

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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A255
1.3 EURING code	10050
1.4 Species scientific name	Anthus campestris
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	parpagi pityer
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 5700 c) Maximum 7100 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)	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data
2.7 Additional information	MMM 2014-2018 breeding season counts, evaluated by average value of the surveyed years on 125 ha territory size (the 2013 report contained population figures evaluated on 500 m radius, so there is a change in method). Under the KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project in 2017-2018, 509 2.5x2.5 km ² grids were surveyed for a given set of breeding bird species, covering 3.4% of the country. 245 pairs of <i>Anthus campestris</i> were estimated for the 509 grids. Assuming the habitat distribution in the 509 grids is representative of the country, the national population could be estimated at 7164 pairs, which supports the present estimate based on MMM and the choice of territory size.

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	Uncertain (U)
3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value -8
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.

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3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2018
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	Insufficient or no data available
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, and the 1999-2018 trend is uncertain, which does not make it possible even to make an expert opinion for the long-term trend.

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	37139
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	Distribution data from the National Bird Atlas programme.

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

5.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

5.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2018
5.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Unknown (X)
5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value
5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Insufficient or no data available
5.2.5 Sources	http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
5.3 Additional information	The national common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) has been running since 1999 and the National Bird Atlas programme since 2014. There is no population trend or comprehensive national distribution data from before.

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Both the short-term population trend and the 1999-2018 trend are uncertain, which does not make it possible to make even an expert opinion on the distribution trend for the long-term.

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)	()
6.5 Assessment of the effectiveness 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)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing) (A06)	M	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)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing) (A06)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)

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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

CA03 - Maintain existing extensive agricultural practices and agricultural landscape features

CA04 - Reinstate appropriate agricultural practices to address abandonment, including mowing, grazing, burning or equivalent 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	1900
c) Maximum	2400
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

Uncertain (U)

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

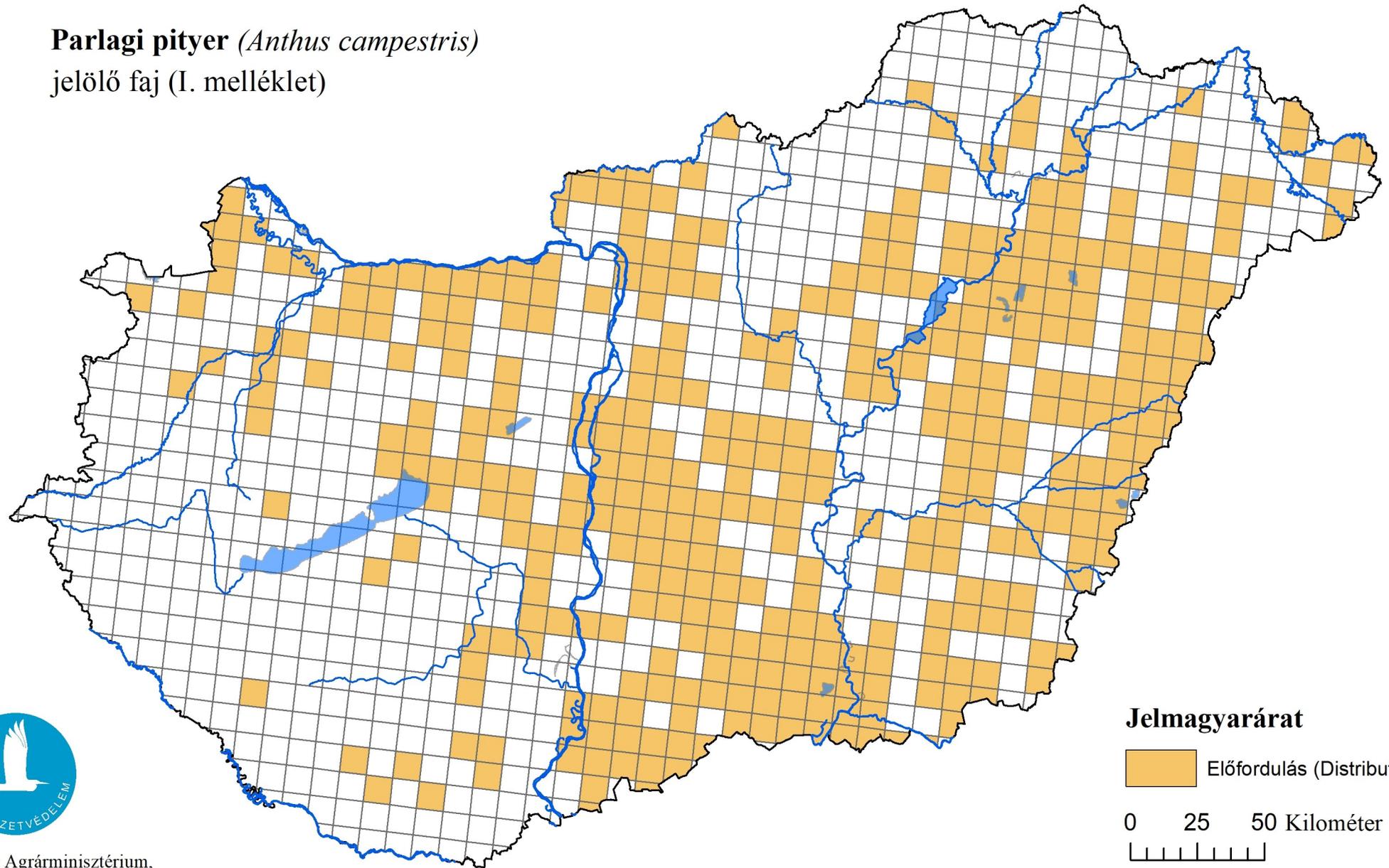
Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

9.6 Additional information

Based on the number of 2.5x2.5 km² grids with possible, likely or certain breeding of the species (909) and overlapping 50% with SPAs (191), 30% with SPAs (200) or any degree with SPAs (321): about 1/3 of the national population is estimated to breed within SPAs. The trend is based on MMM database.

A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Parlagi pityer (*Anthus campestris*)
jelölő faj (I. melléklet)



Jelmagyarárat

 Előfordulás (Distribution)

0 25 50 Kilométer

