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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A052
1.3 EURING code	1840
1.4 Species scientific name	Anas crecca
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	csörgő réce
1.8 Season	Breeding (B)

2. Population size

2.1 Year or period	2013-2018	
2.2 Population size	a) Unit	number of pairs (p)
	b) Minimum	0
	c) Maximum	15
	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	National Park Directorates' databases "A közösségi jelentőségű természeti értékek hosszú távú megőrzését és fejlesztését, valamint az EU Biológiai Sokféleség Stratégia 2020 célkitűzéseinek hazai szintű megvalósítását megalapozó stratégiai vizsgálatok" programme	
2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	No change The change is mainly due to:	
2.7 Additional information	National Park Directorates' databases + data collected under the "A közösségi jelentőségű természeti értékek hosszú távú megőrzését és fejlesztését, valamint az EU Biológiai Sokféleség Stratégia 2020 célkitűzéseinek hazai szintű megvalósítását megalapozó stratégiai vizsgálatok" programme. In the frame of the "A közösségi jelentőségű természeti értékek hosszú távú megőrzését és fejlesztését, valamint az EU Biológiai Sokféleség Stratégia 2020 célkitűzéseinek hazai szintűmegvalósítását megalapozó stratégiai vizsgálatok" programme a new monitoring program was started in 2017. Several sample areas were selected where the common teal could be breed. Experienced observers surveyed these areas and tried to prove that this species breed in these areas. This programme and the national park directorates databases are the most important survey program of this species.	

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)

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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 extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
3.1.5 Sources	Barabás, L. (2013): Breeding distribution of Hungarian Duck species. Hungarian Waterfowl Publications 23: 79-120. Expert opinions MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. P. 278 National Park Directorates' databases	

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-tern trend Period	1980-2018	
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Increasing (+)	
3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	0
	b) Maximum	200
	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	Barabás, L. (2013): Breeding distribution of Hungarian Duck species. Hungarian Waterfowl Publications 23: 79-120. Expert opinions MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. P. 278 National Park Directorates' databases	
3.3 Additional information	Short-term trend is fluctuating, between 2007 and 2018 there were very few observations about potential breeding attempts. Long-term trend is increasing. According to Barabás (2013) and Ecsedi (2004) the baseline was 1980 (0-5), to what the current values (0-15) were compared to.	

4. Breeding distribution map and size

4.1 Sensitive species	No
4.2 Year or period	2013-2018
4.3 Breading distribution map	Yes
4.4 Breading distribution surface area	348
4.5 Breading 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)

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5.1.1 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018	
5.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	Fluctuating (F)	
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	Barabás, L. (2013): Breeding distribution of Hungarian Duck species. Hungarian Waterfowl Publications 23: 79-120. Ecsedi Z. (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros-Szeged, 602 p. Expert opinions MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. P. 278 National Park Directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/	

5.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

5.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2018	
5.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Increasing (+)	
5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	50
	b) Maximum	100
	c) Best single value	100
5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data	
5.2.5 Sources	Barabás, L. (2013): Breeding distribution of Hungarian Duck species. Hungarian Waterfowl Publications 23: 79-120. Expert opinions MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. P. 278 National Park Directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2	
5.3 Additional information		

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
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
Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Hunting (G07)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens) (L06)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)

a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Hunting (G07)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens) (L06)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)

7.2 Sources of information	
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	Expand the current distribution 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

CA15 - Manage drainage and irrigation operations and infrastructures in agriculture

CG02 - Management of hunting, recreational fishing and recreational or commercial harvesting or collection of plants

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CG04 - Control/eradication of illegal killing, fishing and harvesting

CL04 - Other measures related to natural processes

CN01 - Adopt climate change mitigation measures

CN02 - Implement climate change adaptation 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	0
	c) Maximum	10
	d) Best single value	
9.2 Type of estimate		Best estimate
9.3 Population size inside the network Method used		Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
9.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction		Fluctuating (F)
9.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used		Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
9.6 Additional information		70% of the passage population.

