

Bird species' status and trends reporting format for the period 2008-2012 (Annex 2)

1. Species Information

- 1.1 Member State Hungary
1.2.2 Natura 2000 code A614-B
1.3 Species name Limosa limosa limosa
1.3.1 Sub-specific population Eastern Europe/Central & Eastern Africa
1.4 Alternative species name
1.5 Common name nagy goda
1.6 Season Breeding (B)

2. Population size

- 2.1 Year or period 2008-2012
2.2 Population size a)unit number of pairs (p) b)minimum 120 c)maximum 600
2.3 Type of estimate The best available single figure or range (Best estimate)
2.4 Method used Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)
2.5 Quality Moderate (2)
2.6 Sources National Park Directorates' databases.
2.8 Additional information

3. Population trend

- 3.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years) 2000-2012
3.1.1 Period Decrease (-)
3.1.2 Trend direction a)Min 40 b)Max 60
3.1.3 Magnitude Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)
3.1.4 Method used Moderate (2)
3.1.5 Quality MME Nomenklator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke.
Nomenklator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi
Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.
3.1.6 Sources National Park Directorates' databases.

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

- 3.2.1 Period 1980-2012
3.2.2 Trend direction Decrease (-)
3.2.3 Magnitude a)Min 50 b)Max 88
3.2.4 Method used Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)
3.2.5 Quality Poor (1)
3.2.6 Sources Magyar, G., Hadarics, T., Waliczky, Z., Schmidt, A., Nagy, T. & Bankovics, A.
(1998): Nomenklator avium Hungariae. Magyarország madarinak névjegyzéke.
KTM Természetvédelmi Hivatal Madártani Intézete – Magyar Madártani és
Természetvédelmi Egyesület – Winter Fair, Budapest – Szeged. P. 202.
National Park Directorates' databases.

3.3 Additional information

4. Breeding distribution map and range size

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4.1 Year or period	2000-2012
4.2 Sensitive species	No
4.3 Distribution map	Yes
4.4 Additional distribution map	No
4.5 Range map	Yes
4.6 Range surface area	11470
4.7 Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
4.8 Quality	Good (3)
4.9 Sources	Breeding bird (MME RTM) database.
4.11 Additional information	The distribution and range map made by using breeding probability data.

5. Breeding range trend

5.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

5.1.1 Period	2000-2012
5.1.2 Trend direction	Decrease (-)
3.1.3 Magnitude	a)Min 10 b)Max 30
5.1.4 Method used	Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)
5.1.5 Quality	Poor (1)
5.1.6 Sources	Consultation with national experts.

5.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

5.2.1 Period	1980-2012
5.2.2 Trend direction	Decrease (-)
5.2.3 Magnitude	a)Min 20 b)Max 50
5.2.4 Method used	Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)
5.2.5 Quality	Poor (1)
5.2.6 Sources	Consultation with national experts. Haraszthy László (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészekelő madarai. Natura Kiadó, 1984

5.3 Additional information

6. Progress in work related to international Species Action Plans (SAPs), Management Plans (MPs) and Brief Management Statements (BMSs)

6.1 Type of plan	Management Plans (MP)
6.2 National plan adopted?	False
6.3 Measures linked to SAP/MP/BMS	A nagy goda fokozottan védett, legfontosabb költő- és vonulóhelyei is védettek. Vizes élőhely-rekonstrukciók, kaszálás madárbarát módszerekkel, legejtetés, özönnövények visszaszorítása, vízivad-vadászati korlátozások, zavarásmentes zónák.

6.4 Further Information

Tóth P. (szerk.) (2014): Terepi madárvédelem gazdálkodóknak.

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7. Main pressures and threats

Pressure	impact	quality	location	sources
modification of cultivation practices (A02)	high importance (H)	Poor (1)	Inside the Member State	Szakértői becslés
abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing (A04.03)	high importance (H)	Poor (1)	Inside the Member State	Szakértői becslés
suspended electricity and phone lines (D02.01.01)	low importance (L)	Poor (1)	Inside the Member State	Szakértői becslés
Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) (H01)	low importance (L)	Poor (1)	Inside the Member State	Szakértői becslés
invasive non-native species (I01)	low importance (L)	Poor (1)	Inside the Member State	Szakértői becslés
large scale water deviation (J02.03.01)	high importance (H)	Poor (1)	Inside the Member State	Szakértői becslés
predation (K03.04)	low importance (L)	Poor (1)	Inside the Member State	Szakértői becslés
inundation (natural processes) (L08)	low importance (L)	Poor (1)	Inside the Member State	Szakértői becslés
temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) (M01.01)	low importance (L)	Poor (1)	Inside the Member State	Szakértői becslés
droughts and less precipitations (M01.02)	high importance (H)	Poor (1)	Inside the Member State	Szakértői becslés

8. SPA coverage and conservation measures

8.1 Population inside the SPA network

8.1.1 Population size	a)unit	number of pairs (p)	b)minimum	90	c)maximum	480
8.1.2 Method used	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)					
8.1.3 Short-term trend of population	Decrease (-)					

8.2 Conservation Measures

8.2.1 Measure	8.2.2 Type	8.2.3 Ranking	8.2.4 Location	8.2.5 Broad Evaluation
Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats (2.1)	Administrative Recurrent	high importance (H)	Both	Maintain
Restoring/improving the hydrological regime (4.2)	Contractual One-off	high importance (H)	Inside	Maintain
Establish protected areas/sites (6.1)	Legal One-off	high importance (H)	Inside	Maintain

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Legal protection of habitats and species (6.3)	Legal One-off	high importance (H)	Both	Maintain
Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking (7.1)	Administrative Recurrent	high importance (H)	Inside	Maintain

Térképmelléklet a madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentéshez
2013.

nagy goda (*Limosa limosa*)

jelölő faj (egyéb)

