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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A060
1.3 EURING code	2020
1.4 Species scientific name	Aythya nyroca
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	cigányréce
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	800
c) Maximum	1500
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
"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 ferruginous duck 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. In 2017 every national park directorates surveyed and estimated the breeding population of ferruginous duck. They found 446 breeding pairs, however they estimated the national population 948. Therefor, considering wet and dry years, I estimated the national breeding population 800-1500 pairs.

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	Stable (0)
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	60
	b) Maximum	88
	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	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 stable, the value is the same as it was in 2013 national report. Long-term trend is increasing. According to Barabás (2013) and Ecsedi (2004) the baseline was 1980 (500-800), to what the current values (800-1500) 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	8536
4.5 Breading distribution Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
4.6 Additional maps	No
4.7 Sources	National Park Directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
4.8 Additional information	

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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 extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
5.1.5 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 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	10
	b) Maximum	20
	c) Best single value	20
5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
5.2.5 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/	
5.3 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	Species Action Plan (SAP)
6.2 Has a national plan linked to the intarnational SAP/MP/BMS been adopted?	No

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6.3 If 'NO', describe any measures and initiatives taken related to the international SAP/MP/BMS	The species' most important habitats are protected. Habitat restoration. Huntir restrictions in the most important breeding sites and migration stop-overs. Prohibition of the use of lead pellet in the most important habitats. Waterbirds monitoring in the 48 most important water habitats and wetlands.
6.4 Assessment of the effectivess of SAPs for globally threatened species (Art. 12, Species Action Plans)	moving towards the plan's aim/objective(s) (towards)
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)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Freshwater fish and shellfish harvesting (professional) (G05)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Management of fishing stocks and game (G08)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Other invasive alien species (other then species of Union concern) (I02)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Physical alteration of water bodies (K05)	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
Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning) (A02)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Freshwater fish and shellfish harvesting (professional) (G05)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Management of fishing stocks and game (G08)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Other invasive alien species (other then species of Union concern) (I02)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Physical alteration of water bodies (K05)	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	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

CA15 - Manage drainage and irrigation operations and infrastructures in agriculture

CG01 - Management of professional/commercial fishing (including shellfish and seaweed harvesting)

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

CI02 - Management, control or eradication of established invasive alien species of Union concern

CJ02 - Reduce impact of multi-purpose hydrological changes

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	640
	c) Maximum	1200
	d) Best single value	
9.2 Type of estimate	Best estimate	
9.3 Population size inside the network Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
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	

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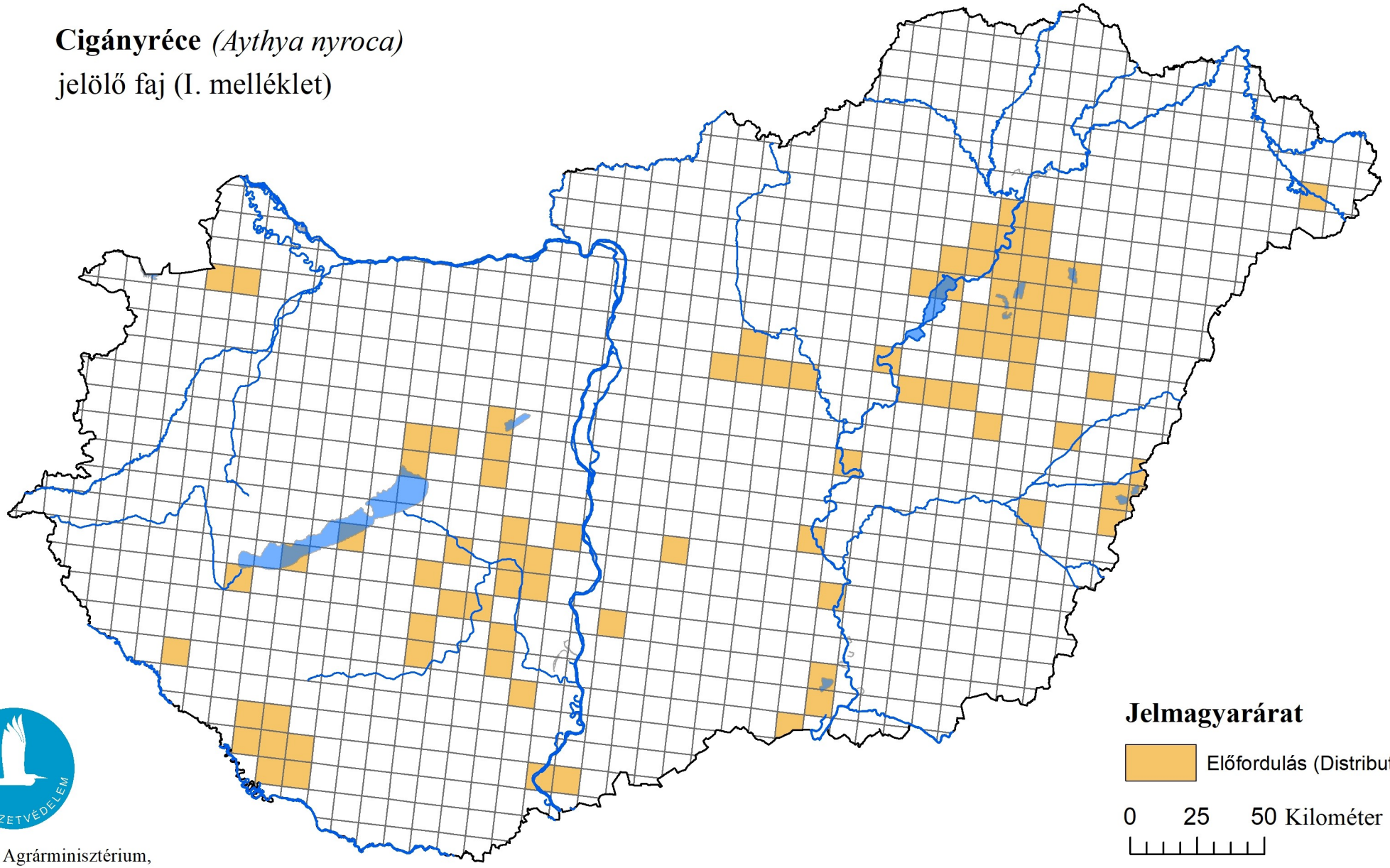
9.6 Additional information	80% of the breeding population.

A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Cigányréce *(Aythya nyroca)*
jelölő faj (I. melléklet)



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály