

Annex B - Bird Species' status and trends report (Article 12)

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A298
1.3 EURING code	12530
1.4 Species scientific name	Acrocephalus arundinaceus
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	nádirigó
1.8 Season	Breeding (B)

2. Population size

2.1 Year or period	2014-2018
2.2 Population size	a) Unit number of pairs (p) b) Minimum 211000 c) Maximum 224000 d) Best single value
2.3 Type of estimate	95% confidence interval
2.4 Population size Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
2.5 Sources	National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database.
2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	Genuine change The change is mainly due to: Genuine change
2.7 Additional information	MMM 2014-2018 breeding season counts, evaluated by average value of the surveyed years on 100 m radius.

3. Population trend

3.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

3.1.1 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018
3.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	Decreasing (-)
3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 19 b) Maximum 45 c) Best single value
3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
3.1.5 Sources	National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database.

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2018
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Decreasing (-)
3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 15 b) Maximum 60 c) Best single value
3.2.4 Long-term Trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

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3.2.5 Sources	National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database.
3.3 Additional information	The national common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) has been running since 1999. There is no population trend data from before. The minimum and maximum values of the short-term trend were calculated in the frame of the MMM. For the long-term trend, we used an expert estimate building on the 1999-2018 MMM calculation (24% - 49% decrease).

4. Breeding distribution map and size

4.1 Sensitive species	No
4.2 Year or period	2014-2018
4.3 Breeding distribution map	Yes
4.4 Breeding distribution surface area	93030
4.5 Breeding distribution Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
4.6 Additional maps	No
4.7 Sources	http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
4.8 Additional information	

5. Breeding range trend

5.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

5.1.1 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018
5.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)
5.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value
5.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
5.1.5 Sources	http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 189-190 p.

5.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

5.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2018
5.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Stable (0)
5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value
5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
5.2.5 Sources	http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. Magyar G., Hadarics T., Waliczky Z., Schmidt A., Nagy T. & Bankovics A. (1998): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Madártani Intézet, Budapest, 110 p.

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BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No.12.), 223 p.

MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 189-190 p.

5.3 Additional information

The Bird Atlas Programme has been running since 2014, and based on this, the distribution is considered to cover practically the entire country, despite the decrease since about 2016, identified by the national common bird monitoring scheme (MMM). Thus, the population in 1980 must have had a similar national distribution (which is also supported by the available literature and experts).

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

6.0 Is/Will the information related to international SAPs, MPs and BMSs (section 6) be provided for the other season for this species?

No

6.1 Type of international plan

No plan (NA)

6.2 Has a national plan linked to the international SAP/MP/BMS been adopted?

No

6.3 If 'NO', describe any measures and initiatives taken related to the international SAP/MP/BMS

6.4 Assessment of the effectiveness of SAPs for globally threatened species (Art. 12, Species Action Plans)

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6.5 Assessment of the effectiveness of MPs for huntable species in non-Secure status (Articles 3 and 7, Management Plans)

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6.6 Sources of further Information

7. Main pressures and threats

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7.2 Sources of information

7.3 Additional information

8. Main Conservation Measures

8.1 Status of measures

8.2 Main purpose of the measures taken

8.3 Location of the measures

8.4 Response to the measures

8.6 Additional information

9. Natura 2000 (SPAs) coverage

9.1 Population size inside the Natura 2000 (SPA) network

- a) Unit number of pairs (p)
- b) Minimum
- c) Maximum
- d) Best single value

9.2 Type of estimate

9.3 Population size inside the network
Method used

9.4 Short-term trend of population size within
the network Direction

9.5 Short-term trend of population size within
the network Method used

9.6 Additional information

A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Nádirigó (*Acrocephalus arundinaceus*)
nem jelölő faj

