1. Species information		
 1.1 Member State 1.2 Species code 1.3 EURING code 1.4 Species scientific name 1.5 Subspecific population 1.6 Alternative species scientific name 1.7 Common name 1.8 Season 	Hungary A394 1591 Anser albifrons a nagy lilik Winter (W)	albifrons
2. Population size	Winter (W)	
2.1 Year or period 2.2 Population size	2015-2018 a) Unit b) Minimum c) Maximum d) Best single value	number of individuals (i) 120000 200000
2.3 Type of estimate2.4 Population size Method used2.5 Sources	Best estimate Based mainly on ext Expert opinions Faragó S. (2017): Ma Kiadó, 304 p.	rapolation from a limited amount of data agyar Vízivad Közlemények No. 29. Soproni Egyetem vl Monitoring database orates' databases
2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	No change The change is mainly	v due to:
2.7 Additional information	considered only the	vl Monitoring database 2015-2018: 75000-180000. I January data. Assuming that a large part of geese do not good near good wetlands, I corrected the value upwards.
3. Population trend		
3.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)		
3.1.1 Short-term trend Period3.1.2 Short-term trend Direction3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	2007-2018 Stable (0) a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value	

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

Hungarian Waterfowl Monitoring database National Park Directorates' databases

Faragó S. (2017): Magyar Vízivad Közlemények No. 29. Soproni Egyetem

Expert opinions

Kiadó, 304 p.

3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used

3.1.5 Sources

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3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)				
3.2.1 Long-tern trend Period3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	1987-2018Increasing (+)a) Minimum168b) Maximum544c) Best single value			
3.2.4 Long-term Trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate			
3.2.5 Sources	Expert opinions Faragó, S. (2006): A vonuló vízivad populációk fenntartásának alapjai Magyarországon. Doktori Értekezés. Mellékletek, 305 pp. Hungarian Waterfowl Monitoring database National Park Directorates' databases			
3.3 Additional information	Short-term trend is based on Hungarian Waterfowl Monitoring database 2007- 2018. I considered only the January data. It seems the trend is stable. Long-term trend is increasing. According to Faragó's study (2016) the baseline was 1987 (27954), to what the current Hungarian Waterfowl Monitoring database values (75000-180000) were compared to.			

4. Breeding distribution map and size

4.1 Sensitive species
4.2 Year or period
4.3 Breading distribution map
4.4 Breading distribution
surface area
4.5 Breading distribution Method used
4.6 Additional maps
4.7 Sources
4.8 Additional information
Due office we use the office

5. Breeding range trend

5.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)
5.1.1 Short-term trend Period 5.1.2 Short-term trend Direction 5.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value
5.1.4 Short-term trend Method used 5.1.5 Sources	
5.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)	
5.2.1 Long-term trend Period 5.2.2 Long-term trend Direction 5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value

5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used5.2.5 Sources5.3 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	No
intarnational SAP/MP/BMS	
been adopted?	
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 from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning) (A02)	Μ	inside the Member State (inMS)
Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing) (A06)	Н	inside the Member State (inMS)
Conversion from other land uses to commercial / industrial areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions) (F03)	Μ	inside the Member State (inMS)
Hunting (G07)	Н	inside the Member State (inMS)
Other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above (H08)	М	inside the Member State (inMS)
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	Η	inside the Member State (inMS)

a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning) (A02)	М	inside the Member State (inMS)
Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing) (A06)	Н	inside the Member State (inMS)
Conversion from other land uses to commercial / industrial areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions) (F03)	Μ	inside the Member State (inMS)
Hunting (G07)	Н	inside the Member State (inMS)
Other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above (H08)	М	inside the Member State (inMS)
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	Н	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	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	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-n	natural habitats, and habitats of species into agricultural land				
CA03 - Maintain existing extensive agricultural practices and agricultural landscape features					
CA15 - Manage drainage and irrigation operations and infrastructures in agriculture					
CF01 - Manage conversion of land for construction and development of infrastructure					
CG02 - Management of hunting, recreational fishing and recreational or commercial harvesting or collection of plants					
CH03 - Reduce impact of other specific human actions					
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 b) Minimum number of individuals (i) 100000

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	c) Maximum 150000 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	Stable (0)
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	About 70-80% of the 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?		Yes					
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.				r (where	
		Season/ Year 1	Season/ Year 2	Season/ Year 3	Season/ Year 4	Season/ Year 5	Season/ Year 6
	Min. (raw, i.e. not rounded	8321	10439	10440	10485	9813	9424
	Max. (raw, i.e. not rounded	8321	10439	10440	10485	9813	9424
	Unknown	No	No	No	No	No	No
10.3 Hunting bagMethod	used	Complet	e survey c	or a statist	ically robu	ust estima	te
10.4 Additional information	on						