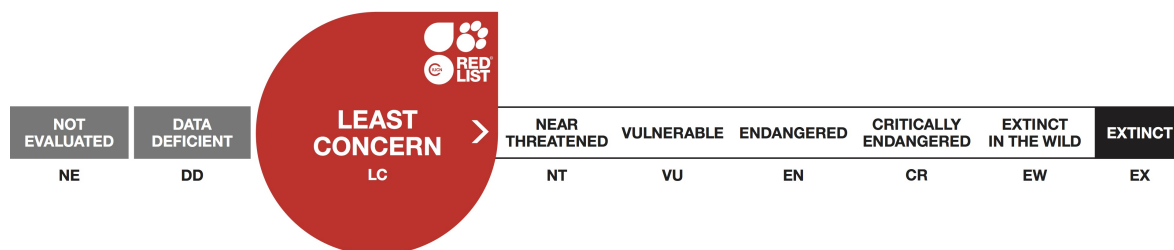


Tringa melanoleuca, Greater Yellowlegs

Assessment by: BirdLife International



View on www.iucnredlist.org

Citation: BirdLife International. 2016. *Tringa melanoleuca*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T22693231A93392247. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-3.RLTS.T22693231A93392247.en>

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If you see any errors or have any questions or suggestions on what is shown in this document, please provide us with [feedback](#) so that we can correct or extend the information provided.

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Aves	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae

Taxon Name: *Tringa melanoleuca* (Gmelin, 1789)

Common Name(s):

- English: Greater Yellowlegs
- French: Grand Chevalier à pattes jaunes

Taxonomic Source(s):

del Hoyo, J., Collar, N.J., Christie, D.A., Elliott, A. and Fishpool, L.D.C. 2014. *HBW and BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World*. Lynx Edicions BirdLife International, Barcelona, Spain and Cambridge, UK.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2016

Date Assessed: October 1, 2016

Justification:

This species has an extremely large range, and hence does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the range size criterion (Extent of Occurrence <20,000 km² combined with a declining or fluctuating range size, habitat extent/quality, or population size and a small number of locations or severe fragmentation). The population trend appears to be stable, and hence the species does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population trend criterion (>30% decline over ten years or three generations). The population size is very large, and hence does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population size criterion (<10,000 mature individuals with a continuing decline estimated to be >10% in ten years or three generations, or with a specified population structure). For these reasons the species is evaluated as Least Concern.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2012 – Least Concern (LC) – <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2012-1.RLTS.T22693231A38808373.en>

2009 – Least Concern (LC)

2008 – Least Concern (LC)

2004 – Least Concern (LC)

2000 – Lower Risk/least concern (LR/lc)

1994 – Lower Risk/least concern (LR/lc)

1988 – Lower Risk/least concern (LR/lc)

Geographic Range

Country Occurrence:

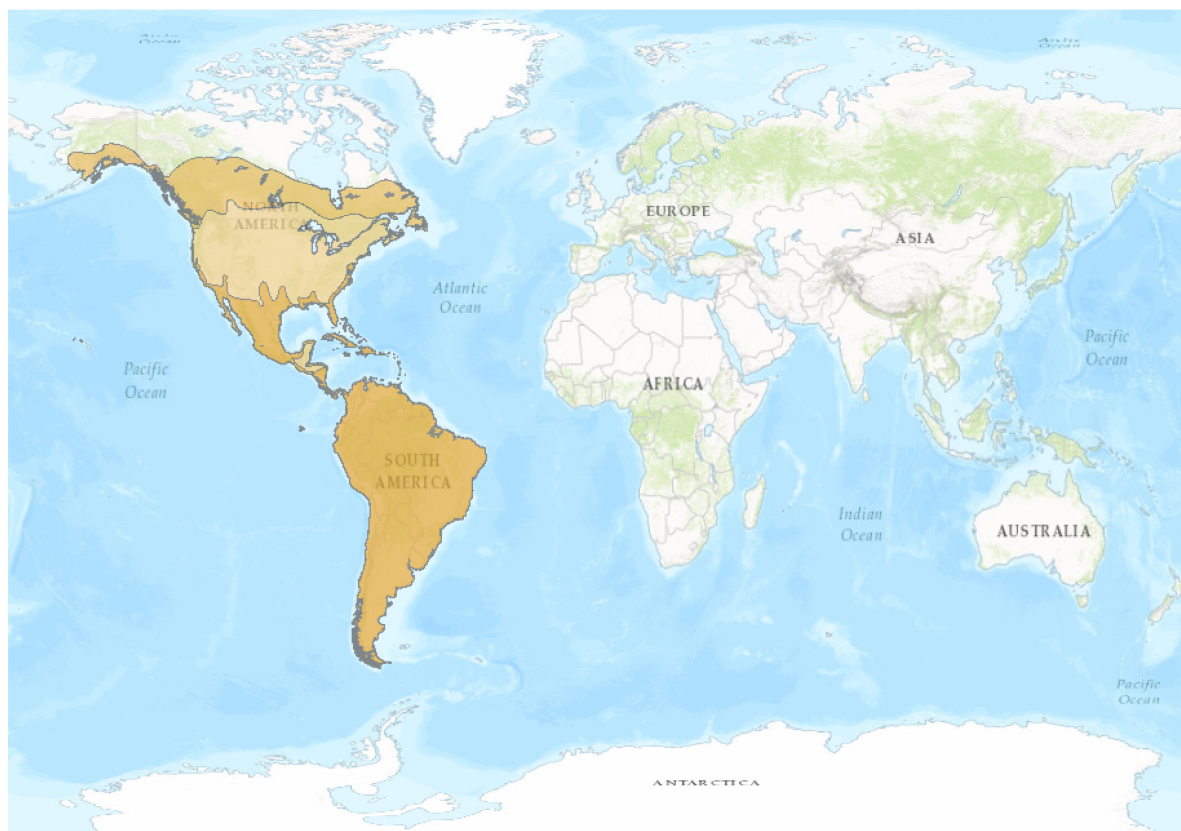
Native: Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Bolivia, Plurinational States of; Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba; Brazil; Canada; Cayman Islands; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Curaçao; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; El Salvador; French Guiana; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Puerto Rico; Saint Barthélemy; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Pierre and Miquelon; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Sint Maarten (Dutch part); Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States; Uruguay; Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.

Vagrant: Belgium; Czech Republic; Denmark; Falkland Islands (Malvinas); France; Greenland; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Korea, Republic of; Marshall Islands; Netherlands; Northern Mariana Islands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Spain; Sweden; United Kingdom

Present - origin uncertain: United States Minor Outlying Islands

Distribution Map

Tringa melanoleuca



0 7,200
Kilometer

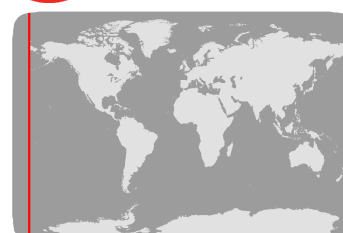
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Range

- Extant & Vagrant (seasonality uncertain)
- Extant (breeding)
- Extant (non breeding)
- Extant (passage)

Compiled by:

BirdLife International and Handbook of the Birds of the World (2016)



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.



Population

Trend Justification

The overall population trend is stable (Wetlands International 2006). This species has undergone a large and statistically significant increase over the last 40 years in North America (4400% increase over 40 years, equating to a 158% increase per decade; data from Breeding Bird Survey and/or Christmas Bird Count: Butcher and Niven 2007) Note, however, that these surveys cover less than 50% of the species's range in North America.

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

Systems: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Marine

Credits

Assessor(s): BirdLife International

Reviewer(s): Butchart, S. & Symes, A.

**Facilitators(s) and
Compiler(s):** Ekstrom, J., Butchart, S.

Bibliography

Delany, S.; Scott, D. 2006. *Waterbird population estimates*. Wetlands International, Wageningen, The Netherlands.

IUCN. 2016. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2016-3. Available at: www.iucnredlist.org. (Accessed: 07 December 2016).

Citation

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External Resources

For [Images and External Links to Additional Information](#), please see the Red List website.

Appendix

Habitats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
1. Forest -> 1.1. Forest - Boreal	Breeding	Suitable	No
1. Forest -> 1.4. Forest - Temperate	Breeding	Suitable	No
3. Shrubland -> 3.3. Shrubland - Boreal	Breeding	Suitable	No
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.4. Wetlands (inland) - Bogs, Marshes, Swamps, Fens, Peatlands	Non-breeding	Suitable	No
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.10. Wetlands (inland) - Tundra Wetlands (incl. pools and temporary waters from snowmelt)	Breeding	Suitable	No
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.14. Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Saline, Brackish or Alkaline Lakes	Non-breeding	Suitable	No
12. Marine Intertidal -> 12.4. Marine Intertidal - Mud Flats and Salt Flats	Non-breeding	Suitable	No
12. Marine Intertidal -> 12.5. Marine Intertidal - Salt Marshes (Emergent Grasses)	Non-breeding	Suitable	No
13. Marine Coastal/Supratidal -> 13.4. Marine Coastal/Supratidal - Coastal Brackish/Saline Lagoons/Marine Lakes	Non-breeding	Suitable	No
15. Artificial/Aquatic & Marine -> 15.1. Artificial/Aquatic - Water Storage Areas (over 8ha)	Non-breeding	Suitable	No
15. Artificial/Aquatic & Marine -> 15.8. Artificial/Aquatic - Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Land	Non-breeding	Suitable	No

Conservation Actions in Place

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Research, Monitoring and Planning
Action Recovery plan: No
Systematic monitoring scheme: Yes
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Conservation sites identified: Yes, over entire range
Occur in at least one PA: Yes
Invasive species control or prevention: No

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Species Management
Successfully reintroduced or introduced benignly: No
Subject to ex-situ conservation: No
In-Place Education
Subject to recent education and awareness programmes: No
Included in international legislation: Yes
Subject to any international management/trade controls: No

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): Unknown
Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 9080000
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): Unknown
Extreme fluctuations in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Continuing decline in number of locations: Unknown
Extreme fluctuations in the number of locations: No
Upper elevation limit (m): 4100
Population
Continuing decline of mature individuals: Unknown
Extreme fluctuations: No
Population severely fragmented: No
Continuing decline in subpopulations: Unknown
Extreme fluctuations in subpopulations: No
All individuals in one subpopulation: No
Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Unknown
Generation Length (years): 5.7
Movement patterns: Full Migrant
Congregatory: Congregatory (and dispersive)

The IUCN Red List Partnership



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