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	Winter (W)

2. Population size

2.1 Year or period	2013-2018
2.2 Population size	a) Unit: number of individuals (i) b) Minimum: 50 c) Maximum: 500 d) Best single value:
2.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate
2.4 Population size Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
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 database
2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	No change The change is mainly due to:
2.7 Additional information	Total of November-February records on birding.hu (counting the highest number from each locality within this period) 2017-2018: 49 2016-2017: 46 2015-2016: 18 2014-2015: 95 2013-2014: 54

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)
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	National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species)

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	http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 www.birding.hu database

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-tern 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 expert opinion with very limited data
3.2.5 Sources	Endes, M., Kiss, Á., Monoki, Á., Széll, A. & Dudás, M. (2012): Újabb adatok a réti fülesbagoly élettörténetéhez a Közép-Tiszántúlon / The Short-eared Owl (In Hungarian with English summary.). Heliaca 8: 12-16. Mészáros, Cs., Kotymán, L. & Kókai, K. (2003): A réti fülesbagoly (Asio flammeus) telelő állományának változása, élőhelyválasztása és táplálkozása a Dél-Tiszántúlon 1997 és 2002 között. Population change, habitat selection and prey of Short-eared Owls (Asio flammeus) in southern Tiszántúl between 1997 and 2002. Aquila 109-110: 109-118.
3.3 Additional information	

4. Breeding distribution map and size

4.1 Sensitive species	No
4.2 Year or period	
4.3 Breading distribution map	No
4.4 Breading distribution surface area	
4.5 Breading distribution Method used	
4.6 Additional maps	No
4.7 Sources	
4.8 Additional information	

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

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	b) Maximum c) Best single value
5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used 5.2.5 Sources 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
Use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture (A21)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)

a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture (A21)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)

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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	Restore the habitat 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

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

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 individuals (i)
	b) Minimum	50
	c) Maximum	300
	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	Fluctuating (F)	
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	It is likely that in years with smaller numbers of wintering Asio flammeus, most specimens are in the best habitats, in SPAs, while in influx years they also appear outside SPAs.	

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