

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

## 1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A104
1.3 EURING code	3260
1.4 Species scientific name	Bonasa bonasia
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	császármadár
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 24 c) Maximum 40 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	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 495-497. KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) <a href="http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2">http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2</a>
2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	Genuine change Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method  The change is mainly due to: Genuine change

2.7 Additional information	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. P. 495-497. The author puts the population between 50-100 pairs. New method: Under the KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project in 2017-2018, 530 2.5x2.5 km <sup>2</sup> grids were surveyed for a given set of breeding bird species, covering 3.6% of the country. The Bonasia bonasia was not found during the surveys, even though 20 grids were in potential habitats of the species.
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## 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	Decreasing (-)

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

### 3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude

- a) Minimum
- b) Maximum
- c) Best single value 60

### 3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used

Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

### 3.1.5 Sources

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 495-497.

[http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/\\_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD\\_12\\_jelentes\\_2013\\_anyagai/Bonasa\\_bonasia.pdf](http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Bonasa_bonasia.pdf)

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

<http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2>

## 3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

### 3.2.1 Long-term trend Period

1978-2018

### 3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction

Decreasing (-)

### 3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude

- a) Minimum 95
- b) Maximum 97
- 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

Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 105-106 p.

Magyar G., Hadarics T., Waliczky Z., Schmidt A., Nagy T. & Bankovics A. (1998): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Madártani Intézet, Budapest, 53 p.

BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No.12.), 91 p.

MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 64 p.

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 495-497.

KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished.

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

<http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2>

Országos Vadgazdálkodási Adattár (National Game Management Database

### 3.3 Additional information

Both the short-term and the long-term trend show a drastic decline, which was confirmed by the relevant national park directorates. The long-term trend is based on the National Game Management Database (Országos Vadgazdálkodási Adattár, OVA), which contained population estimates for the species between 1976-1979.

## 4. Breeding distribution map and size

### 4.1 Sensitive species

No

### 4.2 Year or period

2014-2018

### 4.3 Breeding distribution map

Yes

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

4.4 Breeding distribution surface area	900
4.5 Breeding distribution Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
4.6 Additional maps	No
4.7 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 495-497. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) <a href="http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2">http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2</a>

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 13
5.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
5.1.5 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 495-497. <a href="http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Bonasa_bonasia.pdf">http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Bonasa_bonasia.pdf</a> National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) <a href="http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2">http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2</a>

#### 5.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

5.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2018
5.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Decreasing (-)
5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 55 b) Maximum 91 c) Best single value 91
5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
5.2.5 Sources	Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 105-106 p. Magyar G., Hadarics T., Waliczky Z., Schmidt A., Nagy T. & Bankovics A. (1998): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Madártani Intézet, Budapest, 53 p. Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 502-505. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) <a href="http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2">http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2</a>

#### 5.3 Additional information

A korábbi jelentéshez képest az elterjedés csökkenése minimális. A faj jelenléte nehezen detektálható.  
Hosszútávú trendnél a változás mértékét térképes adatok hiányában csak becsülni lehet. A szakirodalmak szerint az állomány-és annak elterjedése

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

folyamatosan csökken!

### 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

Replanting with or introducing non-native or non-typical species (including new species and GMOs) (B03)

M

both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)

Abandonment of traditional forest management (B04)

M

both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)

Logging (excluding clear cutting) of individual trees (B06)

M

both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)

Clear-cutting, removal of all trees (B09)

M

both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)

Forest management reducing old growth forests (B15)

M

both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)

Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens) (L06)

H

both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)

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

a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Replanting with or introducing non-native or non-typical species (including new species and GMOs) (B03)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Abandonment of traditional forest management (B04)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Logging (excluding clear cutting) of individual trees (B06)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Clear-cutting, removal of all trees (B09)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Forest management reducing old growth forests (B15)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens) (L06)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)

### 7.2 Sources of information

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértés Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 502-505.  
National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species)

### 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

CB02 - Maintain existing traditional forest management and exploitation practices

CB03 - Reinstate forest management and exploitation practices

CB04 - Adapt/manage reforestation and forest regeneration

CB05 - Adapt/change forest management and exploitation practices

CB06 - Stop forest management and exploitation practices

CL04 - Other measures related to natural processes

### 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	20
c) Maximum	36
d) Best single value	

### 9.2 Type of estimate

Best estimate

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

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

Decreasing (-)

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

### 10. Information related to Annex II species (Art.7)

10.0 Is/Will the information related to Annex II species (section 10) be provided for the other season for this species?

No

10.1 Is the species nationally hunted?

No

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.*

**Min.**  
*(raw, i.e. not rounded)*

**Max.**  
*(raw, i.e. not rounded)*

**Unknown**

Season/ Year 1	Season/ Year 2	Season/ Year 3	Season/ Year 4	Season/ Year 5	Season/ Year 6
No	No	No	No	No	No

10.3 Hunting bag Method used

10.4 Additional information

# A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

**Császármadár** (*Bonasa bonasia*)  
jelölő faj (I. melléklet)

