

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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A222
1.3 EURING code	7680
1.4 Species scientific name	Asio flammeus
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	réti fülesbagoly
1.8 Season	Breeding (B)

2. Population size

2.1 Year or period	2014-2017
2.2 Population size	a) Unit number of pairs (p) b) Minimum 7 c) Maximum 41 d) Best single value
2.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate
2.4 Population size Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
2.5 Sources	National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 www.birding.hu

2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	Improved knowledge/more accurate data The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data
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2.7 Additional information	<p>Data on birding.hu indicate that 2014 saw a small influx of breeding birds. Data from April-July on birding.hu were used the following way: the number of individuals observed was divided by two (and rounded up) to estimate the number of breeding pairs in a given locality. Figures in July were divided by five and then rounded up to account for juveniles. Of course, not all observations may refer to breeding birds, but on the other hand, the number of observed individuals is likely to be lower than the number of breeding birds in an area. The figures following the locality name refer to the number of pairs assumed. The observer has been directly contacted to clarify the data in the case of Deszk, Kübekháza, Klárafalva, Kiszombor and Ferencszállás localities: Kétegyháza 2 (1), Deszk 5(4), Szeged 1 (1), Kübekháza 3 (3), Tótkomlós 4 (2), Királyhegyes 5 (1), Hódmezővásárhely 19 (7), Kömlő 1 (1), Mezőgyán 1 (1), Lőkösháza 3 (2), Kiszombor 4 (1), Ferencszállás 1 (1), Kardoskút 10 (5), Bélmegyer 5 (1), Kevermes 4 (2), Sárszentmihály 1 (1), Mosonszolnok 1 (1), Csanádalberti 1 (1), Makó 2 (1), Battonya 2 (1), Klárafalva 2 (1), Dévaványa 1 (1), Sándorfalva 1 (1).</p> <p>The national park directorates' survey resulted in only 7 pairs for 2017.</p>
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3. Population trend

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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
3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
3.1.5 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 629-632.

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2018
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Fluctuating (F)
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 extrapolation from a limited amount of data
3.2.5 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 629-632.
3.3 Additional information	The population has been known to fluctuate in the whole reporting period.

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	3041
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 (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) 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	Decreasing (-)
5.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value 53
5.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
5.1.5 Sources	National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species)

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<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	Fluctuating (F)
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 extrapolation from a limited amount of data
5.2.5 Sources	Oláh János ifj., Vasas András: A réti fülesbagoly (<i>Asio flammeus</i>) fészkelési inváziója Magyarországon 2002-ben. <i>Aquila</i> , 2004. 111. évf. 89-96. old. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
5.3 Additional information	The population has been known to fluctuate in the whole reporting period, so much that its range fluctuates, too.

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

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a) Pressure	b) Ranking	c) location
Mowing or cutting of grasslands (A08)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Harvesting of crops and cutting of croplands (A17)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)

a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Mowing or cutting of grasslands (A08)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Harvesting of crops and cutting of croplands (A17)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)

7.2 Sources of information

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 629-632.

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

Increase the population size and/or improve population dynamics (improve reproduction success, reduce mortality, improve age/sex structure)

8.3 Location of the measures

Both inside and outside Natura 2000

8.4 Response to the measures

Long-term results (after 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

CA05 - Adapt mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities

CA09 - Manage the use of natural fertilisers and chemicals in agricultural (plant and animal) production

CA15 - Manage drainage and irrigation operations and infrastructures in agriculture

8.6 Additional information

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 629-632.

9. Natura 2000 (SPAs) coverage

9.1 Population size inside the Natura 2000 (SPA) network

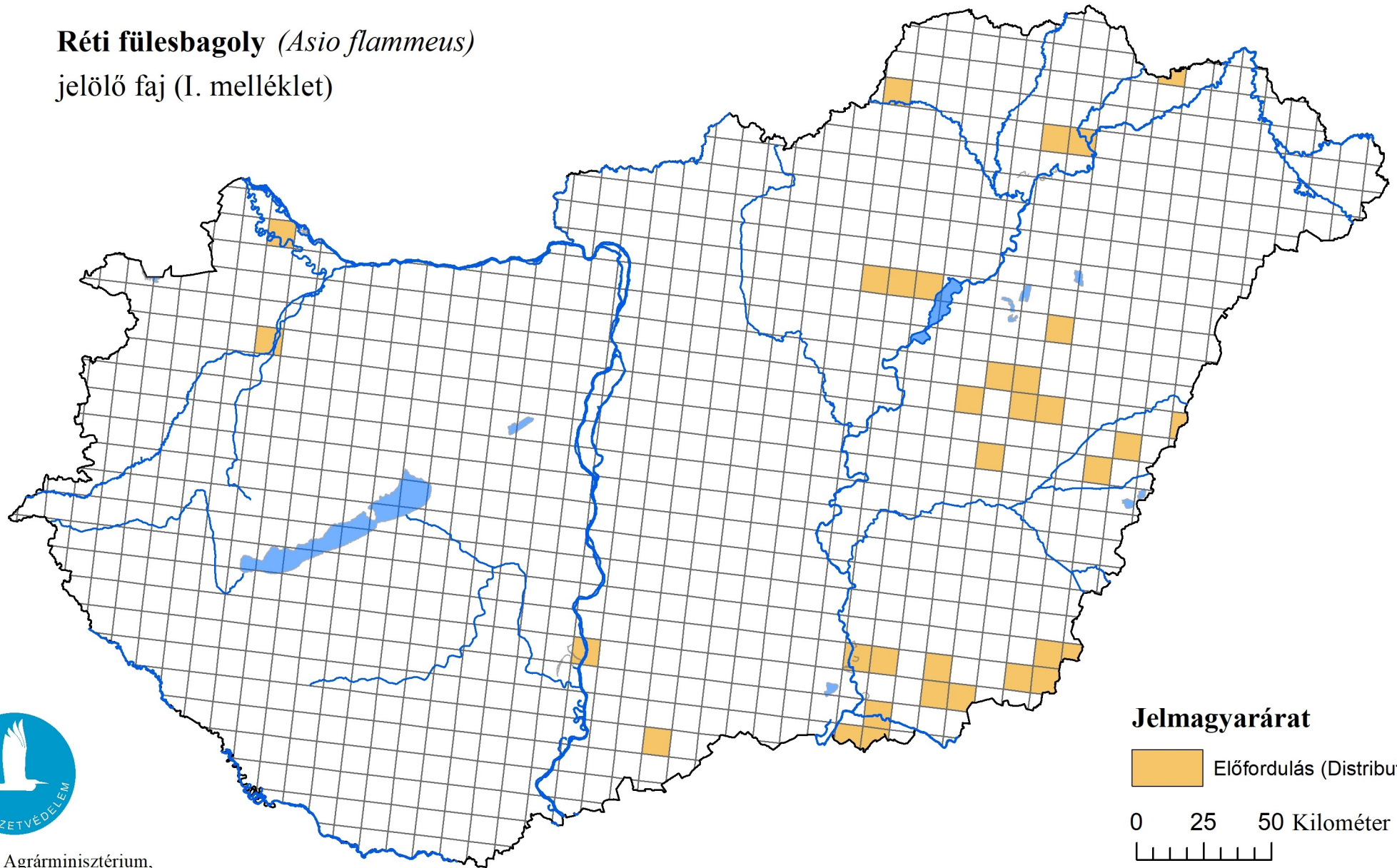
a) Unit	number of pairs (p)
b) Minimum	4
c) Maximum	25

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9.2 Type of estimate	d) Best single value
9.3 Population size inside the network Method used	Best estimate 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	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
9.6 Additional information	Based on the number of 2.5x2.5 km ² grids (48) with likely or certain breeding of the species and on the subset of these overlapping over 50% with SPAs (24), or any degree with SPAs (29) it is estimated that 50-60% of the national population breeds within SPAs.


A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Réti fülesbagoly (*Asio flammeus*)
jelölő faj (I. melléklet)



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály

Jelmagyarárat

 Előfordulás (Distribution)

0 25 50 Kilométer

