidae	Ardeola speciosa	Javan Pond-heron	LC	continentalis	C Thailand, S Indochina		1987	1991	10,000	100,000	Best guess		2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994).
Ardeidae	Botaurus stellaris	Eurasian Bittern	LC	stellaris, SE & E Asia (non-bre)	S & SE Russia, Mongolia, N China, Japan	N India - Myanmar, S & E China, Taiwan, Korea, S Japan	2001	2001	25,000	100,000	Best guess		2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous decreasing estimate from Wetlands International (2002).
Ardeidae	Bubulcus ibis	Cattle Egret	LC	coromanda, E, SE Asia	E & SE Asia		2001	2001	100,000	1,000,000	Best guess	No recent population assessment is available; the current size estimate was proposed in 1997 (WPE2, Rose and Scott, 1997).	2011	2020	DEC	Reasonable	The IWC analysis (Langendoen et al., 2021) reports a decreasing trend for 2011-2020 (0.8945) and 2008-2020 (0.8981). Based on the growth rate of the overall trend and the last 10 years, the
Ardeidae	Bubulcus ibis	Cattle Egret	LC	coromanda, Oceania	New Zealand, Australia, New Guinea		1999	2011	25,000	1,000,000	Best guess	Estimate in broad range based on size of large colonies in far N AU and status as common and locally breeding in coastal E AU.	2005	2017	INC?	Poor	In AU short term (2005 to 2017) increasing but short-term trajectory 2012 to 2017 decreasing (Clemens et al. 2019). Trend across rest of range unknown.
Ardeidae	Butorides striata	Green-backed Heron	LC	actophila	S China to N Indochina & N Myanmar	S Nicobar Is, Sumatra, Borneo	1994	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment (Rose and Scott, 1994). Information inadequate to develop an estimate for this poorly studied population.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994).
Ardeidae	Butorides striata	Green-backed Heron	LC	amurensis	NE China, SE Russia S to Shandong & Korea, Japan, Ryukyu & Bonin Is, Taiwan & S	S China to Sumatra & Philippines	1994	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment (Rose and Scott, 1994). Information inadequate to develop an estimate for this poorly studied population.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No population trend assessment (Rose and Scott, 1994).
Ardeidae	Egretta eulophotes	Chinese Egret	VU	E, SE Asia	Korea, E China, Furugelm Is (Russian Far East)	S China, Japan, Taiwan, SE Asia	2012	2012	3,800	15,000	Best guess	Breeding adult numbers in KR were 1,416 at 10 islands in 2021, based on unpublished census data by Bo-Yeon Hwang (Hwajung Kim, pers. comm. 2021).	2011	2020	STA	Poor	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2011-2020 (0.9887), over 3 generations 2004-2020 (0.9863) and for 1992-2020 (0.9908). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 9% (n.s.) in 16 years, *i.e.* in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 17% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2011. Low reported numbers from the AWC suggest only a small proportion of the population is monitored. The species may not be identified properly in
Ardeidae	Egretta garzetta	Little Egret	LC	immaculata	Australia (not Tasmania), New Zealand		2002	2004	25,000	100,000	Best guess	No recent population size assessment available; previous estimate from Wetlands International (2012).	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994).
Ardeidae	Egretta garzetta	Little Egret	LC	garzetta, E, SE Asia	E, SE Asia	Some N breeding birds migrate S in winter	1996	1996	100,000	1,000,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; the previous on was proposed in 1997 (Rose and Scott, 1997).	1981	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous proposed (Wetlands International (2002). In JP, numbers of breeding birds declined between 2002-2011 in Ibaraki Prefecture (Mashiko and
Ardeidae	Egretta garzetta	Little Egret	LC	nigripes	Java, New Guinea, associated islands SE Asia & SW Pacific		1987	1991	25,000	1,000,001	Best guess		2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994).
Ardeidae	Egretta picata	Pied Heron	LC	Australia, Sulawesi, New Guinea	N Australia, New Guinea, S Sulawesi		1995	2002	25,000	100,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from Wetlands International (2012).	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous trend from 2012 stable (Wetlands International, 2012).
Ardeidae	Gorsachius goisagi	Japanese Night-heron	VU	E & SE Asia	Japan	Ryukyu Is, SE China,Taiwan, Philippines, Indonesia	2021	2021	7,500	15,000	Expert opinion	Updated from WPE5 based on BirdLife International (2021)	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous trend from 2012 decreasing (Wetlands International, 2012).
Ardeidae	Gorsachius melanolophus	Malay Night-heron	LC	melanolophus, SE Asia	Indochina, SW China	NE India, Malaysia, W Indonesia	1994	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment (Rose and Scott, 1994).	1987	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Perennou et al., 1994).
Ardeidae	Ixobrychus cinnamomeus	Cinnamon Bittern	LC	E, SE Asia	SE Asia to NE China, Taiwan, S Japan	SE Asia to Ryukyu Is	2006	2006	100,000	1,000,000	Best guess		2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous stable estimate from 2006 (Wetlands International, 2006).
Ardeidae	Ixobrychus eurhythmus	Schrenck's Bittern	LC	E & SE Asia	SE Siberia, Japan, Korea, NE & E China	S China, S Japan, Indochina, Malay Peninsula, Greater Sundas, Sulawesi & Philippines	1997	1997	1	25,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1997 (Rose and Scott, 1997). National population estimates from BirdLife International (2021) include the following "c.100-10,000 breeding pairs and c.50-1,000 individuals on migration in CN: < c.100,000 breeding pairs and < c.1,000 individuals on migration in KR: < c.100 breeding pairs and < c.50 individuals on migration	1999	2021	DEC	Poor	As per Hafner et al. (2000) the population is suspected to be in decline owing to ongoing habitat destruction.
Ardeidae	Ixobrychus flavicollis	Black Bittern	LC	flavicollis, E, SE Asia	Myanmar, Thailand, Indochina, S China, Philippines	Myanmar, Thailand, Indochina, S China, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines	2006	2006	10,000	100,000	Best guess		2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previously estimated as unknown by Rose and Scott (1994).
Ardeidae	Ixobrychus sinensis	Yellow Bittern	LC	E & SE Asia	E & SE Asia	E & SE Asia to New Guinea, Micronesia	2006	2006	100,000	1,000,000	Best guess	Barré & Dutson (2000): Recently colonised New Caledonia.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous increasing estimate from 2006 (Wetlands International, 2006).
Ardeidae	Nycticorax nycticorax	Black-crowned Night-heron	LC	nycticorax, E, SE Asia	Japan, Korea E & S China, Taiwan, Indochina, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines	Japan, SE China, Indochina, Taiwan, Philippines, Indonesia	2006	2006	100,000	1,000,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; the current size estimate was proposed in 2002 (WPE3, Wetlands International, 2002). In KR breeding numbers were 1,292 in 2018-2019 (NIBR 2020).	2002	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; the previous estimate was proposed in 2002 (Wetlands International, 2002). In JP, numbers of breeding birds remained relatively constant between 2002-2011 in Ibaraki Prefecture (Mashiko and Toquenaga, 2013).
Ardeidae	Oroanassa magnifica	White-eared Night-heron	EN	SE Asia	S & E China, Hainan, Vietnam		2016	2016	350	1,500	Expert opinion	updated from WPE5 based on BirdLife International (2021)	2012	2021	DEC	Poor	BirdLife International (2021)
Charadriidae	Charadrius alexandrinus	Kentish Plover	LC	nihonensis	Sakhalin and S Kuril Is.	E Asia S to Micronesia	2021	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment, since it was reorganised, after WPE5 (Wetlands International 2012).	2004	2017	DEC	Reasonable	The majority of the population is expected to breed in JP; where the population has declined by 55% based on non-breeding counts and 64-65% on migration counts between 2004-2017 (Ministry of the Environment, 2020).
Charadriidae	Charadrius alexandrinus	Kentish Plover	LC	alexandrinus, E Asia	E Asia	SE Asia	2007	2007	70,000	70,000	Best guess	Wetlands International (2002) proposed a combined estimate for C. alexandrinus alexandrinus and C. a. dealbatus of 100,000 individuals. The nominate subspecies is widespread across inland and northern coastal Yellow Sea, MN to southern RU, while dealbatus has a more restricted southern	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; split since 2012.
Charadriidae	Charadrius bicinctus	Double-banded Plover	NT	bicinctus	New Zealand & Chatham Is	N Zealand, S & E Australia, Tasmania, S Melanesia	2009	2009	19,000	19,000	Census based		2005	2017	DEC?	Poor	In AU Long-term trend (1983-2017) declining, short term (2005 to 2017) increasing, but short-term trajectory (2012 to 2017) flat (Clemens et al. 2019); while in NZ predicted decline 30–70% (Robertson et al. 2017).
Charadriidae	Charadrius dealbatus	White-faced Plover	DD	SE & E Asia	S coast of mainland China, Vietnam	Hainan, Vietnam, S to Malaysia and Sumatra	2007	2007	30,000	30,000	Best guess	Wetlands International (2002) proposed a combined estimate for C. alexandrinus alexandrinus and C. a. dealbatus of 100,000 individuals. The nominate subspecies is widespread across inland and northern coastal Yellow Sea, MN to southern RU, while dealbatus has a more restricted southern geographic breeding distribution (Wang et al. 2019) and is limited mainly to coastal habitat that is under high human pressure. Based on large counts of alexandrinus, particularly on northward migration in the Yellow Sea and RU (Bamford et al., 2008), it is expected that a significant proportion of the overall original estimate are alexandrinus. Based on this, the current estimate for alexandrinus and dealbatus are tentatively proposed to be 70,000 and 30,000 individuals. Additional surveys are needed to confirm the current status. The field separation of C. alexandrinus alexandrinus and C. a. dealbatus is difficult and ranges	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	The field separation of C. alexandrinus alexandrinus and C. a. dealbatus is difficult and ranges overlap in SE Asia during the non-breeding period when most counts are undertaken. Surveys during the breeding season are needed to generate trend information.
Charadriidae	Charadrius dubius	Little Ringed Plover	LC	curonicus E, SE & S Asia	Siberia, N, E & S China, Korea & Japan, Taiwan	S Asia, SE Asia, S China to Papua Is	2007	2007	25,000	25,000	Expert opinion	No recent range-wide assessment of the population; previous estimate from Bamford et al (2008). In KR, a mean of 163 individuals (9,530 to 229 in 2015-2019) on northward migration (Korean data on migratory shorebirds by NIBR).	2004	2017	DEC?	Poor	In JP, the population has declined by 38% based on southward migration counts between 2004-2017 (Ministry of the Environment, 2020). There is little quantitative information from elsewhere and the overall trend of the population is undocumented.
Charadriidae	Charadrius dubius	Little Ringed Plover	LC	jerdoni	Indian Subcontinent, Sri Lanka & SE Asia		1987	1991	25,000	100,000	Best guess		2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from Rose and Scott (1994).

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	RL	Population Name	breedingRange	nonBreedingRange	Start Year	End Year	Minimum size	maximum size	Estimate quality	Size Notes	Start Year_Trend	End Year_Trend	Trend Code	Trend Quality Code	Trend Notes
Charadriidae	Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sandplover	LC	leschenaultii, SE Asia, Australia (non-bre)	W China, S Mongolia, S Siberia & Altai Mts	Coastal Indochina, S Japan, Taiwan, Indonesia, Philippines, New Guinea, Australia	2005	2016	200,000	300,000	Expert opinion	Estimate revised from previous estimate of 145,000-155,000 (Wetlands International, 2012), based on expert opinion estimate (derived predominantly from spatial analyses for extrapolation) by Hansen et al. (2016).	2007	2016	STA	Reasonable	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2007-2016 (0.957), and an increasing trend over 3 generations 1999-2016 (1.0551) and 1983-2016 (1.0505). Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 53% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2007. The large number of counts from AU dominated the trend analysis. The IWC analysis is complemented by Rogers et al. (2021) who report an overall stable trend in three generations (-1.0%) "which is the average of the following estimates of change over three generations: +10% (Clemens et al. 2016), -8% (Clemens et al. 2019; Waterbird meta-analysis) and -4% (Clemens et al. 2019; Generalised Additive Model to three generations)."
Charadriidae	Charadrius mongolus	Lesser Sandplover	LC	atrifrons	Himalaya, S Tibet	India to Sumatra	2006	2006	120,000	150,000	Expert opinion	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 2006 (Wetlands International, 2006).	1994	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994).
Charadriidae	Charadrius mongolus	Lesser Sandplover	LC	mongolus	Inland E Siberia, Russian Far East	Taiwan to Australia	2007	2009	25,500	25,500	Expert opinion	No new estimate published for the subspecies, so remains unchanged from Wetlands International (2012).	1988	2020	DEC	Poor	Assessment of declining with high certainty for the species (mongolus and stegmanni) in AU, where 16% are estimated to occur (Rogers et al 2021). No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate was a declining trend from 2012 (Wetlands International, 2012).
Charadriidae	Charadrius mongolus	Lesser Sandplover	LC	schaeferi	E Tibet to S Mongolia	Coast Thailand to Greater Sunda Is	2007	2007	30,000	30,000	Expert opinion	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from Bamford et al. (2008).	1994	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994).
Charadriidae	Charadrius mongolus	Lesser Sandplover	LC	stegmanni	Kolymskiy, Kamchatka, N Kuril Is N to Chukotskiy	Kyushu, Izu Bonin & Ryukyu Is (Japan) & Taiwan to Australia	2007	2009	13,000	13,000	Expert opinion	No new estimate published for the subspecies, so remains unchanged. In KR, mean 6,075 individuals (4,102 to 8,243 in 2015-2019) on southward migration (Korean database on migratory shorebirds by NIBR).	1988	2020	DEC?	Poor	Assessment of declining with high certainty for the species (mongolus and stegmanni) in AU, where 16% are estimated to occur (Rogers et al 2021). No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate was a declining trend from 2012 (Wetlands International, 2012).
Charadriidae	Charadrius placidus	Long-billed Plover	LC	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	2007	2007	1	25,000	Best guess	Riverine habitat favoured by this species is poorly monitored and no recent information is available to assess the current population. While the WPE3-5 includes a broad range of 1-25,000 individuals, Bamford et al. (2008) estimated it probably below 10,000. Based on the WPE, an estimate of 670-17000 individuals was generated by BirdLife International (2021). Undated national population estimates include: c.100-10,000 breeding pairs, c.50-1,000 individuals on migration and c.50-1,000 wintering individuals in CN; c.100-10,000 breeding pairs in KR; c.100-10,000 breeding pairs in JP and c.100-10,000 breeding pairs and c.50-1,000 individuals on migration in RU (Brazil 2009) as per BirdLife International (2021). In KR a mean of 61 individuals are reported (42-74) in 2016-2020 during the Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR, with numbers considered an under estimate.	2011	2020	STA?	Poor	The IWC analysis (Langendoen et al., 2021) reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2011-2020 (1.0051) and over 3 generations 2009-2020 (1.0025) and a stable trend for 2000-2020 (0.9968). The trend is based on only 4 countries/regions (JP, KR, CH and TW). Very low reported numbers from the AWC suggest only a small proportion of the population is monitored. Therefore, it is not considered representative of the population. In JP, the population has declined by 49% based on southward migration counts between 2004-2017 (Ministry of the Environment, 2020).
Charadriidae	Charadrius veredus	Oriental Plover	LC	C Asia (bre)	S Siberia, W N & E Mongolia, NE China	Greater Sundas, Philippines to NW & NC Australia	2005	2016	230,000	230,000	Expert opinion	Estimate revised from previous estimate of 145,000-155,000 (Wetlands International, 2012), based on expert opinion estimate (derived predominantly from spatial analyses for extrapolation) by Hansen et al. (2016).	2012	2017	STA?	Poor	In AU a short-term flat trajectory reported for 2012-2017 (Clemens et al., 2019). Trend across rest of range unknown.
Charadriidae	Pluvialis fulva	Pacific Golden Plover	LC	E, SE Asia Australia & New Zealand (non-bre)	N, C & E Siberia	E, SE Asia, Australia & New Zealand	2015	2015	120,000	120,000	Expert opinion	The recent population estimate by Hansen et al. (2016) of 120,000 is adopted over the previous estimate from Wetlands International (2012).	2011	2020	DEC	Reasonable	The IWC analysis reports a decreasing trend for 2011-2020 (0.9315) and a stable trend over 3 generations 2006-2020 (0.9904) and over 1990-2020 (1.0072). Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 63% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2011. Clemens et al (2016) report a significant decline of the population in AU 1973 to 2014 (note it is not possible to separate the two populations in the field).
Charadriidae	Pluvialis fulva	Pacific Golden Plover	LC	Pacific Is (non-bre)	W Alaska & Russian Far East	Pacific Is to New Zealand & E Australia	2006	2006	35,000	50,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 2006 (Wetlands International, 2006). Alaska breeding population 35,000 - 50,000 (Morrison et al. 2005). 3,500 winter in New Caledonia (Barre & Dutson, 2000).	1983	2019	DEC	Poor	Riegen & Sagar (2020) summarise numbers in NZ from 1983–1994 surveys that ranged from 151 (1993) to 1,120 (1987), with an average of 466 birds. Thereafter, fewer were counted during the 2005–2019 survey period with counts ranging from 64 (2014) to 301 (2007), average of 181. This represents a decline of around 60%, although not all favoured sites were counted in the most recent survey period, and counts at the most favoured sites varied considerably from year to year.
Charadriidae	Pluvialis squatarola	Grey Plover	LC	squatarola, E, SE Asia & Australia (non-bre)	Arctic Russia	E, SE Asia & Australia	2004	2016	80,000	80,000	Expert opinion	Expert opinion estimate for the species in the EAAF is 80,000 (derived predominantly from spatial analyses for extrapolation) by Hansen et al (2016). The AU pop estimate is 12,600 (min 10,950- max 15,900) with a high reliability for this subspecies (Flaherty et al. 2021). In CN, a max of 21,036 individuals reported in Apr 2014 (during northward migration) during counts between 2012-2019 (Choi et al. 2020); while in KR during the same period a mean of 9,635 individuals (8,010-12,198) in 2015-2019 were reported by NIBR.	2011	2020	STA/INC	Poor	The IWC analysis reports a stable trend for 2011-2020 (0.9926) and 2000-2020 (1.0014). Low reported numbers from the AWC suggest only a small proportion of the population is monitored. In CN, an increase has been reported between 2012-2019, with a max of 21,036 individuals reported in Apr 2014 (during northward migration) by Choi et al. (2020). Clemens et al (2016) report a significant decline of the population in AU between 1973 to 2014, reiterated by Flaherty et al (2021). Unusually, nearly all Grey Plovers reported going to AU are females (Rogers et al. 2011) and sex-based trends from other parts of the range would be important to understand.
Charadriidae	Pluvialis squatarola	Grey Plover	LC	tomkovichi	Wrangel Is	SE Asia to Australia	2010	2020	3,750	5,400	Best guess	There is little specific knowledge about distribution and abundance of this newly described and poorly known population across its range. The current size estimate only reflects the estimate from AU, where based on a first assessment 2900 mature individuals or min of 3750 and max of 5400, with medium reliability is proposed (Flaherty et al., 2021).	2010	2020	DEC?	Poor	The AU pop is assessed as declining with high certainty (Flaherty et al., 2021). As the distribution range of the pop is unknown, the overall trend has not been assessed.
Charadriidae	Vanellus cinereus	Grey-headed Lapwing	LC	E, SE & S Asia	NE China, neighbouring Russia, Japan	India, Nepal, Bangladesh, SE & E Asia	2001	2001	25,000	100,000	Best guess		2011	2020	STA	Poor	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2011-2020 (0.9848) and an increasing trend over 3 generations 2006-2020 (1.0629) and for 1994-2020 (1.0474). Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 19% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2011. Based on the growth rate of the last 10
Charadriidae	Vanellus vanellus	Northern Lapwing	NT	E, SE Asia (non-bre)	S & E Siberia, Mongolia, N China	E, SE Asia	2006	2006	100,000	1,000,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 2006 (Wetlands International, 2006). Mean 232 (range from 111 to 389) in 2016-2020 in KR, based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR.	2002	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 2002 (Wetlands International, 2002).
Ciconiidae	Anastomus oscitans	Asian Openbill	LC	S, SE Asia	S & SE Asia		2006	2006	300,000	300,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 2006 (Wetlands International, 2006).	2006	2015	INC	Good	The IWC analysis reports an increasing trend for 2006-2015 (1.0952), over 3 generations 1995-2015 (1.1166) and for 1987-2015 (1.0877) (Langendoen, et al., 2021). This reflects an observed expansion of its range in Thailand and SE Asia (Round & Gardner 2008) and China (Liu et al. 2015).

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	RL	Population Name	breedingRange	nonBreedingRange	Start Year	End Year	Minimum size	maximum size	Estimate quality	Size Notes	Start Year_Trend	End Year_Trend	Trend Code	Trend Quality Code	Trend Notes
Ciconiidae	Ciconia boyciana	Oriental Stork	EN	E Asia	SE Siberia, NE China	S & SE China, Taiwan, Japan, Korea	2011	2020	7,000	7,000	Expert opinion	Mainland population: 7,000 individuals. Increasing. Expert opinion Japanese reintroduced population: 200 individuals. Increasing. Census based.	2012	2020	INC?	Reasonable	The trend is reported as increasing based on census information, as per the EAAF Crane Working Group (details missing).
Ciconiidae	Ciconia nigra	Black Stork	LC	E Asia (non-bre)	E Siberia, E Mongolia & China	S China, Korea, N Indochina, Thailand	2012	2020	200	200	Census based	Figure provided by Crane Working Group, !!start and end years and reference needed	2012	2020	INC	No idea	Crane Working Group to provide start and end years, trend quality. In MM, small numbers each year, seems to be stable (Zöckler & Kottelat, 2017)
Ciconiidae	Leptoptilos dubius	Greater Adjutant	EN	Cambodia (bre)	Cambodia	Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand,S Laos, S Vietnam	2021	2021	750	750	Census based	Based on latest nest count for 2020 of over 250, the pop is estimated to be 250 nesting pairs or 750 individuals (Chanvireak, 2021)	2009	2016	DEC	Good	Population decline in main nesting colonies in KH due to egg and chicks being raided (Harrison and Mao, 2017).
Ciconiidae	Mycteria leucocephala	Painted Stork	NT	SE Asia	Cambodia, Thailand	Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam	1987	1991	1	10,000	Best guess		2011	2020	INC?	Poor	The IWC analysis reports an increasing trend for 2011-2020 (1.249) and 2002-2020 (1.0436). These results are based on KH & TH but additional surveys required in MM & MY.
Gaviidae	Gavia adamsii	Yellow-billed Loon	NT	N Pacific (non-bre)	Arctic N America, E Siberia	N Pacific	2010	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment. Small numbers(1~2) recorded in northern East Sea of KR, based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR.	1992	2016	INC?	Poor	Amundson et al. (2019) report an increase of north Alaska breeders that migrate to E Asia between 1992–2016. The population trend of breeders in the RU arctic remains unknown.
Gaviidae	Gavia arctica	Arctic Loon	LC	viridigularis	N E Asia E of R Lena, W Alaska	NW Pacific	1987	1991	25,000	1,000,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; the current size estimate was proposed in 1994 (WPE1, Rose and Scott, 1994). In KR a mean of 927 individuals (147 to 2,840 in 2016-2020) based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous increasing estimate from 2012 (Wetlands International, 2012).
Gaviidae	Gavia pacifica	Pacific Loon	LC	E Asia	Coastal NE Siberia	Coastal E Asia	1987	1991	25,000	100,000	Best guess	No recent population assessment is available; the current size estimate was proposed in 1994 (WPE1, Rose and Scott, 1994). In KR a mean of 490 individuals (18 to 1,697 in 2016-2020) based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No population trend assessment (Rose and Scott, 1994).
Gaviidae	Gavia stellata	Red-throated Loon	LC	E Asia (non-bre)	Arctic E Asia and Alaska	E Asia	1994	1994	10,000	100,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate by Rose and Scott(1994). Old estimates of wintering numbers in Russia of 1,000–10,000 and Japan up to 10,000 (Brazil 2009). In KR a mean of 22 individuals (8 to 66 in 2016-2020) based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR. The population remains poorly censused.	1992	2016	DEC?	Poor	No information available for a new assessment; the current trend estimate was proposed in 1994 (WPE1, Rose and Scott, 1994). Amundson et al. (2019) report a decline of north Alaska breeders that migrate to E Asia, at 3.4% per year between 1992–2016. The population trend of breeders in the Russian arctic remains unknown.
Glareolidae	Glareola maldivarum	Oriental Pratincole	LC	E-SE Asia, Australia	S Siberia, NE Mongolia, E China, Taiwan, Japan, Indochina, Philippines	SE Asia, Indonesia, New Guinea, Australia, Philippines?	2006	2006	2,880,000	2,880,000	Census based	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from Wetlands International (2006).	2012	2017	STA?	Poor	In AU a short-term flat trajectory reported for 2012-2017 (Clemens et al., 2019). Trend across rest of range unknown.
Glareolidae	Stiltia isabella	Australian Pratincole	LC	Australia, New Guinea, E Indonesia	N & E & SE Australia	N & E Australia, New Guinea, E Indonesia	1992	2009	25,000	100,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate (Wetlands International, 2012).	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	
Gruidae	Anthropoides virgo	Demoiselle Crane	LC	E Asia (bre)	E Asia: Mongolia, SE Russia, NE China	Indian Subcontinent	2019	2019	65,000	98,000	Best guess	The size and status of the population that spends the non-breeding period in CN needs confirmation.	1990	2015	DEC	Reasonable	Estimated numbers in mid-1990s to estimated numbers in mid-2010s have declined from 110,000-120,000 to 65,000-98,000. As summarised by Mirande & Harris (2019), estimated numbers in the four breeding regions for these time periods are: (a) South of Central Siberia - 600-700 (Prokofiev 1991) increased to 3,000; (b) Baikal and Transbaikalia - 22,000-27,000 declining to 12,000-15,000; (c) MN - 80,000-90,000 to 40,000-70,000, stable in the north and centre, but decrease in south, east and west; (d) North-west CN population - 10,000 in mid-2010s (not determined in 1990s).
Gruidae	Antigone antigone	Sarus Crane	VU	sharpii, Indochina	N Cambodia, Possibly S Laos, S Vietnam	Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, possibly NE Thailand	2019	2019	250	250	Expert opinion	Highest records since annual counts have been 878 in 2002 and 869 in 2011 (van Zalinge et al. 2011). However, counts have recently shown a dramatic decline from 671 in 2014 to 572 in 2015, 433 in 2016, and 253 in 2018 (Triet et al. 2018).	2001	2018	DEC	Good	Highest records in KH & VN during annual counts were 878 in 2002 and 869 in 2011 (van Zalinge et al. 2011). However, more recent counts have shown a dramatic decline from 671 in 2014 to 572 in 2015, 433 in 2016, and 253 in 2018 (Tran et al. 2018). The IWC analysis (Langendoen et al., 2021) reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2011-2020 (1.0332) and a decreasing trend for 2000-2020 (1.0091). With a small population and variation in coverage, information submitted to the IWC in this period may not be adequate for a reliable trend assessment.
Gruidae	Antigone antigone	Sarus Crane	VU	sharpii, Myanmar	Myanmar. Possibly disperses short distances into surrounding countries		2019	2019	300	400	Expert opinion	The estimate is a collation of surveys from different parts of the country over a decade. The stronghold of the population in the Ayeyarwady Region in 2016–2017 recorded 158 cranes. In northern MM, small numbers recorded around Indawgyi Lake, while in western MM, 38, reported. In central MM and other locations, small numbers recorded. Results from recent surveys in the	2012	2016	STA/DEC?	Reasonable	Numbers of nests roughly stable in KH, although disturbance and predation likely to reduce population. Non-breeding counts have recently shown a dramatic decline from 671 in 2014 to 572 in 2015, 433 in 2016, and 253 in 2018 (Mirande and Harris 2019).
Gruidae	Antigone vipio	White-naped Crane	VU	China (non-bre)	Mongolia, NE China, extreme SE Russia	China (Yangtze Basin)	2019	2019	1,000	1,000	Expert opinion		1996	2012	DEC	Reasonable	The average of eight basin-wide counts at Poyang Lake have dropped from 2,278 in 1996–2004 to the average of six counts from 2005–2012 of 1,167 (Li et al. 2012).
Gruidae	Antigone vipio	White-naped Crane	VU	Korea, Japan (non-bre)	Mongolia, NE China, extreme SE Russia	Korean Peninsula, Japan	2014	2020	6,200	6,500	Census based	The latest estimate of 6,200–6,500 is based on multiple counts from northern winters in 2012–13, 2013–14, and 2014–15 (Mirande and Harris, 2019). Mean 4,479 (3,278 to 5,697 in 2016-2020) in KR, based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR.	1994	2018	INC	Good	Increased from 4,900–5,300 (Meine & Archibald, 1996) to 6,200–6,500, based on multiple counts from winters 2012–13, 2013–14, and 2014–15 (Mirande & Harris, 2019).

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	RL	Population Name	breedingRange	nonBreedingRange	Start Year	End Year	Minimum size	maximum size	Estimate quality	Size Notes	Start Year_Trend	End Year_Trend	Trend Code	Trend Quality Code	Trend Notes
Gruidae	Grus grus	Common Crane	LC	grus, C/S China, Myanmar, Vietnam (non-bre)	China, Myanmar, Vietnam	China	1998	2018	12,000	12,000	Expert opinion	As per Mirande & Harris (2019) approximately 12,000, with the population distributed over several major non-breeding grounds in CN such as Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau (1,500; Yang and Zhang 2014), Poyang Lake (~7,000; Jin 2015), Shanxi (2500; Liu et al 1989), and Shannxi (~1,000; Wu et al. 1998). Numbers in Yellow River Delta, Beijing outskirts, and MM are not stable. Yellow River Delta was a major site, but the number of Eurasian Cranes there had declined to almost zero after 2000 (Shan et al. 2005). However the Chinese Coastal Waterbird Census (CCWC) have reported significant numbers from this and nearby sites, suggesting a possible recovery (8,800 at Shandong Dongying in 2016, 1,250 at Yellow River Delta in 2011). WWF China and WWT surveys have also reported large numbers in the Yangtze (4,600 at Poyang Lake in 2011, 500 at Nanchong in 2011, 400 at Dongting Lake in 2011 and 2015) and 3,000 at Yancheng NNR, Jiangsu in 2011 (IWC database). In MM the numbers have been increasing during the past two decades (Mirande & Harris 2019) but no recent estimate is available.	1988	2019	UNC	Poor	Trends in CN are uncertain (Mirande & Harris 2019). Surveys by the China Coastal Waterbird Survey (CCWC) and WWF China/WWT have reported significant but irregular numbers from coastal and inland sites. In MM the numbers have been increasing during the past two decades (Mirande & Harris 2019).
Gruidae	Grus grus	Common Crane	LC	grus, SW China (non-bre)	E and C Tien-Shan (Xinjiang–Uyghur Autonomous Region) of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan & China	SW China	2018	2018	1,000	1,000	Expert opinion	Estimated at 1,000 individuals in CN (Ma et al. 2011) possibly spend non-breeding period in the south part of Central Tibet and on the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau in the SE foothills of Tibet at altitudes from 2,000–3,400m above sea level (Mirande & Harris 2019). Around 10 breeding pairs reported in KZ and KG (Ilyashenko and Belyalov 2011).	2010	2010	Unknown	No idea	10 breeding pairs in KZ and KG, showing decreasing trends (Ilyashenko and Belyalov 2011). Current trend status poorly known.
Gruidae	Grus japonensis	Red-crowned Crane	EN	E China (non-bre)	NE China, SE Russia	E China	2017	2018	580	580	Expert opinion		1999	2018	DEC	Good	An estimated 580 individuals in 2018, compared to 1,200 individuals in 1999.
Gruidae	Grus japonensis	Red-crowned Crane	EN	Japan	Hokkaido, Japan		2017	2018	1,600	1,600	Census based	The population has increased from 600 individuals during 1995-1996 to 1,600 in 2017-2018.	1995	2018	INC	Good	The population has increased from 600 individuals during 1995-1996 to 1,600 in 2017-2018 (Mirande & Harris, 2019).
Gruidae	Grus japonensis	Red-crowned Crane	EN	Korea (non-bre)	NE China, SE Russia	C Korea	2016	2020	1,300	1,300	Census based	The mean population of KR was 1,307 individuals (range 998–1,657) for 2016-2020. Based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR.	2012	2018	INC/STA	Good	Three-year averages (for winters 2012–13, 2013–14, and 2014–15) have been calculated as 1,000 and 1,251 for 2017–18.
Gruidae	Grus monacha	Hooded Crane	VU	C China (non-bre)	NE China, SE Russia	China	2019	2019	1,000	1,500	Expert opinion	As per Mirande & Harris (2019) estimates vary from 1,000 from one source to between 1,150 to 1,500 from another. Additional surveys are required to determine estimates and trends.	2014	2014	Unknown	No idea	Additional surveys are required to determine trends.
Gruidae	Grus monacha	Hooded Crane	VU	Korea, Japan (non-bre)	NE China, SE Russia	Korea, Japan	2017	2020	15,700	15,700	Census based	In JP, the stronghold of the population, 2017–18, about 14,000 individuals were counted in Izumi, JP. A small number of cranes (less than 10 individuals) winter at Shunan (Yamaguchi Province) and	1996	2018	STA	Reasonable	In 2017–18, about 14,000 individuals were counted in Izumi, JP, the stronghold of the population. A small number of cranes (less than 10 individuals) winter at Shunan (Yamaguchi Province) and
Gruidae	Grus nigricollis	Black-necked Crane	NT	Central (non-bre)	SW China	NW Yunnan	2006	2007	230	300	Expert opinion	Post WPE5 (Wetlands International, 2012), based on recent migration information, this species has been separated into three populations. Napahai Provincial NR, with 270 in 2006/7, holds >90 of pop (Wang et al 2009), pop estimated 230-300 in 20?? (Mirande & Harris (eds.) 2019).	2012	2018	INC	Reasonable	Increase from 6,500 to 8,291 (>30%) between 2015 and 2018 (Jia et al. 2019) for main pop in Tibet; latest trends of BT and NE IN needed.
Gruidae	Grus nigricollis	Black-necked Crane	NT	Eastern (non-bre)	SW China	NE Yunnan, NW Guizhou Provinces	2013	2013	4,300	4,300	Expert opinion	Dashanbao, Cao Hai and Huize NRs had 2,469 cranes (2004 data) form 69% of pop (Li and Yang 2005); with a total pop of 4,300 (Li et al 2014, as per Jia et al 2019).	1992	2016	INC?	Reasonable	Increase from 3700 in Mirande & Harris (2019) to 4300 in Li (2014) as quoted in Jia et al (2019).
Gruidae	Grus nigricollis	Black-necked Crane	NT	Western (non-bre)	Extreme NW India E to SW China	Bhutan, SC Tibet, NE India	2006	2018	8,700	8,700	Expert opinion	Post WPE5 (Wetlands International, 2012), based on recent migration information, this species has been separated into three populations. Latest counts include 8,291 at Yarlung Tsangpo River basin in Tibet in 2017-2018 (Jia, et al. 2019), 544 birds in BN in 2014–15 (Royal Society of Protection of Nature 2015); and 11 birds in NE IN in 2006 (Chandan et al., 2014) - equate to at least 8,755 and exceed estimate of 6,000 by Mirande & Harris (2019) - a new estimate would be useful. A max of 139 birds in breeding areas in Ladakh in 2012 (Chandan et al. 2014).	2015	2018	INC	Reasonable	Increase from 6,500 to 8,291 (>30%) between 2015 and 2018 (Jia et al. 2019) for main pop in Yarlung Tsangpo River basin in Tibet; latest trends of BT and NE IN needed. Population in breeding grounds in Ladakh, NW IN is considered to be stable or increasing, although breeding productivity shows a decreasing trend (P. Chandan, in litt, 2021); a max of 139 birds reported in 2012 (Chandan et al., 2014) to 111 in 2016 (Chandan & Rigzin 2017).
Gruidae	Leucogeranus leucogeranus	Siberian Crane	CR	E Asia	NE Siberia Kolyma - R Yana	Poyang, China	2019	2019	3,600	4,000	Census based		2012	2018	INC/STA	Good	NULL
Haematopodidae	Haematopus ostralegus	Eurasian Oystercatcher	NT	osculans	Kamchatka, Korea, NE & E China	Japan, Korea, E China S to Taiwan	2014	2020	11,000	12,000	Expert opinion	An updated estimate of 11,000-12,000 is proposed based on recent counts AWC 2,900-10,600 between 2014-2018; complemented by individual contributions from CN - max of 5000 in Jan 2015 (Choi et al 2020); JP a max of 500 reported in the AWC 2016-2020; KR - census-based mean of 5,077 (2,228-6,913 in 2016-2020), based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR. This is slightly higher than an estimate of 11,000 following counts in 2013 (Melville et al 2014).	2011	2020	STA	Poor	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2011-2020 (1.0196) and an uncertain trend with increasing tendency between 2000-2020 (1.0769). Occasional but inconsistent high count numbers from CN suggests the monitoring of this population is inadequate.
Heliornithidae	Heliopais personatus	Masked Finfoot	EN	S, SE Asia	NE India SE to Vietnam, Malaysia, Sumatra		1998	2019	160	460	Expert opinion	Latest estimate from Chowdhury et al. (2020) based on range wide total of 108 - 304 mature individuals, with a multiplication factor of 1.5 to account for juveniles.	1998	2019	DEC	Reasonable	NULL
Jacanidae	Hydrophasianus chirurgus	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	LC	E & SE Asia	E & SE Asia		2012	2021	30,000	50,000	Best guess	No population size assessment since it was separated as a population and an estimate of 30,000-50,000 for this population is derived from the previous species estimate (Wetlands International 2012).	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	In TW between 40-390 (2014-2020) reported Li et al (2020).
Laridae	Anous minutus	Black Noddy	LC	worcesteri	Islands in Sulu Sea (Philippines, Borneo)	Sulu Sea (Philippines, Borneo)	1994	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment (Rose and Scott, 1994). Information inadequate to develop an estimate for this widespread and poorly studied population.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994).
Laridae	Anous minutus	Black Noddy	LC	minutus	NE Australia, New Guinea, S & SW Pacific Is		1999	2004	1,000,000	1,000,001	Best guess	NULL	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment. Offshore species in the non-breeding grounds and not censused.
Laridae	Anous stolidus	Brown Noddy	LC	pileatus	Seychelles & Madagascar E to N Australia, Polynesia, Hawaii, Easter Is, Bonin Is	Indian & Pacific Oceans	2001	2008	1,000,000	1,000,001	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate (Wetlands International, 2012).	1980	2015	INC	Poor	Population fluctuating with oceanic conditions. In JP (Ministry of the Environment Japan. 2021) breeding numbers increased from 1980 to 2015 as per analysis of the Japanese Seabird Colony Database.
Laridae	Chlidonias hybrida	Whiskered Tern	LC	hybrida, Transbaikalia to E China and Taiwan	EC Asia, E China	Poorly known: S China, Taiwan to SE Asia	1994	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment (Rose and Scott, 1994). Information inadequate to develop an estimate for this very widespread and poorly studied population.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No population trend estimate exists (Rose and Scott, 1994).
Laridae	Chlidonias hybrida	Whiskered Tern	LC	javanicus	Australia	Australia, New Guinea, Moluccas, Philippines	1987	1991	100,000	1,000,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate (Perennou et al 1994).	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	
Laridae	Chlidonias leucopterus	White-winged Tern	LC	Asia, Australasia	E & C Siberia, N Mongolia - SE Russia, NE China	India, Sri Lanka, Indochina, S & E China to Australia, New Zealand	1987	1991	100,000	1,000,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate (Perennou et al 1994).	2012	2017	DEC?	Poor	In AU a short-term downward trajectory reported for 2012-2017 (Clemens et al., 2019). Trend across rest of range unknown.
Laridae	Gelochelidon macrotarsa	Australian Gull-billed Tern	LC	Australia (bre)	Australia	Australia, New Guinea, E Indonesia, Timor Leste	2004	2004	25,000	100,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate (Wetlands International, 2006).	1997	2017	Unknown	No idea	In AU long-term (1983-2017) no significant trend, medium term (1997 to 2017) Increasing, short-term trajectory 2012 to 2017 up (Clemens et al., 2019). Trend across rest of range unknown.
Laridae	Gelochelidon nilotica	Common Gull-billed Tern	LC	affinis	E & SE China	SE & S Asia, N Australia	1994	2021	10,000	100,000	Best guess	No recent population assessment is available; previous estimate by Perennou et al. (1994). The IWC count totals for IN, MY and PH were around 727-5,232 between 2016-2020.	2011	2020	UNC	Poor	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2011-2020 (0.9549) and an increasing tendency trend for 2008-2020 (1.0024). Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 74% in 3 generations compared to the population levels
Laridae	Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian Tern	LC	E & SE Asia (non-bre)	C Asia, C Siberia, E China	E China, Taiwan, Indochina	1987	1991	10,000	25,000	Best guess		2012	2021	UNC	Poor	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994). In AU medium term (1997 to 2017) no significant trend and a short-term flat trajectory for 2012-2017 (Clemens et al., 2019). Trend across rest of range unknown.
Laridae	Larus brunnicephalus	Brown-headed Gull	LC	C Asia (bre)	Mountains of SC Asia	Coasts of S Asia, Indochina, S China & W to Arabian Peninsula	2006	2006	100,000	200,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from Wetlands International (2006).	2006	2015	DEC	Reasonable	The IWC analysis (Langendoen et al. 2021) reports a decreasing trend for 2006-2015 (0.9191) and a moderately increasing trend over 3 generations 1992-2015 (1.0261) and 1989-2015 (1.0232). Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 86% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2006. Inadequate/consistency in coverage in some countries/regions over the longer term. In IN (SoIB 2020) report a long-term decline of -73.4 (%).

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	RL	Population Name	breedingRange	nonBreedingRange	Start Year	End Year	Minimum size	maximum size	Estimate quality	Size Notes	Start Year_Trend	End Year_Trend	Trend Code	Trend Quality Code	Trend Notes
Laridae	Larus canus	Mew Gull	LC	kamtschatschensis	NE Siberia	Coasts E, SE Asia	2001	2001	25,000	100,000	Best guess	No recent population assessment; previous estimate from Kushlan et al. (2002). In KR, a mean of 16,544 individuals (7,179 to 24,576 in 2016-2020) reported based on the Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR.	2011	2020	UNC	Poor	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend with an increasing tendency for 2011-2020 (1.0504) and for 2000-2020 (1.0032). The trend is based on only 2 countries (KR and JP) and statistically uncertain. Therefore, it is not considered representative of the population.
Laridae	Larus crassirostris	Black-tailed Gull	LC	E Asia	Coasts SE Russia, Japan, Korea, E China	E Asia Pacific coast N Japan to NE China Sea	2001	2001	1,100,000	1,100,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from Malling and Larsson (2002). The KR mean non-breeding population is 35,832 (between 2016-2020), based on Winter Waterbird	2011	2020	STA/DEC?	Poor	The IWC analysis (Langendoen et al., 2021) reports a stable trend for 2011-2020 (0.9859) and an increasing trend over 2000-2020 (1.0317). The trend is based on only 2 countries (KR and JP) and is
Laridae	Larus glaucescens	Glaucous-winged Gull	LC	N Pacific	Coasts Commander Is, Aleutians, Pribilofs, to Alaska S to Oregon	Bering Sea S to Korea & Japan, Baja California	2005	2005	422,000	422,000	Best guess		2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	
Laridae	Larus hyperboreus	Glaucous Gull	LC	pallidissimus	Taymyr Peninsula E to Bering Sea, Pribilof Is	NE Asia	2005	2005	103,000	103,250	Best guess		2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	
Laridae	Larus ichthyaetus	Pallas's Gull	LC	C Asia (bre)	C Asia E to L Balkash, S to Tibet	Coastal Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar	1987	1991	25,000	100,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994).	2011	2020	DEC?	Poor	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2011-2020 (1.0464) and for 1990-2020 (1.0432). The centre of the non-breeding population is along the coast of the Indian subcontinent, with smaller numbers reported within the EAAF. Population breeding at one major breeding site in CN at Qinghai Lake reported to drop over 87,000
Laridae	Larus relictus	Relict Gull	VU	C Asia (bre)	Isolated colonies on lakes C Asia-NC China	E China (Tianjin coast), South Korea	2010	2011	15,000	30,000	Best guess		2010	2015	DEC?	Poor	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 2006 (Wetlands International, 2006). The species breeds in remote lakes across Central Asia and are not properly censused. Water level
Laridae	Larus ridibundus	Black-headed Gull	LC	E & SE Asia (non-bre)	C Asia to Kamchatka, NE China	E & SE Asia, N Australia	2001	2001	100,000	1,000,001	Best guess	No new population estimate available. CN - max of 19,167 recorded in Feb 2016 during coastal counts of the mainland (Choi et al., 2020). KR mean of 14,771 (12,361-16,845 in 2016-2020), based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR.	2011	2020	DEC	Reasonable	No regional assessment is available, while the population is now recorded further south in parts of its range (BirdLife International 2021). In HK, the pop declined by 63% between 2008–2017; a continued trend from recorded between 1998–2007 (Sung et al., 2021). The IWC analysis (Langendoen et al., 2021) reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2011-2020 (0.979) and a statistically significant decrease for 1995-2020 (0.9881). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 29% (n.s.) in 28 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 45% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2011. Breeding surveys are more appropriate to monitor the trend of this population.
Laridae	Larus schistisagus	Slaty-backed Gull	LC	NE Asia	Coast NE Siberia Cape Navarin - Kamchatka - N Japan -	NE Asia Pacific S to Taiwan	1994	1994	25,000	1,000,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994).	1980	2015	DEC?	Poor	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994). However, In JP (Ministry of the Environment Japan. 2021) numbers decreased by 65% from
Laridae	Larus smithsonianus	Arctic Herring Gull	LC	vegae	Taymyr to Chukottka & Anadyr, NE China	W Pacific S to Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and S China	1994	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment (Rose and Scott, 1994). KR mean of 46,661 (40,144 to 55,177 in 2016-2020) based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994). Trend in KR for 2011-2020 is STA, based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR.
Laridae	Larus smithsonianus	Arctic Herring Gull	LC	mongolicus	SE Altai & L Baikal to Mongolia & W coast of Korea	China, S Korea	2000	2000	57,000	66,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from Yesou (2001). KR mean of 604 (411 to 1,077 in 2016-2020), based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 2002 (Wetlands International, 2002).
Laridae	Onychoprion aleuticus	Aleutian Tern	VU	N Pacific (bre)	Sakhalin, Sea of Okhotsk, Kamchatka, Aleutians, SW Alaska	Poorly known; S China Sea, Philippines to Malay Peninsula	2015	2015	46,500	46,500	Census based	A minimum worldwide breeding population of Aleutian Terns as 31,131 birds across 202 colonies, with 18% (5 529 birds in 110 colonies) in Alaska and 82% (25,602 birds in 92 colonies) in RU (Renner et al.2015). Based on the minimum total recorded by Renner et al. (2015), the global population estimate has therefore been revised to 31,000 mature individuals by BirdLife (2020 Datazone).	1960	2013	STA?	Poor	No population trend assessment for the species across its range. Trends at known colonies within discrete geographic regions of Alaska (Aleutian Islands, Bering Sea, Chukchi Sea, Gulf of Alaska and Kodiak Island) were consistently negative; only represent <20% of the global population. Trend analysis indicated that colony counts in Alaska declined on average 8.1% per year (95% credible interval 10.7%–5.5%) between 1960 and 2013. RU hosts about 80% of the population, where in some regions, numbers appear to have increased substantially in recent decades, especially on Sakhalin Island and the southern coast of the Koryak Highland (Renner at al 2015).
Laridae	Onychoprion anaethetus	Bridled Tern	LC	anaethetus (novaehollandiae)	Queensland to S Australia, New Caledonia	SW Pacific to NE Indian Ocean	1994	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment (Rose and Scott, 1994).	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994).
Laridae	Onychoprion anaethetus	Bridled Tern	LC	anaethetus (rogersi)	N Western Australia	SW Pacific to NE Indian Ocean	1994	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment (Rose and Scott, 1994).	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994).
Laridae	Onychoprion anaethetus	Bridled Tern	LC	anaethetus	S Japan, Taiwan, Philippines, Indonesia, New Guinea, Australia	SW Pacific to NE Indian Ocean	1994	2011	100,000	1,000,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate (Wetlands International, 2012).	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 2012 was probably increasing (Wetlands International, 2002).
Laridae	Onychoprion fuscatus	Sooty Tern	LC	nubilosus, Indonesia	C Indonesia (range uncertain)	Indian to Pacific Ocean	2002	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment (Wetlands International, 2002).	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 2002 (Wetlands International, 2002).
Laridae	Onychoprion fuscatus	Sooty Tern	LC	nubilosus, Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, E to Pacific	Gulf of Aden, Coastal E Africa, Indian Ocean - Madagascar - Andaman Is; Philippines - S Japan	Indian Ocean to W Pacific Ocean	2003	2012	18,200,000	18,200,000	Expert opinion	The overall estimate for this population is 18,223,468 - 18,227,968 individuals.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment. There has been no recent overview of the subspecies in the western Indian Ocean since Feare et al. who estimated some populations to be increasing while others decreased, in numbers, but most trends remain unknown.
Laridae	Onychoprion fuscatus	Sooty Tern	LC	serratus	New Guinea, Australia, New Caledonia	Tropical Pacific Ocean	1995	2011	1,200,000	1,500,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate (Wetlands International, 2012).	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous trend from 2012 fluctuating (Wetlands International, 2012).
Laridae	Rissa tridactyla	Black-legged Kittiwake	VU	pollicaris, W Pacific (bre)	NE Siberia, Kamchatka, Sea of Okhotsk, Kuril Is	N Pacific	1995	1995	4,800,000	4,800,001	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from del Hoyo et al. (1996).	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994).
Laridae	Rynchops albicollis	Indian Skimmer	EN	S & SE Asia	E Pakistan, N & E India, Bangladesh, Myanmar;		2018	2020	3,700	4,400	Expert opinion	As summarised in BirdLife International (2020), "the revised estimate is based on numbers recorded during the non-breeding season, when a majority of the population occurs in a few large	2001	2020	DEC	Reasonable	The pop is estimated to have declined by 41% (33.9-45.9%) over three generations (16 years) from the 2001 population estimate (Li et al. 2004, S. Balachandran in litt. 2005) in BirdLife International
Laridae	Saundersilarus saundersi	Saunders's Gull	VU	NE Asia (bre)	South Korea, Coastal NE & E China	S Japan, South Korea, E & S China, Taiwan, Vietnam	2004	2010	21,000	22,000	Expert opinion		2012	2021	INC?	Poor	Over this period, in CN at the main colony at Liaohe NNR, with additional colonies at the Yellow River NNR, Yancheng NNR and Chongming NNR, numbers appear to have increased (although published information is not yet accessible). While in KR, there was an increase from first breeding record in 1998 to June 2009 (Park 2010) when 1300 individuals were reported. The main colony at
Laridae	Sterna acuticauda	Black-bellied Tern	EN	S & SE Asia	Pakistan, India, Nepal, E to SW China, S to S Vietnam		2005	2005	10,000	25,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 2002 (Wetlands International, 2002). Declines/possible extinction in LA & KH (BirdLife International, 2021) with great decline in MM (Zockler, et al., 2020, BirdLife International, 2021).	2012	2020	DEC	Poor	Declines/possible extinctions in LA & KH (BirdLife International, 2021) with great decline in MM in last decade (Zockler, et al., 2020, BirdLife International, 2021). Not adequately reported during the IWC to assess a trend.
Laridae	Sterna aurantia	River Tern	VU	S & SE Asia	E Pakistan to S India, Nepal, Bangladesh, SW China, Myanmar, C Indochina to Mekong Delta		2008	2015	30,000	100,000	Expert opinion	The species is poorly assessed in its stronghold in the IN subcontinent. AWC surveys for the 2008-2015 period have recorded an overall 29,577 birds across MM (39 birds), TH (2), BD (74), IN (17,776), NP (31), PK (11,485) and KH (170) (Mundkur et al. 2017). Based on current information, a minimum estimate of 30,000 individuals is proposed. In SE Asia numbers have declined and in the	2008	2016	DEC	Reasonable	As per BirdLife International (2021), "precipitous declines have occurred in parts of South-East Asia, whilst local increases and stability have been noted in a few areas of India, making the deciphering of past population trends difficult. Recent estimates in IN show that the long-term trend of the species amounts to 41.2% decline (measured as an index of abundance in 2014/2015 relative to
Laridae	Sterna dougallii	Roseate Tern	LC	gracilis, S Asia	Sri Lanka Andaman Is, SW Myanmar	Indian & Pacific Oceans	1994	1994	1	10,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate by Rose and Scott (1994).	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No population trend estimate exists (Rose and Scott, 1994).
Laridae	Sterna dougallii	Roseate Tern	LC	gracilis, Australia & Moluccas Is	Australia & Moluccas Is	Indian & Pacific Oceans	2004	2011	90,000	90,000	Expert opinion	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate (Wetlands International, 2012).	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No population trend estimate exists (Rose and Scott, 1994).
Laridae	Sterna dougallii	Roseate Tern	LC	gracilis, SE Asia	Coasts Ryukyu Is, China, Taiwan, S to Indonesia, E to Solomon Is, New Caledonia	Pacific Ocean S to Australia	2004	2007	44,000	44,000	Census based	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate (Wetlands International, 2012).	1980	2015	UNC	Poor	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994). Information from JP (Ministry of the Environment Japan. 2021) indicates breeding numbers decreasing at some colonies from 1980 to 2015 as per analysis of the Japanese Seabird Colony Database, but additional surveys needed.

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	RL	Population Name	breedingRange	nonBreedingRange	Start Year	End Year	Minimum size	maximum size	Estimate quality	Size Notes	Start Year_Trend	End Year_Trend	Trend Code	Trend Quality Code	Trend Notes
Laridae	Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	LC	tibetana	Mountains W Mongolia S to Kashmir, Tibet, Sichuan	Mostly E Indian Ocean	1987	1991	10,000	100,000	Best guess		2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No population trend estimate exists (Rose and Scott, 1994).
Laridae	Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	LC	hirundo, Western Asia (bre)	W Asia	Indian Ocean	1986	2019	200,000	1,000,000	Best guess	The size of the breeding population is estimated at 67,300-247,500 pairs, or 200,000-740,000 individuals after rounding in AZ (BirdLife International, in prep), TM, KZ and West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1986-2019. No estimates are available from KG, TJ, AF, IR and IQ. Therefore, the maximum estimate of 1,000,000 is retained.	2009	2018	STA?	Poor	The breeding population trend is unknown in West Siberia and KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020) and though to be stable in AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.). In TM, the short-term trend is stable while the population is estimated to have declined by 40% between 1980 and 2019.
Laridae	Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	LC	longipennis	NE Siberia S to NE China	SE Asia to Australia	1993	2006	30,000	70,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate (Wetlands International, 2012).	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No population trend estimate exists (Rose and Scott, 1994).
Laridae	Sterna striata	White-fronted Tern	NT	striata	New Zealand	SE Australia S Queensland-Tasmania-S Australia	2016	2016	7,500	30,000	Census based	Revised from previous estimate of (del Hoyo et al. 1996) and separation of subspecies. Latest estimate from Robertson et al. (2017) of 5,000-20,000 mature individuals or 7,500-30,000 individuals.	1996	2016	DEC	Good	In NZ the population has declined at a rate approaching 30% in three generations (Robertson et al 2017).
Laridae	Sterna sumatrana	Black-naped Tern	LC	sumatrana	NE Indian Ocean, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, S China, Taiwan, S Japan S to N	NE Indian Ocean, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, S to N & E Australia, SW Pacific Is	1994	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size estimate exists (Rose and Scott, 1994). Information inadequate to develop an estimate for this very widespread and poorly studied population.	1980	2015	UNC	Poor	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994). In JP (Ministry of the Environment Japan. 2021) breeding numbers have decreased from 1980 to 2015 as per analysis of the Japanese Seabird Colony Database.
Laridae	Sterna vittata	Antarctic Tern	LC	bethunei, New Zealand	New Zealand Is		2003	2003	3,000	3,000	Expert opinion	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from Tree & Klages (2004).	2020	2020	INC/STA	Poor	Breeding has resumed at colonies with rat control which may be resulting in a population increase (Woehler et al. 2021).
Laridae	Sternula albifrons	Little Tern	LC	sinensis	E & SE Asia to Australia, Sri Lanka	SE Asia-Australia	1993	1993	10,000	100,000	Best guess	NULL	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous trend from 2012 decreasing (Wetlands International, 20012).
Laridae	Sternula albifrons	Little Tern	LC	placens	E Australia & N & E Tasmania	Australia, New Zealand	2020	2020	1,000	2,000	Expert opinion	The subspecies placens not readily identifiable in the field. The subspecies has been separated from S. a. sinensis by del Hoyo & Collar (2014) and an estimate proposed by Mahon et al. (2021).	2012	2021	DEC	Reasonable	In AU, as per Mahon et al (2021), "monitored populations in NSW have declined so steeply in the last three generations (29 years) that there would still have been a substantial decline even if populations in Queensland, Victoria and Tasmania were stable."
Laridae	Sternula albifrons	Little Tern	LC	pusilla	NE India, Myanmar, Sumatra, Java	Indian Ocean & SE Asia	2006	2006	50,000	100,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from Wetlands International (2006).	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No population trend estimate exists (Rose and Scott, 1994).
Laridae	Thalasseus bengalensis	Lesser Crested Tern	LC	torresii	Sulawesi to New Guinea & N, NE Australia	SW Pacific Ocean	1995	1995	25,000	100,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate (Wetlands International, 2012).	1997	2017	INC?	Poor	In AU a medium term trend (1997 to 2017) increasing, but short-term downward trajectory for 2012-2017 (Clemens et al., 2019). Trend across rest of range unknown.
Laridae	Thalasseus bergii	Greater Crested Tern	LC	cristatus	Japan, Taiwan, E. China, Indonesia - Philippines, E Australia, SW Pacific Is		1995	1995	100,000	1,000,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate (Wetlands International, 2012).	1997	2017	DEC	Poor	In AU Long-term trend (1983-2017) declining, medium term (1997 to 2017) declining, short -term trajectory 2012 to 2017 up (Clemens et al., 2019). Trend across rest of range unknown.
Laridae	Thalasseus bernsteini	Chinese Crested Tern	CR	E China (bre)	Poorly known; E China coast	Taiwan & S China to Indonesia & Philippines	2016	2019	100	150	Expert opinion	The population is increasing and spreading to new breeding locations since its rediscovery in the Matsu Islands in TW in 2000 (Liang et al., 2000), in CN in 2004 (Chen et al., 2005) and most recently in KR in 2016 (Sung et al 2017). In Matsu Islands, numbers have varied with 16 breeding adults in 2016 (Hung et al., 2018), 77 breeding adults on Tiedun Dao and Yaqueshan colony sites in 2016 (Lu et al., 2020), together estimated as 140 individuals; in addition to 5 individuals were recorded at a colony in KR in 2016 (Sung et al 2017). Based on counts of adults at all colonies between 2015-2018, an updated estimate of between 100-150 is proposed by (Lu et al, 2020).	2012	2018	INC	Good	Increase reported at breeding colonies in CN, TW & KR (Lu et al., 2020), see notes on population size estimates.
Pelecanidae	Pelecanus crispus	Dalmatian Pelican	NT	E Asia	W Mongolia	S & E China	2014	2016	45	75	Expert opinion		2006	2016	DEC	Reasonable	In CN 70-130 individuals in non-breeding counts between 2006-2016 and 15-25 in MN in breeding ground 2013-2016 (Catsadorakis and Portolou, 2018).
Pelecanidae	Pelecanus philippensis	Spot-billed Pelican	NT	SE Asia	Cambodia	Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand; Extinct S China	2016	2020	5,000	5,800	Expert opinion	The population estimate is based on nest counts at the main known colonies in KH (Visal & Mahood, 2015). In 2014, 1803 nests were recorded, with a confidence interval of 1,660-1,946. As these are the last known colonies in SE Asia, this is used to generate the current population estimate of 5,000 - 5,800 individuals. IWC counts were between 1,402-3,899 individuals (2016-2020) mainly in KH, the current stronghold of the species. In TH may be increasing (BirdLife International (2021) quoting Phil Round); while the population in MM has declined and may have disappeared from parts of its range (Zöckler et al 2019).	2011	2020	INC	Good	The IWC analysis reports an increasing trend for 2011-2020 (1.1016) and stable over 1999-2020 (1.0216).
Phalacrocoracidae	Phalacrocorax capillatus	Japanese Cormorant	LC	E Asia	N Japan, S Kurill Is, Korea	Japan, Korea, China, Taiwan	1994	1994	25,000	100,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate by Rose and Scott (1994). Mean 1,600 (range from 782 to 2,312 in 2016-2020) in KR, based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR; in TW 1 to 23 in 2015-2020 (Lin et al. 2020).	1980	2015	DEC?	Poor	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994). The trend in KR is STA for ten years (2011-2020), based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR. Trend elsewhere across range in CN, JP, KP and RU unknown.
Phalacrocoracidae	Phalacrocorax carbo	Great Cormorant	LC	sinensis, E, SE Asia (non-bre)	E, SE Asia		2002	2002	25,000	100,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate by Wetlands International (2002). In KR a mean of 14,643 individuals (10,723 to 18,328 in 2016-2020) based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR; in TW 4,380 to 18,473 in 2015-2020 (Lin et al. 2020).	2011	2020	INC?	Poor	While no regional population trend assessment is available, indications from KR and parts of CN indicate an increase. In KR the trend in increasing for ten years(2011-2020), based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR. In coastal CN, the pop has increased in three of four regions (Choi et al., 2020); while in HK the INC
Phalacrocoracidae	Urile pelagicus	Pelagic Cormorant	LC	pelagicus	N Pacific		2006	2011	10,000	25,000	Census based	Global population probably in range of 10,000-25,000. Mean 1,600 (782-2,312 in 2016-2020) in KR, based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR. 3,000-15,000 estimated for CA for both subspecies combined (Environment Canada 2012). Other national population estimates include: c.100-10,000 breeding pairs, c.50-1,000 individuals on migration wintering individuals in KR; c.10,000-100,000 breeding pairs, c.1,000-10,000 individuals on migration and c.1,000-10,000 wintering individuals in JP and c.10,000-100,000 breeding pairs and c.1,000-10,000 individuals on migration in RU (Brazil 2009).	2011	2020	INC?	Poor	The trend in KR is INC for 2011-2020, based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR. But no information across rest of range.
Phalacrocoracidae	Urile urile	Red-faced Cormorant	LC	N Pacific	Bering Sea, coastal Alaska & N Japan		1997	1997	200,000	200,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1997 (Rose and Scott, 1997).	1980	2015	DEC?	Poor	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994). In JP (Ministry of the Environment Japan. 2021) numbers decreased between 1980 to 2015 as per analysis of the Japanese Seabird Colony Database. As per BirdLife International (2021), the population trend is decreasing in North America (based on BBS/CBC data: Butcher and Niven 2007).
Podicipedidae	Podiceps auritus	Horned Grebe	VU	auritus, E Asia (non-bre)	E Asia	Coastal E Asia	2006	2006	10,000	25,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 2006 (Wetlands International, 2006). In KR a mean of 109 individuals (23 to 286 in 2016-2020), based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate unknown by Rose and Scott (1994).

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	RL	Population Name	breedingRange	nonBreedingRange	Start Year	End Year	Minimum size	maximum size	Estimate quality	Size Notes	Start Year_Trend	End Year_Trend	Trend Code	Trend Quality Code	Trend Notes
Podicipedidae	Podiceps cristatus	Great Crested Grebe	LC	cristatus, E Asia (non-bre)	NE Asia	E Asia	1987	1991	25,000	50,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 2002 (Wetlands International, 2002). In KR mean of 13,758 individuals (12,155-17,332 in 2016-2020) based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR.	2011	2020	STA	Good	In KR, a moderate increase reported for last 10 years (2011-2020), based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR. In CN, an increase reported from coastal sites monitoring a small population (2012-2019) by Choi et
Podicipedidae	Podiceps grisegena	Red-necked Grebe	LC	holbollii, E Asia	N E Asia	Coastal E Asia	2006	2006	50,000	50,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate (Wetlands International, 2006). Mean 34 (range from 2 to 76 in 2016-2020) in KR, based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994).
Podicipedidae	Podiceps nigricollis	Black-necked Grebe	LC	nigricollis, E Asia (non-bre)	E Asia	Coastal E Asia	1987	1991	10,000	100,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment. In KR, mean of 619 individuals (234-1,227 in 2016-2020) based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previously estimate unknown by Rose and Scott (1994).
Podicipedidae	Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe	LC	poggei	E, SE Asia		2001	2001	100,000	1,000,000	Best guess		2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	
Rallidae	Amaurornis phoenicurus	White-breasted Waterhen	LC	phoenicurus, E & SE Asia	E, SE Asia	E, SE Asia S to Java	0	0	-1	-1	No estimate		2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; population recently split.
Rallidae	Coturnicops exquisitus	Swinhoe's Rail	VU	E Asia	SE Siberia, Mongolia, E China,	S China to Korea, Japan	2005	2005	3,500	15,000	Best guess	The more recent population estimate from BirdLife International (2021) provides an estimate from	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	NULL
Rallidae	Fulica atra	Common Coot	LC	atra, E, SE Asia (non-bre)	E Asia	E, SE Asia	2012	2020	100,000	1,000,001	Best guess	No recent population assessment; previous estimate from Perennou et al. (1994). Mean 28,255 (range from 24,315 to 33,409 in 2016-2020) in KR, based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR.	2011	2020	STA	Poor	The IWC analysis reports a stable trend for 2011-2020 (0.9887) and an increasing trend for 2008-2020 (1.0122). Increases reported in KR (2011-2020) based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR, increases in JP from 1990s-2012, with likely declines in mainland CN (Nachimuta R
Rallidae	Gallicrex cinerea	Watercock	LC	cinerea, E & SE Asia	E & SE Asia	SE Asia	0	0	-1	-1	No estimate		2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; population recently split.
Rallidae	Gallinula chloropus	Common Moorhen	LC	chloropus, SE Asia (non-bre)	E Asia, Indochina, C Malaysia	S E Asia, Indochina, W Malaysia, W Indonesia	1994	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment (Rose and Scott, 1994). Information inadequate to develop an estimate for this very widespread and poorly studied population.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from Rose and Scott (1994). TW reported a declining trend between 2014-2021 (Lin et al. 2021).
Rallidae	Lewinia striata	Slaty-breasted Rail	LC	albiventer	India & Sri Lanka to SC China & Thailand	India & Sri Lanka to SC China, Thailand, Malaysia?	1994	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment (Rose and Scott, 1994). Information inadequate to develop an estimate for this very widespread and poorly studied population.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previously estimated unknown by Rose and Scott (1994).
Rallidae	Lewinia striata	Slaty-breasted Rail	LC	gularis	Vietnam & Cambodia, Malaysia, W Indonesia, S China		1994	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment (Rose and Scott, 1994). Information inadequate to develop an estimate for this very widespread and poorly studied population.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previously estimated unknown by Rose and Scott (1994).
Rallidae	Rallina eurizonoides	Slaty-legged Crake	LC	telmatophila	Myanmar & Thailand E to C Vietnam & SE China	S Thailand & Sumatra to W Java	1994	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment (Rose and Scott, 1994). Information inadequate to develop an estimate for this poorly studied population.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previously estimated unknown by Rose and Scott (1994).
Rallidae	Rallina fasciata	Red-legged Crake	LC	S & SE Asia	S Myanmar to Philippines, to Greater Sundas		1994	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment (Rose and Scott, 1994). Information inadequate to develop an estimate for this very widespread and poorly studied population.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previously estimated unknown by Rose and Scott (1994).
Rallidae	Rallina tricolor	Red-necked Crake	LC	New Guinea, NE Australia	New Guinea & offshore Is, NE Queensland (Australia), S Moluccas	New Guinea & offshore Is, NE Queensland (Australia)	1994	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment (Rose and Scott, 1994). Information inadequate to develop an estimate for this poorly studied population.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No evidence of decline in Kuranda area, Far North Queensland, AU.
Rallidae	Rallus aquaticus	Western Water Rail	LC	korejewi, Western Siberia/South-west Asia	Aral Sea - L Balkhash S to Iran, Kashmir, WC China	E Arabia, NW India, N Indochina, to coastal E China	1994	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment (Rose and Scott, 1994). Information inadequate to develop an estimate for this very widespread and poorly studied population.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; population recently split.
Rallidae	Rallus indicus	Eastern Water Rail	LC	indicus	N Mongolia & E China to Manchuria, Korea, Sakhalin &	NE India, N Indochina, E to SE China, Hainan, Taiwan, S Japan,	1994	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment (Rose and Scott, 1994). Information inadequate to develop an estimate for this very widespread and poorly studied population.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; population recently split.
Rallidae	Zapornia fusca	Ruddy-breasted Crake	LC	bakeri	Pakistan and N India, E to SC	Movements imperfectly known	0	0	-1	-1	No estimate		2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; population added after WPE5 as new subspecies.
Rallidae	Zapornia fusca	Ruddy-breasted Crake	LC	erythrothorax	S Kuril Is, Japan, Korea, E & S China, E & S Indochina	S Japan, S China, E & S Indochina	1994	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment (Rose and Scott, 1994). Information inadequate to develop an estimate for this very widespread and poorly studied population.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previously estimated unknown by Rose and Scott (1994).
Rallidae	Zapornia paykullii	Band-bellied Crake	NT	E, SE Asia	Russian Far East, NE China	Indochina, Sumatra, Java, Borneo	1994	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment (Rose and Scott, 1994). Information inadequate to develop an estimate for this very widespread and poorly studied population.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previously estimated unknown by Rose and Scott (1994).
Rallidae	Zapornia pusilla	Baillon's Crake	LC	pusilla SE Asia (non-bre)	S Russia to N China, Japan	Myanmar, S China, Taiwan to Indonesia, Philippines	1994	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment (Rose and Scott, 1994). Information inadequate to develop an estimate for this very widespread and poorly studied population.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previously estimated unknown by Rose and Scott (1994).
Recurvirostridae	Himantopus himantopus	Black-winged Stilt	LC	himantopus, E & SE Asia	SE & E Asia including recent expansion of range into China, Taiwan, Korea, Japan		2007	2007	25,000	100,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from Bamford et al. (2008).	2011	2020	INC	Poor	The IWC analysis reports an increasing trend for 2011-2020 (1.0538) and for 2005-2020 (1.0358). Only a small proportion of the population is monitored. Therefore, it is not considered representative of the population.
Recurvirostridae	Himantopus himantopus	Black-winged Stilt	LC	leucocephalus, SE Asia - Australia	Java E to New Guinea S to Australia	As breeding range + Philippines, Gtr Sundas, Sulawesi	1992	2009	25,000	1,000,000	Best guess	As per the WPE5, the estimate based on AU data and accounts for previous estimate (1993), minimum numbers from national survey at end of major drought period, and peak numbers after major flood events in several sub-regions. Addition of birds in SE Asia would probably keep	2008	2017	DEC	Good	The IWC analysis reports a decreasing trend for 2008-2017 (0.9274) and over 3 generations 1997-2017 (0.9502) and overall stable trend 1981-2017 (0.9926). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 45% (n.s.) in 20 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth
Recurvirostridae	Recurvirostra avosetta	Pied Avocet	LC	E Asia	SE Siberia, NE China	SE China to Taiwan	2008	2008	100,000	100,000	Expert opinion	No recent population size assessment available; previous estimate from Wetlands International (2012). A max of 26,216 reported in Mar 2019 (Choi et al, 2020).	2012	2019	DEC?	Poor	No information on overall trend of population. However, based on coastal counts in CN a decline reported during 2012-2019 (Choi et al 2020). A similar decline also reported in HK between between 2008–2017 that reverses an increase between 1998–2007 (Sung et al. 2021).
Rostratulidae	Rostratula benghalensis	Greater Painted-snipe	LC	E & SE Asia	E & SE Asia	NULL	2007	2007	25,000	100,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; Bamford et al (2008) proposed an estimate based on review of flyway counts. In TW between 27-70 (2014-2020) reported by Lin et al. (2020).	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment. In TW it decreased significantly from 2014 to 2019 ($p < 0.05$) as per Lin et al. (2020).
Scolopacidae	Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	LC	E & SE Asia to Oceania (non-bre)	C Asia, E & C Siberia, NE China to Kamchatka, Sakhalin & Japan, Korea, Taiwan	Indochina, SE China, Japan, Taiwan, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, New Guinea, Australia	2005	2016	190,000	190,000	Expert opinion	Revised from previous estimate of 50,000 from Wetlands International (2006), based on expert opinion estimate (derived predominantly from spatial analyses for extrapolation).	2011	2020	STA	Poor	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2011-2020 (0.9763), a stable trend for 3 generations: 2007-2020 (1.0084) and an increasing trend between 1991-2020 (1.0133), although this may reflect a long term increase in coverage of a widely dispersed species. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 27% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2011. Low reported numbers from the AWC suggest only a small proportion of the population is monitored.
Scolopacidae	Arenaria interpres	Ruddy Turnstone	LC	interpres, Pacific & SE Asia (non-bre)	High Arctic Siberia, NW Alaska	E & SE Asia, W & S Pacific Is, Australasia, California, Mexico	2005	2016	30,000	30,000	Expert opinion	Revised from previous estimate of 28,500 individuals from Wetlands International (2012), based on expert opinion estimate (derived predominantly from spatial analyses for extrapolation) and relate to the population within the EAAF region only.	2009	2018	DEC	Reasonable	Clemens et al (2016) report a significant decline of the population in Australia 1973 to 2014. The breeding population in Chukotka, RU is documented to have strongly declined (Tomkovich 2020). The IWC analysis reports a declining trend for 2009-2018 (0.9689), over 3 generations 2000-2018 (0.9773) and a stable trend for 1984-2018 (0.9856). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 32% ($p < 0.05$) in 18 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 43% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009. The trends relate to the population within the EAAF and low reported numbers from the AWC suggest only a small proportion of the population is monitored.
Scolopacidae	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	LC	C & E Siberia (bre)	NC & NE Siberia Lena Delta - Kolyma River	Australia, New Guinea, Indonesia, China	2005	2016	85,000	85,000	Expert opinion	Revised from previous estimate of 160,000 from Bamford et. al. (2008), based on expert opinion estimate (derived predominantly from spatial analyses for extrapolation).	1983	2017	STA/DEC?	Good	In AU, as per Clemens et al (2019), a declining trend in long-term (1983-2017), no significant trend in the medium term (1997 to 2017), and flat short -term trajectory (2012 to 2017).

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	RL	Population Name	breedingRange	nonBreedingRange	Start Year	End Year	Minimum size	maximum size	Estimate quality	Size Notes	Start Year_Trend	End Year_Trend	Trend Code	Trend Quality Code	Trend Notes
Scolopacidae	Calidris alba	Sanderling	LC	rubida, 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	2005	2016	30,000	30,000	Expert opinion	Revised from previous estimate of 315,000 from Bamford et al. (2008), based on expert opinion estimate (derived predominantly from spatial analyses for extrapolation) by Hansen et al. (2016).	2011	2020	DEC	Reasonable	The IWC analysis reports a decreasing trend for 2011-2020 (0.9482), a stable trend over 3 generations 2001-2020 (1.0033) and a moderate increase over 1983-2020 (1.0447). Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 64% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2011. Clemens et al (2016) report no significant decline of the population in AU 1973 to 2014 but monitoring during southward migration revealed a slight decline of 4% between 2004-2017 in JP (Ministry of the Environment, Japan, 2020); a decrease also reported in TW for 2014-2020 (Li et al (2021).
Scolopacidae	Calidris alpina	Dunlin	LC	arcticola	N Alaska N of Seward Peninsula, NW Canada	E Asia	2012	2012	304,000	696,000	Census based	Revised from the WPES figure based on final population estimates in Andres et al. (2012).	2003	2012	DEC	Reasonable	NULL
Scolopacidae	Calidris alpina	Dunlin	LC	actites	N Sakhalin	unknown	2002	2002	900	900	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 2002 (Wetlands International, 2002).	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 2002 (Wetlands International, 2002). The species cannot be distinguished from other populations in the field in its non-breeding range and will require breeding season trend assessments.
Scolopacidae	Calidris alpina	Dunlin	LC	kistchinskii	N Sea of Okhotsk, Kamchatka, Kuril Is	unknown	2007	2007	100,000	1,000,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 2002 (Wetlands International, 2002). The species cannot be distinguished from other populations in the field in its non-breeding range and will require breeding season size assessments.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 2006 (Wetlands International, 2006). The species cannot be distinguished from other populations in the field in its non-breeding range and will require breeding season trend assessments.
Scolopacidae	Calidris alpina	Dunlin	LC	sakhalina	Kolyma River to Chukotskiy Peninsula	E China, Korea, Japan, Taiwan, W N America?	2002	2002	100,000	1,000,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate (Wetlands International, 2002). The species cannot be distinguished from other populations in the field in its non-breeding range and will require breeding season size assessments.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1997 (Rose and Scott, 1997). The species cannot be distinguished from other populations in the field in its non-breeding range and will require breeding season trend assessments.
Scolopacidae	Calidris canutus	Red Knot	NT	rogersi	Chukotskiy Peninsula, far NE Russia	New Guinea, Australia, New Zealand.	2009	2009	48,500	60,000	Expert opinion		2012	2019	STA?	Reasonable	Clemens et al (2021)
Scolopacidae	Calidris canutus	Red Knot	NT	piersmai	New Siberian archipelago	Australia, ?New Zealand	2009	2009	50,500	62,000	Expert opinion		2012	2019	DEC?	Reasonable	Clemens et al (2021)
Scolopacidae	Calidris falcinellus	Broad-billed Sandpiper	LC	sibirica	Taymyr Peninsula to NE Siberia	NE India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Taiwan, Philippines, Australia	2011	2016	30,000	30,000	Expert opinion	Revised from previous estimate of 25,000 individuals (Wetlands International, 2012), based on expert opinion estimate (derived predominantly from spatial analyses for extrapolation) by Hansen et al (2016).	2012	2017	Unknown	No idea	In AU a short-term upward trajectory reported for 2012-2017 (Clemens et al., 2019)
Scolopacidae	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	NT	E, SE Asia & Australia (non-bre)	Arctic Siberia Yamal Penin - N Chukotskiy Penin	Australia, SE Asia, China	2004	2016	90,000	90,000	Expert opinion	Revised from previous estimate of 135,000 from Wetlands International (2012) based on expert opinion estimate (derived predominantly from spatial analyses for extrapolation) by Hansen et al (2016).	1993	2012	DEC	Good	Significant decline from 1993 to 2012 across the flyway in Studds et al. (2017). AU -9.5% per year between 1973-2014 (Clemens et al. 2016), and 2 other analyses for AU of -50% (Clemens et al. 2019; Waterbird meta-analysis) and -41% (Clemens et al. 2019; General Additive Model to three generations). IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2011-2020
Scolopacidae	Calidris ptilocnemis	Rock Sandpiper	LC	tschuktschorum	E Chukotskiy Peninsula - W Alaska	Coastal NW N America, E Japan	2012	2012	50,000	50,000	Census based	NULL	2003	2012	Unknown	No idea	NULL
Scolopacidae	Calidris pugnax	Ruff	LC	E & SE Asia, Australia (non-bre)	E Siberia, NE Asia	E & SE Asia, Australia	2021	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment, since it was reorganised, after WPES (Wetlands International 2012). Mean 2 (range from 0 to 4 in 2015-2019) in spring. Mean 6 (range from 1 to 15 in 2015-2019) in autumn. Census based (Korean data on migratory shorebirds by NIBR). In TW, between 2-10 in Jan counts between 2014-2019 (Li et al 2020). Several hundreds reported on migration in Kelabit Highlands (Anthony Sebastian, pers. comm. 2021).	2004	2017	DEC?	Poor	In JP, the population has declined by 46% based on southward migration counts between 2004-2017 (Ministry of the Environment, 2020).
Scolopacidae	Calidris pygmaea	Spoon-billed Sandpiper	CR	E Siberia (bre)	Chukotskiy Peninsula S to N Kamchatka	SE India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Myanmar? Vietnam, Thailand	2014	2019	800	800	Census based	Revised from previous size estimate of 140-480 individuals in 2011 from Wetlands International (2012). Three independent statistical models estimated population and trend (Green et al 2021) where the weighted mean world population size at the end of the breeding season, based on 10 surveys in 3 countries was 490 mature individuals (95% CL = 360–620) and 773 individuals of all ages (95% CL = 569–978); rounded to 800.	2009	2016	DEC	Good	Assessments by Green et al (2021) report a decline at a mean rate of 8% per year, but this did not differ significantly from zero (no change). The precision of this trend estimate was low, but its rate is similar to the 9% per year decline during 2009–2016, derived from surveys of the local population at the most important known non-breeding season site in MM. Additionally, although the rapid population decline indicated by surveys of breeding populations observed prior to 2009 (mean 26% decline per year) has probably slowed as a result of conservation efforts.
Scolopacidae	Calidris ruficollis	Red-necked Stint	NT	NE Siberia (bre)	W, C & E Siberia; sporadic W & N Alaska	E India, Sri Lanka, through SE & E Asia to Australasia	2005	2016	475,000	475,000	Expert opinion	Revised from previous estimate of 315,000 from Bamford et al. (2008), based on expert opinion estimate (derived predominantly from spatial analyses for extrapolation) by Hansen et al. (2016).	2008	2017	DEC	Good	The IWC analysis reports a decreasing trend for 2008-2017 (0.9315) and over 3 generations 2004-2017 (0.9382) and 1981-2017 (0.9906). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 62% ($p < 0.05$) in 13 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 60% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008. Clemens et al (2016) report a significant decline of the population in AU 1973 to 2014.
Scolopacidae	Calidris subminuta	Long-toed Stint	LC	Siberia (bre)	Disjunct populations SW, C & E Siberia, Commander & Kuril Is	E India, Sri Lanka, Indochina through SE & E Asia to W & SE Australia	2007	2007	25,000	25,000	Expert opinion	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from Bamford et al. (2008).	2011	2020	DEC?	Poor	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2011-2020 (0.9746), an uncertain trend with declining tendency over 3 generations 2009-2020 (0.9253) and a declining trend for 1980-2020 (0.9552). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has
Scolopacidae	Calidris temminckii	Temminck's Stint	LC	E & SE Asia (non-bre)	N Siberia	Indochina, S China, Taiwan, Malay Peninsula, Borneo	2007	2007	25,000	100,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from Bamford et al. (2008).	2011	2020	UNC	Poor	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend with increasing tendency for 2011-2020 (1.0574), as well as over 3 generations 2009-2020 (1.0507) and an uncertain trend in the stable range for 1989-
Scolopacidae	Calidris tenuirostris	Great Knot	EN	SE Asia, Australia (non-bre)	NE Siberia E of Verhoyansk Mts	NE India, Bangladesh, SE Asia, New Guinea, Australia	2005	2016	425,000	425,000	Expert opinion	Revised from previous estimate of 290,000 from Wetlands International (2012), based on expert opinion estimate (derived predominantly from spatial analyses for extrapolation) by Hansen et al, 2016. In KR, mean of 33,910 individuals (27,434 to 36,916 in 2015-2019) on northward migration and mean of 6,679 (2,843 to 9,526 in 2015-2019) on southward migration as per census based	1993	2012	DEC	Good	Studds et al. (2017) have reported a significant flyway decline between 1993-2012, while Clemens et al. (2016) report no significant decline over a longer period of 1973-2014, while reporting some shifts in the population within AU. Southward monitoring in JP reveals a 37% decline between 2000-2017 (Ministry of the
Scolopacidae	Gallinago gallinago	Common Snipe	LC	gallinago, E & SE Asia (non-bre)	N C Asia to Kamchatka, W Aleutians	Indochina, E China, Taiwan, S Korea, S Japan, Philippines, W Indonesia	1987	1991	100,000	1,000,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994). In KR a mean of 17 (14 to 19 in 2015-2019) in northward migration and a mean of 125 (49 to 225 in 2015-2019) on southward migration (Census based data on migratory shorebirds by NIBR).	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994).
Scolopacidae	Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe	LC	E Asia (bre)	Japan, Kuril Is, S Sakhalin, E Pimorskiy	E Australia	1986	2016	35,000	35,000	Census based	Revised from previous estimate of 36,000 (Garnett and Crowley, 2000), based on expert opinion estimate (based on extrapolated counts in breeding range) by Hansen et al. (2016).	2012	2017	DEC	Poor	In the main breeding area, in Hokkaido, JP (Ura et al. 2018) report a decline. This compares to short term upward trajectory for 2012-2017 in AU, the main non-breeding area (Clemens et al., 2019).
Scolopacidae	Gallinago megala	Swinhoe's Snipe	LC	C Asia (bre)	CS Siberia, N Mongolia, SE Russia & NE China	S & E India E to S China, Taiwan, SE Asia to N Australia	2005	2015	40,000	40,000	Expert opinion	Revised from previous estimate of 25,000-100,000 in 1991 by Perennou et al. (1994), based on expert opinion estimate (based on breeding range and density used for estimation of population size) by Hansen et al. (2016).	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate of declining from Wetlands International (2012). Poorly censused in the non-breeding grounds.
Scolopacidae	Gallinago nemoricola	Wood Snipe	VU	S & SE Asia	Himalayas NW India, S & E Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan	India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, N Laos, N Vietnam, N Thailand, S India	2000	2000	3,500	15,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from BirdLife International (2001).	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate of declining from Wetlands International (2012). Poorly censused in the non-breeding grounds.
Scolopacidae	Gallinago solitaria	Solitary Snipe	LC	japonica	SE Siberia, NE China, Sakhalin to Kamchatka	Amurland to Kamchatka, Korea, Japan, E China	2005	2005	1	10,000	Best guess		2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate of declining from Wetlands International (2012). Poorly censused in the non-breeding grounds.
Scolopacidae	Gallinago stenura	Pintail Snipe	LC	E & SE Asia (non-bre)	C Siberia - Sea of Okhotsk	Indochina - SE China, Taiwan, S to Philippines, W Indonesia	2005	2015	25,000	1,000,000	Expert opinion	No recent information to assess population size estimate.	2010	2019	UNC	Poor	The IWC analysis reports a decreasing trend for 2010-2019 (0.8898) and over 3 generations 2009-2019 (0.9075) and with a moderate decrease over 1989-2019 (0.9154). Low reported numbers from the AWC suggest only a small proportion of the population is monitored. Therefore, it is not

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	RL	Population Name	breedingRange	nonBreedingRange	Start Year	End Year	Minimum size	maximum size	Estimate quality	Size Notes	Start Year_Trend	End Year_Trend	Trend Code	Trend Quality Code	Trend Notes
Scolopacidae	Limnodromus semipalmatus	Asian Dowitcher	NT	C & E Asia (bre)	W, C & E Siberia, Mongolia, N Manchuria	E India, SE Asia, Sumatra, Java, N Australia	2021	2021	28,400	28,400	Expert opinion	Recent counts on northward migration provide a basis for updating estimate. In May 2019, over 22,432 recorded at Lianyungang, Jiangsu prov, CN (Yang et al. 2019); while 27,000+ were recorded here on 12 May 2021 (Z.Yang unpubl.). An additional 1,377 were recorded at Luannan, Hebei prov, CN on the same day (Katherine Leung pers.comm.). Luannan and Lianyungang are the only known stopover sites in CN that support a substantial number of Asian Dowitchers. The estimate is revised to 28,400 (27,000+1,377–28,377)	2007	2016	STA	Poor	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2007-2016 (1.0306), an increasing trend over 3 generations 1994-2016 (1.0629) and 1983-2016 (1.0592). Surveys from Luannan, CN show an increasing tendency but with high uncertainty whilst trend in HK has fluctuated but stable between 2011-2020 (Chi-Yeung Choi in litt. 2021, Yang et al. 2021).
Scolopacidae	Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit	NT	anadyrensis	Chukotka, FE Russia	Uncertain, presumably S China, SE Asia to E Australia, New Zealand	2010	2020	6,300	7,400	Best guess	Based on a population estimate of 6,900 mature individuals with low reliability for the population that spends the non-breeding period in AU (Clemens et al., 2020), a minimum 6,300 and maximum 7,400 individuals is proposed.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	
Scolopacidae	Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit	NT	menzbieri	NE Siberia E of R Kolyma	Coastal S China, Taiwan, SE Asia to Australia	1995	2012	100,000	150,000	Census based	Murray et al (2017) estimated the population in Australia 100,160 (95% CRI: 88,436 121,263) in 2012.	1995	2012	DEC	Reasonable	Murray. et. al. (2017) reported a decline of –6.7% per year between 1995 and 2012, estimated as 229,480 (95% CRI: 160,599 347,041) in 1995 to 100,160 (95% CRI: 88,436 121,263) in 2012. The decline was associated with loss of intertidal mudflats in the Yellow Sea that serve as critical staging sites for 100% of the population.
Scolopacidae	Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit	NT	baueri	N & W Alaska	Pacific Is, New Zealand, E Australia	2020	2020	126,000	126,000	Census based	Schuckard et al. (2021) provide the latest estimate based on a comprehensive population wide assessment in NZ and AU. Various assessments made in the last decade, including Andres et al. (2012) estimate the population (80,000-120,000) and Studds et al. (2017) indicated population is around 115,000 individuals based on analysis from 1993 and 2012.	1993	2020	DEC	Reasonable	Various assessments of population trends over the last decades indicate a decline. Conklin et al. (2016) reported a declining trend between 1995-2012 in NZ, where the bulk of the population occurs. However the same study also reports a stabilisation of the population since the low point of 2004. Studds et al (2017) indicate a declining trend between 1993-2012 in AU with high certainty based on statistical analyses, supported by Clemens et al (2020) reporting a decline with high certainty. Surveys in AU & NZ in 2019/2020 suggest the declining trend may still be ongoing (Schuckard et al. 2020).
Scolopacidae	Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit	NT	melanuroides	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	2005	2016	160,000	160,000	Expert opinion	Revised from previous estimate of 139,000 from Wetlands International (2012), based on expert opinion estimate (derived predominantly from spatial analyses for extrapolation) by Hansen et al (2016). This population currently also includes the newly described subspecies bohaii which breeds in the RU Far East (Zhu et al. 2021).	2009	2018	STA?	Poor	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2009-2018 (1.0068) an increasing trend for 1983-2018 (1.0538) and an uncertain trend with increasing tendency over 3 generations 1996-2018 (1.0518). Clemens et al. (2021) report a significant decline in AU over 3 generations to 2017. It is unclear if this is representative of a true population decline or short-stopping, which has been reported for the Limosa limosa, Western Europe/NW & West Africa population (Márquez-Ferrando et al. 2014).
Scolopacidae	Lymnocryptes minimus	Jack Snipe	LC	E, SE Asia (non-bre)	C & E Siberia	S China, Vietnam	2001	2001	1	10,000	Best guess		2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate of declining from Wetlands International (2012). Poorly censused in the non-breeding grounds.
Scolopacidae	Numenius arquata	Eurasian Curlew	NT	orientalis, E & SE Asia (non-bre)		E & SE Asia	2008	2020	100,000	100,000	Expert opinion	The minimum population estimate for eastern CN is 82,000 birds (Cao et al., 2008), although a more recent estimate for CN is not available. Recent counts in KR provide a mean of 5,654 (range 2,100-9,518 in 2016-2020), based on Winter Waterbird Census by NIBR. With about 5,600 birds counted	2011	2020	STA	Reasonable	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2011-2020 (1.0036) and for 1991-2020 (1.0281), while the trend over 3 generations (1992-2020) is increasing (1.0291) and may reflect changes in coverage of sites across countries/regions.
Scolopacidae	Numenius madagascariensis	Far Eastern Curlew	EN	C & E Asia (bre)	NE Mongolia, NE China, E Siberia to Kamchatka	Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, Indonesia	2005	2016	35,000	35,000	Expert opinion	Revised from previous estimate of 32,000 from Wetlands International (2012), based on expert opinion estimate (derived predominantly from spatial analyses for extrapolation), Hansen et al. (2016). Recent counts in KR during migration include a mean 9,889 (range 7,533-11,837 in 2015-2019) in northward migration and a mean 9,324 (range 8,053-11,765 in 2015-2019) in southward migration (Korean data on migratory shorebirds by NIBR).	1996	2014	DEC	Reasonable	Clemens et al (2016) report a significant decline of the population in AU 1973-2014 of 2.97% per year, with a decline of 4.68% per year between 1996-2014.
Scolopacidae	Numenius minutus	Little Curlew	LC	N Siberia (bre)	NC & NE Siberia	New Guinea, Australia	2005	2016	110,000	110,000	Expert opinion	Revised from previous estimate of 180,000 from Wetlands International (2006), based on expert opinion estimate (used analyses of distribution and density on the breeding grounds) by Hansen et al. (2016).	2012	2017	DEC?	Poor	In AU a short-term downward trajectory reported for 2012-2017 (Clemens et al., 2019). Trend across rest of range unknown.
Scolopacidae	Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel	LC	variegatus, E & SE Asia (non-bre)	EC Siberia	Coasts Indochina-Taiwan, Philippines, Indonesia, Australia	2005	2016	65,000	65,000	Expert opinion	Revised from previous estimate of 155,000 from 1999 (Wetlands International, 2002), based on expert opinion estimate (derived predominantly from spatial analyses for extrapolation) by Hansen et al (2016). In KR, a mean of 6,406 individuals (2,644 to 10,351 in 2015-2019) on northward migration and a mean of 3,859 (2,549 to 4,606 in 2015-2019) on southward migration; census based (Korean data on migratory shorebird by NIBR).	2011	2020	STA	Reasonable	Clemens et al (2016) report no significant decline in AU 1973 to 2014, while Clemens et al (2021) included an assessment of stable over 3 generations with high certainty. The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend in the stable range for 2011-2020 (1.0181) and a significantly increasing trend over 3 generations 1999-2020 (1.0249) and 1990-2020 (1.0207). Low reported numbers from the AWC suggest only a small proportion of the population is monitored.
Scolopacidae	Phalaropus lobatus	Red-necked Phalarope	LC	NE Asia (bre)	C & E Siberia	Pelagic, C Indonesia to Philippines, W Melanesia, Sri Lanka, Malaysia	2005	2016	250,000	250,000	Census based	NULL	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate of declining from Wetlands International (2012). Offshore species in the non-breeding grounds and not censused.
Scolopacidae	Scolopax rusticola	Eurasian Woodcock	LC	C & E Asia (bre)	C Asia to Sakhalin & Japan	N India, Indochina - SE China	2005	2005	25,000	1,000,000	Best guess		2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from Rose and Scott (1994).
Scolopacidae	Tringa brevipes	Grey-tailed Tattler	NT	C & E Siberia (bre)	NC & NE Siberia, Kamchatka, N Kuril Is	Indonesia, Philippines, New Guinea, Australia	2005	2016	70,000	70,000	Expert opinion	Revised from previous estimate of 180,000 (Wetlands International, 2012), based on expert opinion estimate (derived predominantly from spatial analyses for extrapolation) by Hansen et al. (2016).	1973	2014	STA	Reasonable	Clemens et al (2016) report no decline of the population in AU 1973 to 2014. No trend information from rest of its range to provide an overall assessment.
Scolopacidae	Tringa erythropus	Spotted Redshank	LC	E, SE Asia (non-bre)	N Siberia	Taiwan, SE China, Indochina, Thailand, Myanmar, Malaysia	2008	2008	25,000	25,000	Expert opinion		2006	2015	UNC	Poor	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the increasing range for 2006-2015 (1.107), uncertain trend falling in the decreasing range over 3 generations: 2001-2015 (0.8979) and for 1986-2015 (0.8962). Sung et al. (2021) do not report a significant change in population change in Hong Kong between 1998-2017, while occasional but inconsistent high count numbers from CN suggests the monitoring of this population is inadequate. Generally low reported numbers from the AWC [illegible]
Scolopacidae	Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper	LC	E, SE Asia & Australia (non-bre)	C & E Siberia to Kamchatka, Commander Is, NE China	Indochina, S China, Taiwan, Indonesia, Philippines, Australia	2005	2016	130,000	130,000	Expert opinion	Revised from previous estimate of 100,000 individuals (Bamford et al. 2008), based on expert opinion estimate (used analyses of distribution and density on the breeding grounds) by Hansen et al. (2016).	2011	2020	DEC	Poor	The IWC analysis reports a decreasing trend for 2011-2020 (0.9375), over 3 generations 2010-2020 (0.9363) and a stable trend for 2001-2020 (0.962). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 65% (n.s.) in 10 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 48% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2011. Low reported numbers from the AWC suggest only a small proportion of the population is monitored. Therefore, it is not considered representative of the population. Sung et al. (2021) report a 57% decline of population between 2008–2017 in HK, with a 117% increase in the previous decade; while in TW, Li et al (2021) report a decline between 2014-2021.
Scolopacidae	Tringa guttifer	Spotted Greenshank	EN	NE Asia (bre)	Sakhalin Is & W Okhotsk Sea	NE India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra	2010	2020	900	1,200	Census based	Revised from previous estimate of 400-600 individuals in 2011 (Wetlands International, 2012), About 850–950 birds winter in SE Asia, unsurveyed areas in Borneo and elsewhere and east coast of IN, about 250. Record numbers counted during southward migration on Jiangsu CN coast - 956 in Tiaozini (841 ind), Yangkou and Dongling, in Sept/Oct 2014 and 1,110 in Tiaozini (946 ind), Yangkou and Dongling, in Sept/Oct 2015 (Peng et al. 2017) and 1,083 in Tiaozini on 17 Oct 2020 (Leung et al. 2020).	2013	2016	STA?	Poor	The assessment of the trend based on limited non-breeding sites may indicate an apparently increasing population (Zockler et al. 2020); for e.g. on the Ayeyarwady delta in MY counts increased from 28 in 2013 to 46 in 2015 and 48 in 2016, although this could be a reflection of increased site monitoring or birds moving in from nearby sites in response to disturbance or habitat loss. Additional monitoring is required across their non-breeding range over multiple years to strengthen the trend assessment. The core breeding area is on Sakhalin Island and adjacent parts of the RU mainland where the population has declined sharply and is still subject to various
Scolopacidae	Tringa incana	Wandering Tattler	LC	N N America (bre)	Far Eastern Russia, S Alaska E to Yukon, S British Colombia	SW USA, W Mexico, Ecuador, Galapagos, C & S Pacific Is, NE Australia	2012	2012	10,000	25,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from Andres et al. (2012). Chukotka probably low 100s of breeding pairs (Lappo et al 2012).	2003	2012	Unknown	Poor	
Scolopacidae	Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank	LC	E, SE Asia, Australia (non-bre)	C Asia, EC Siberia to Kamchatka	E, SE Asia Indonesia & Australia	2005	2016	110,000	110,000	Expert opinion	Revised from previous estimate of 100,000 from Wetlands International (2006), based on expert opinion estimate (based on extrapolated counts of breeding range and density) by Hansen et al. (2016).	2011	2020	DEC	Good	The IWC analysis reports a deceasing trend for 2011-2020 (0.9503) and a stable trend over 3 generations 2001-2020 (0.9891) and overall for 1990-2020 (0.9939). Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 62% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2011. Sung et al (2021) reported a significant recent decline of 49% for 2008–2017 in HK but with an increase of 138% over 1998-2017. Clemens et al (2016) report a significant decline of the population in AU between 1973 to 2014 of 2.89% per year. As per Clemens et al. (2021), the AU population trend in three generations is ~34%, which is the average of the following estimates of change over three generations: -32% (Clemens et al. 2016), -22% (Clemens 2017), -31% (Clemens et al. 2019; Waterbird meta-analysis) and -50% (Clemens et al. 2019; Generalised Additive Models to three generations).
Scolopacidae	Tringa ochropus	Green Sandpiper	LC	E & SE Asia (non-bre)	EC Siberia, NE China	Indochina, Malaysia, Philippines, SE China, Taiwan, S Japan , Korea	1987	2000	25,000	100,000	Best guess	NULL	2011	2020	STA	Poor	The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2011-2020 (1.0486) and over 3 generations: 2005-2020 (1.0097) and a stable trend for 2000-2020 (1.0008). Numbers reported in KR & JP increased over this period, Low reported numbers from the AWC suggest only a small proportion of the population is monitored. Therefore, it is not considered as representative of the population. The small population monitored in HK declined significantly between 1998–2017 (Sung, et al., 2021).

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	RL	Population Name	breedingRange	nonBreedingRange	Start Year	End Year	Minimum size	maximum size	Estimate quality	Size Notes	Start Year_Trend	End Year_Trend	Trend Code	Trend Quality Code	Trend Notes
Scolopacidae	Tringa stagnatilis	Marsh Sandpiper	LC	E, SE Asia, Oceania (non-bre)	Siberia to NE China	China, Taiwan, Indochina, Indonesia, Philippines, Australia	2005	2016	130,000	130,000	Best guess	Revised from previous estimate of 100,000-1,000,000 individuals (Bamford et al. 2008) based on expert opinion (breeding range & density estimation of the population) by Hansen et al. (2016).	2011	2020	STA	Poor	Clemens et al (2016) report a significant decline of the population in AU 1973 to 2014 of 10.89%, while Sung et al (2021) report no significant change over 1998–2017 in HK. The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2011-2020 (0.9846), a decreasing trend
Scolopacidae	Tringa totanus	Common Redshank	LC	craggi	NW Xinjiang	SE Asia and/or E China?	2002	2002	10,000	100,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 2002 (Wetlands International, 2002). The species cannot be distinguished from other populations in the field in its non-breeding range and will require breeding season trend assessments.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994). The species cannot be distinguished from other populations in the field in its non-breeding range and will require breeding season trend assessments.
Scolopacidae	Tringa totanus	Common Redshank	LC	terrignotae	E China (S Manchuria)	SE & E Asia	2002	2002	10,000	100,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate (Wetlands International, 2002). Barter 2002: East Asian-Australasian Flyway population (terrignotae and craggi combined) estimated at 65,000. The species cannot be distinguished from other populations in the field in its non-breeding range and will require breeding season population size assessments.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994). The species cannot be distinguished from other populations in the field in its non-breeding range and will require breeding season trend assessments.
Scolopacidae	Tringa totanus	Common Redshank	LC	ussuriensis, S & SE Asia (non-bre)	Mongolia E to Manchuria, Russian Far East	S & SE Asia	2002	2002	25,000	100,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate (Wetlands International, 2002). The species cannot be distinguished from other populations in the field in its non-breeding range and will require breeding season population size assessments.	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994). The species cannot be distinguished from other populations in the field in its non-breeding range and will require breeding season trend assessments.
Scolopacidae	Xenus cinereus	Terek Sandpiper	LC	E, SE Asia & Australia (non-bre)	Boreal E & C Siberia	Taiwan, Indochina, Indonesia, New Guinea, NE, N & W Australia	2005	2016	50,000	50,000	Expert opinion	Previous estimate of 50,000 from Wetlands International (2012) retained based on expert opinion estimate (derived predominantly from spatial analyses for extrapolation), Hansen et al. (2016). Recent counts from KR include a mean 7,427 (range 5,097-9,435 in 2015-2019) on northward migration and a mean of 11,687 (range 10,656-12,683 in 2015-2019) on south migration (unpublished Korean data on migratory shorebirds by NIBR).	1973	2014	DEC	Reasonable	Clemens et al (2016) report a significant decline of the population in AU 1973 to 2014. More recent analysis summarised by Clemens et al (2021) of overall population trend in three generations is -42%, which is the average of the following estimates of change over three generations: -53% (Clemens et al. 2016), -27% (Studds et al. 2017), -45% (Clemens et al. 2019; Waterbird meta-analysis) and -45% (Clemens et al. 2019; Generalised additive model to three generations). The results are also consistent with trend analysis for north-western AU (Rogers et al. 2020). The IWC analysis reports an uncertain trend falling in the stable range for 2007-2016 (0.9895), a stable trend over 3 generations 2002-2016 (1.0108) and an increasing trend over 1994-2016 (1.0438). Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 14% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2007.
Threskiornithidae	Platalea leucorodia	Eurasian Spoonbill	LC	leucorodia, E Asia	NE Asia	China, Korea, Japan	2016	2020	20,000	20,000	Expert opinion	Recent population size assessment by Xi et al. (2021) estimate about 20,000 individuals (about 19,500 in CN, 300 in KR and 80 in JP). In KR a mean of 338 individuals (226 to 405 in 2016-2020) based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR.	2016	2020	INC	Reasonable	Recent surveys of Yangtze floodplain and elsewhere in CN has revealed increasing numbers (14,104-21,563), JP (74-118) and KR (170-402) between 2014/2015 and 2019/2020 (Xi et al. (2021). In KR an increasing trend was also reported (2011-2020) based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR.
Threskiornithidae	Platalea minor	Black-faced Spoonbill	EN	minor	N & S Korea, NE China, Russia	Japan, South Korea, South China, Vietnam, Taiwan, Philippines, Thailand	2021	2021	5,222	5,222	Census based	Increasing annual coverage of the annual coordinated International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2021 by the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society (HKBWS 2021) provides an updated figure of 5222 in Jan 2021. Numbers reported in TW and VN have increased annually. In KR a mean of 33 individuals (25 to 38 in 2016-2020) based on Winter Waterbird Census of Korea by NIBR.	1994	2021	INC	Good	Increasing annual coverage of the annual coordinated International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2021 by the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society (HKBWS 2021) provides an updated figure of 5,222 in Jan 2021. According to the Census, the 3,132 individuals in TW account for 60% of the global total and increased by 347 individuals (+12.5%) from 2020. The number in JP & VN increased by 4.8% and 36.7% compared with 2020. While numbers have declined in Deep Bay (including HK and Shenzhen side) by 15% over the course of 7 years. The IWC analysis reports a statistically significant increasing trend for 2011-2020 (1.2216), over 3 generations 2000-2020 (1.1003) and 1988-2020 (1.0975).
Threskiornithidae	Platalea regia	Royal Spoonbill	LC	Australia, New Zealand	Australia (not Tasmania), New Zealand	Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, E Indonesia	2004	2009	25,000	100,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 2012 (Wetlands International, 2012).	1997	2017	UNC	No idea	In AU long-term trend (1983-2017) and medium term (1997 to 2017) no significant trend, short-term trajectory 2012 to 2017 down slightly (Clemens et al. 2019); while in NZ increasing (Robertson et al. 2017).
Threskiornithidae	Plegadis falcinellus	Glossy Ibis	LC	E, SE Asia	E, SE Asia	E, SE Asia	2021	2021	-1	-1	No estimate	No population size assessment, since it was split from the South Asian population, after WPES (Wetlands International 2012). Only small numbers (286-7,461) reported during the IWC between 2016-2020.	2011	2020	INC?	Poor	The IWC analysis reports a moderate increasing trend for 2002-2020 (1.2191), with an uncertain trend over 2011-2020 (1.6229). This is based on a small population from MM & TH and may not be representative of the population as a whole.
Threskiornithidae	Plegadis falcinellus	Glossy Ibis	LC	Philippines, Indonesia & Australia	Australia (not Tasmania), New Guinea, Philippines, Indonesia	Australia (not Tasmania), New Guinea, Philippines, Indonesia, Timor Leste	1995	2009	25,000	1,000,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate (Wetlands International, 2012).	2012	2017	DEC?	Poor	In AU a short-term downward trajectory reported for 2012-2017 (Clemens et al., 2019). Trend across rest of range unknown.
Threskiornithidae	Threskiornis melanocephalus	Black-headed Ibis	NT	SE Asia	SE Asia		2001	2001	1	10,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 2002 (Wetlands International, 2002).	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 2002 (Wetlands International, 2002).
Threskiornithidae	Threskiornis moluccus	Australian Ibis	LC	moluccus	Australia (excl. Tasmania), New Guinea	Australia (excl. Tasmania), W, S New Guinea, S Moluccas, Timor Leste	1993	1993	80,000	80,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994).	2012	2021	Unknown	No idea	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1997 (Wetlands International, 2002).
Threskiornithidae	Threskiornis spinicollis	Straw-necked Ibis	LC	Australia, S New Guinea	Australia (not Tasmania)	Australia, S New Guinea	1983	2009	100,000	1,000,000	Best guess	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from Wetlands International (2012).	2012	2021	UNC	Poor	No information available for a new assessment; previous estimate from 1994 (Rose and Scott, 1994). In AU medium term (1997 to 2017) no significant trend and a short-term flat trajectory reported for 2012-2017 (Clemens et al., 2019). Trend across rest of range unknown.