

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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A229
1.3 EURING code	8310
1.4 Species scientific name	Alcedo atthis
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	jégmadár
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 1200 c) Maximum 2000 d) Best single value
2.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate
2.4 Population size Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
2.5 Sources	KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
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 2.5x2.5 km ² grids were surveyed for a given set of breeding bird species, covering 3.6% of the country. 47 breeding pairs of Alcedo atthis were estimated for the 530 grids. As the habitat distribution in the 530 grids is considered to be representative of the country, 1306 pairs can be calculated for the national population. The national park directorates estimated a total of 1170-1880 pairs, the population figures here were based on this and the KEHOP calculation

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	Unknown (X)
3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value
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_jel

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entes_2013_anyagai/Alcedo_atthis.pdf
National park directorates' databases
<http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2>

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1994-2018
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Unknown (X)
3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum 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	Tucker, G. M. – Heath, M. F. (1994): Birds in Europe – Their Conservation Status. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, BirdLife International, 336-337 p. Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 231-232 p. Magyar G., Hadarics T., Waliczky Z., Schmidt A., Nagy T. & Bankovics A. (1998): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Madártani Intézet, Budapest, 90 p. BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No.12.), 171 p. Ecsedi Z. (szerk.) (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros - Szeged. 2004. 384-386 p. MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 153 p. KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

3.3 Additional information

A slow increase can be observed on the basis of published population data. Some of this increase is probably genuine, but partly only the result of improved knowledge.

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	30737
4.5 Breeding distribution Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
4.6 Additional maps	No
4.7 Sources	National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

4.8 Additional information

5. Breeding range trend

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5.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

5.1.1 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018
5.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	Increasing (+)
5.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value 35
5.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
5.1.5 Sources	http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Alcedo_atthis.pdf 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	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	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 121 p. Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 231-232 p. National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

5.3 Additional information	Based on the maps published in Haraszthy (1984, 1998), the breeding distribution is stable. The increase observed compared to the present map is considered to be due to improved knowledge.
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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

a) Pressure	b) Ranking	c) location
Mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial) (J01)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Modification of hydrological flow (K04)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Flooding (natural processes) (M08)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)

a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial) (J01)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Modification of hydrological flow (K04)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Flooding (natural processes) (M08)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)

7.2 Sources of information

http://www.termesztvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/B_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Alcedo_atthis.pdf

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

☑ Maintain the current distribution, population and/or habitat for the species

8.3 Location of the measures

Both inside and outside Natura 2000

8.4 Response to the measures

Short-term results (within the current reporting period, 2013-2018)

8.5 List of main conservation measures

CJ01 - Reduce impact of mixed source pollution

CJ03 - Restore habitats impacted by multi-purpose hydrological changes

CL02 - Minimise/prevent impacts of geological and natural catastrophes

CL03 - Restore habitats following geological and natural catastrophes

8.6 Additional information

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9. Natura 2000 (SPAs) coverage

9.1 Population size inside the Natura 2000 (SPA) network

a) Unit number of pairs (p)

b) Minimum 250

c) Maximum 400

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

Increasing (+)

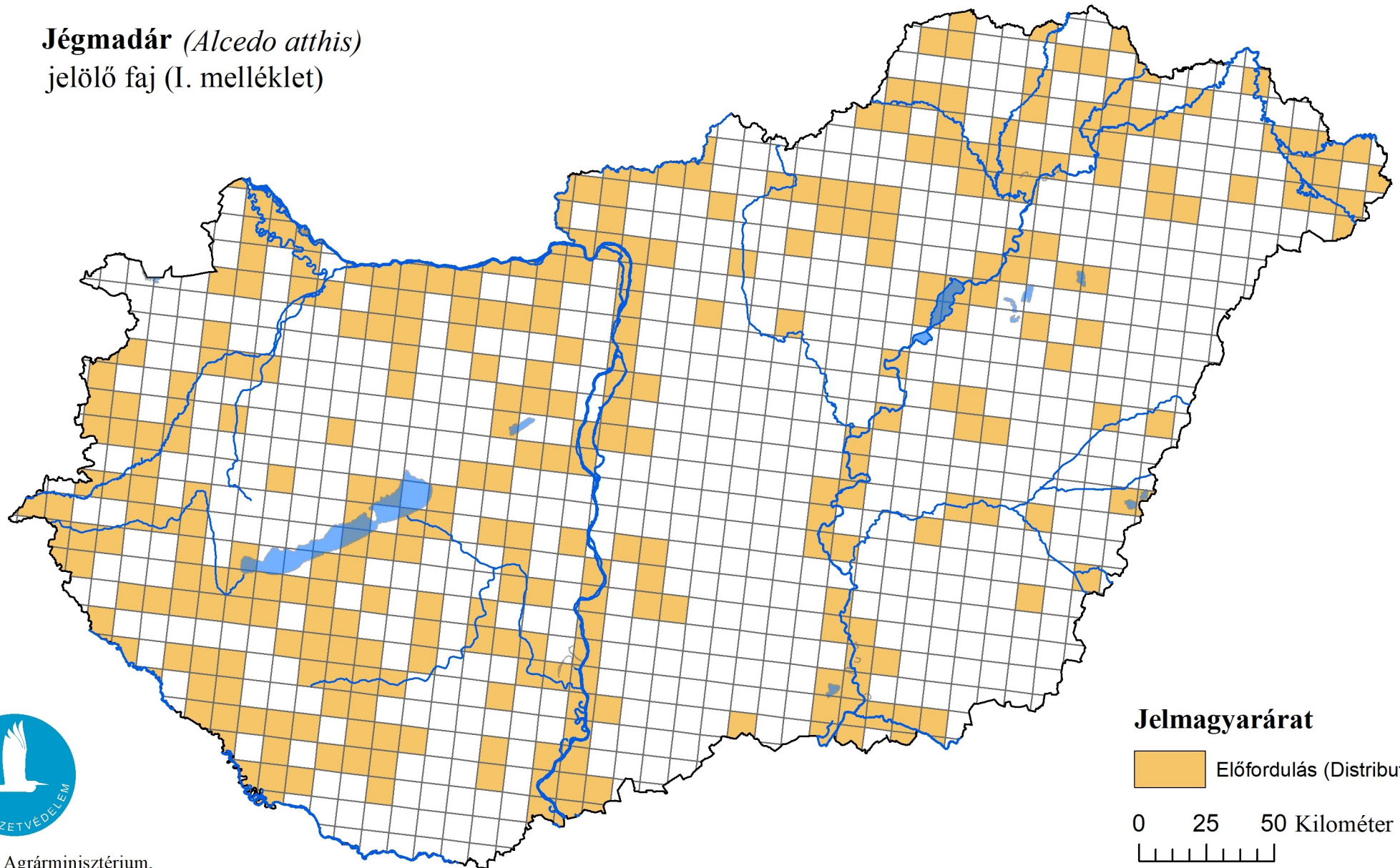
9.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used

Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

9.6 Additional information


A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Jégmadár (*Alcedo atthis*)
jelölő faj (I. melléklet)



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály

Jelmagyarárat

 Előfordulás (Distribution)

0 25 50 Kilométer