10. Information related to Annex II species (Art.7)

10.0 Is/Will the information related to Annex II species (section 10) be provided forthe other season for this species?	No
10.1 Is the species nationally hunted?	No

10.2 Hunting bag

a) Unit	number of individuals (i)
b) Statistics/ quantity taken	*Provide statistics per hunting season or per year (where season is not used) over the reporting period.*

	Season/ Year 1	*Season/ Year 2*	*Season/ Year 3*	*Season/ Year 4*	*Season/ Year 5*	*Season/ Year 6*
Min. *(raw, i.e. not rounded*						
Max. *(raw, i.e. not rounded*						
Unknown	No	No	No	No	No	No

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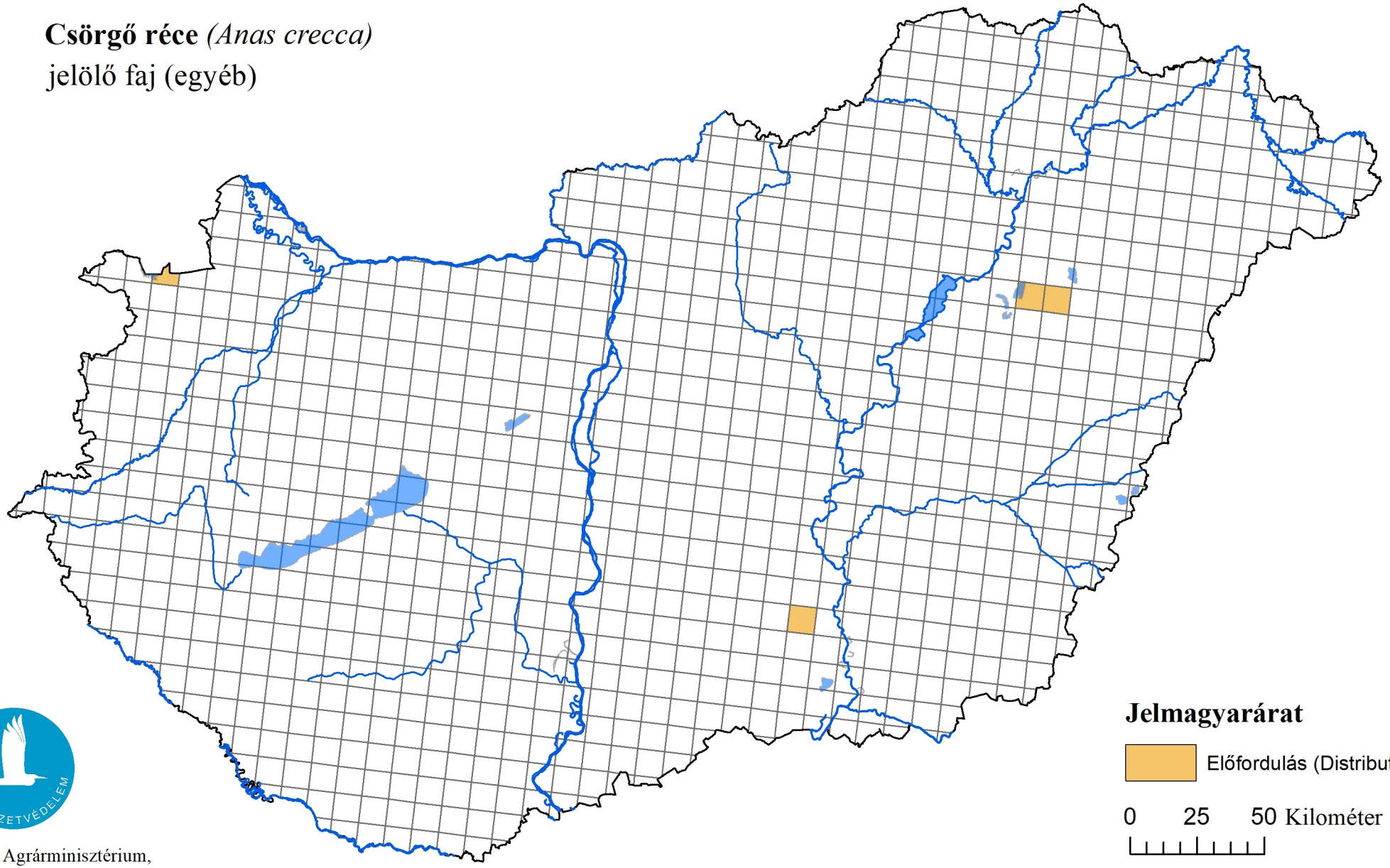
A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Csörgő réce *(Anas crecca)*
jelölő faj (egyéb)



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály