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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A293
1.3 EURING code	12410
1.4 Species scientific name	Acrocephalus melanopogon
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	
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	2500
	c) Maximum	3500
	d) Best single value	
2.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate	
2.4 Population size Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data	
2.5 Sources	KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 Consultation with national experts.	
2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method	
	The change is mainly due to:	Improved knowledge/more accurate data
2.7 Additional information	New method: Under the KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project in 2017-2018, 530.5x2.5 km2 grids were surveyed for a given set of breeding bird species, covering 3.6% of the country. 52 breeding pairs of Acrocephalus melanopogon were estimated for the 530 grids. As the habitat distribution in the 530 grids is considered to be representative of the country, 1444 pairs can be calculated for the national population, but a higher population was estimated on this basis, partly due to the fact that the species peak singing activity is earlier in the season than the survey period.	

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	Fluctuating (F)
3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum
	b) Maximum
	c) Best single value

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3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
3.1.5 Sources	http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Acrocephalus_melanopogon.pdf National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 Consultation with national experts.

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-tern trend Period	1980-2018	
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Decreasing (-)	
3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	17
	b) Maximum	30
	c) Best single value	
3.2.4 Long-term Trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data	
3.2.5 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 180-181 p. Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 299-300 p. Magyar G., Hadarics T., Waliczky Z., Schmidt A., Nagy T. & Bankovics A. (1998): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Madártani Intézet, Budapest, p. 108 BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No.12.), 219 p. Ecsedi Z. (szerk.) (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros - Szeged. 2004. 456-457 p. MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 186-187 p. KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 Consultation with national experts.	
3.3 Additional information	Based on the available data, the population dynamics show fluctuation both in the short- and in the long-term. This can be explained with the special habitat preference of the species, because it only breeds in suitable, old, rank reed and reedmace beds. Habitat choice also depends on annual rainfall conditions, as it does not breed in dry habitats. In the long-term, a significant population decline is likely.	

4. Breeding distribution map and size

4.1 Sensitive species	No
4.2 Year or period	2014-2018
4.3 Breading distribution map	Yes
4.4 Breading distribution surface area	10113
4.5 Breading distribution Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
4.6 Additional maps	No

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4.7 Sources	National park directorates' databases 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	National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2	

5.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

5.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2018	
5.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Decreasing (-)	
5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	0
	b) Maximum	10
	c) Best single value	10
5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data	
5.2.5 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 180-181 p. Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 299-300 p. National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 Consultation with national experts.	
5.3 Additional information	In the short-term, the distribution is stable, the slight increase (3%) compared to the 2013 report can be explained with better coverage with surveys. In the long-term, it is likely that to some extent the distribution also reflects the strong population decline.	

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 intarnational SAP/MP/BMS been adopted?	No

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6.3 If 'NO', describe any measures and initiatives taken related to the international SAP/MP/BMS	
6.4 Assessment of the effectivess of SAPs for globally threatened species (Art. 12, Species Action Plans)	()
6.5 Assessment of the effectivess of MPs for huntable species in non-Secure status (Articles 3 and 7, Management Plans)	()
6.6 Sources of further Information	

7. Main pressures and threats

a) Pressure	b) Ranking	c) location
Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning) (A01)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning) (A02)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Burning for agriculture (A11)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Vandalism or arson (H04)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial) (J01)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change (N01)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)

a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning) (A01)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning) (A02)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Burning for agriculture (A11)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Vandalism or arson (H04)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial) (J01)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change (N01)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)

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7.2 Sources of information	Ecsedi Z. (szerk.) (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros - Szeged. 2004. 456-457 p.
7.3 Additional information	

8. Main Conservation Measures

8.1 Status of measures	Measures identified and taken
8.2 Main purpose of the measures taken	Restore the habitat of the species
8.3 Location of the measures	Both inside and outside Natura 2000
8.4 Response to the measures	Medium-term results (within the next two reporting periods, 2019-2030)

8.5 List of main conservation measures

CA01 - Prevent conversion of natural and semi-natural habitats, and habitats of species into agricultural land

CA05 - Adapt mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities

CH03 - Reduce impact of other specific human actions

CJ01 - Reduce impact of mixed source pollution

CN01 - Adopt climate change mitigation 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	2400
	c) Maximum	3400
	d) Best single value	
9.2 Type of estimate	Best estimate	
9.3 Population size inside the network Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data	
9.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction	Stable (0)	
9.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data	
9.6 Additional information	Consultation with national experts.	

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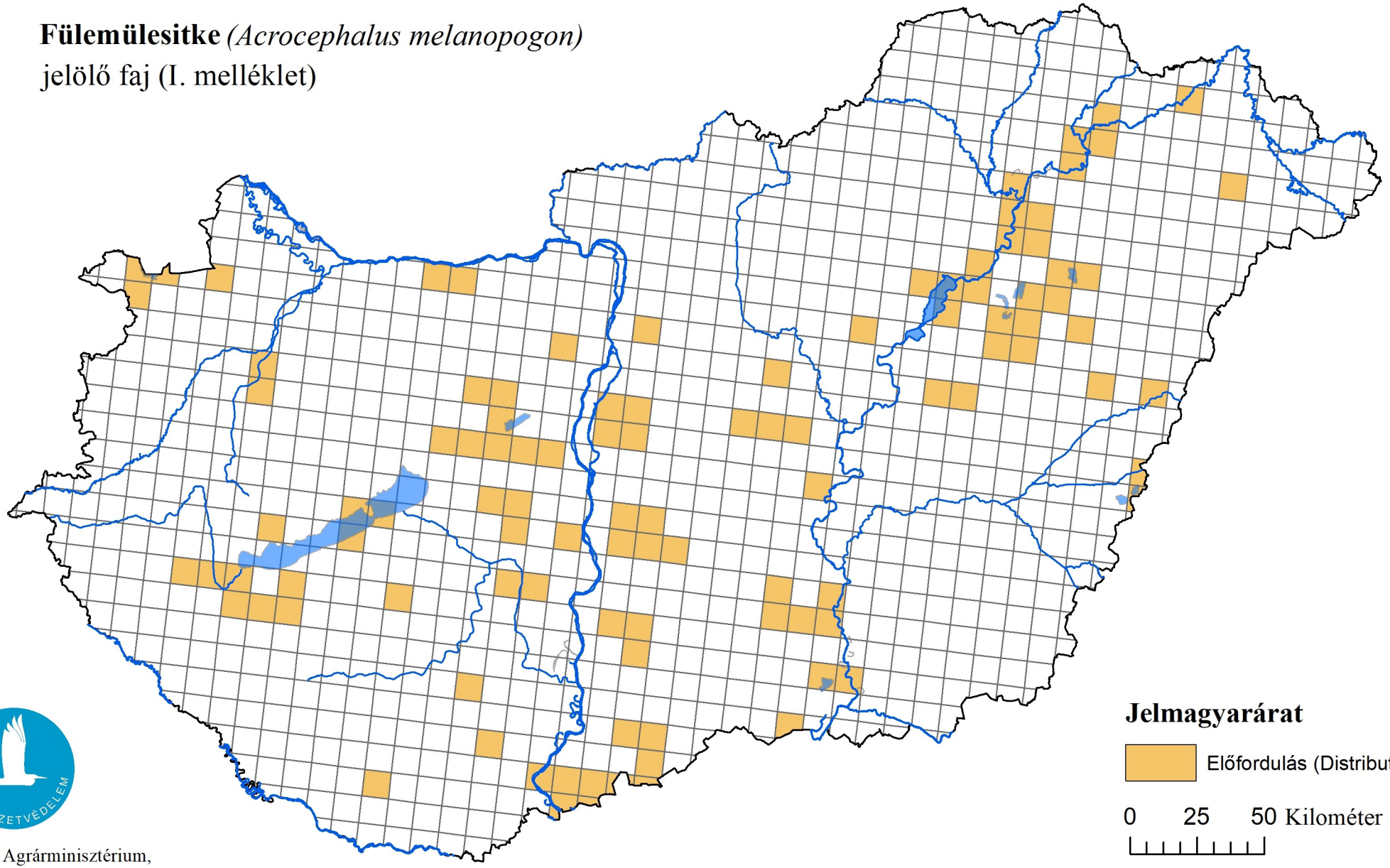
A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Fülemülesitke *(Acrocephalus melanopogon)*
jelölő faj (I. melléklet)



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály