

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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A396
1.3 EURING code	1690
1.4 Species scientific name	Branta ruficollis
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	vörösnyakú lúd
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 300 c) Maximum 1500 d) Best single value
2.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate
2.4 Population size Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
2.5 Sources	Expert opinions Hortobágy National Park Directorate's database National Park Directorates's databases http://www.birding.hu/
2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	Genuine change Improved knowledge/more accurate data The change is mainly due to: Genuine change
2.7 Additional information	Hortobágy National Park Directorate's database + National Park Directorates's databases + Hungarian Waterfowl Monitoring database. I considered only the January data.

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	Increasing (+)
3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 0 b) Maximum 270 c) Best single value
3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
3.1.5 Sources	Ecsedi Z. (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros-Szeged, 602 p. Expert opinions Faragó S. (2017): Magyar Vízivad Közlemények No. 29. Soproni Egyetem Kiadó, 304 p.

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

Hungarian Waterfowl Monitoring database
National Park Directorates' databases

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2018
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Increasing (+)
3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 1900 b) Maximum 9900 c) Best single value
3.2.4 Long-term Trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
3.2.5 Sources	Ecsedi Z. (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros-Szeged, 602 p. Expert opinions Faragó S. (2017): Magyar Vízivad Közlemények No. 29. Soproni Egyetem Kiadó, 304 p. Hungarian Waterfowl Monitoring database National Park Directorates' databases

3.3 Additional information

Short-term trend is based on Hungarian Waterfowl Monitoring database 2007-2018. I considered only the January data. Hungarian Waterfowl Monitoring database 2015-2018: 20-100. Between 2007 and 2018 the trend is increasing. The baseline was 2007, when 27 red-breasted goose wintered in the country. This value (27) was the baseline, to what the current Hungarian Waterfowl Monitoring database values (20-100) were compared to.

In the long-term trend, I assumed that the species did not appear the 1980s (according to Ecsedi 2004), however it became more common since the late 1980s. According to Faragó's study (2016) and Ecsedi (2014) the baseline was 1986 (16), to what the current complete population values (300-1500) were compared to.

4. Breeding distribution map and size

4.1 Sensitive species	No
4.2 Year or period	
4.3 Breeding distribution map	No
4.4 Breeding distribution surface area	
4.5 Breeding 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

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

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

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

Species Action Plan (SAP)

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

The species' most important habitats are protected. Habitat restoration. Hunting restrictions in the most important 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 effectiveness 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 effectiveness of MPs for huntable species in non-Secure status (Articles 3 and 7, Management Plans)

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6.6 Sources of further Information

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7. Main pressures and threats

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

a) Pressure	b) Ranking	c) location
Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing) (A06)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Extensive grazing or undergrazing by livestock (A10)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Hunting (G07)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Illegal shooting/killing (G10)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above (H08)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Modification of hydrological flow (K04)	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)
Temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change (N01)	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
Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing) (A06)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Extensive grazing or undergrazing by livestock (A10)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Hunting (G07)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Illegal shooting/killing (G10)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above (H08)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Modification of hydrological flow (K04)	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)
Temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change (N01)	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

Expand the current distribution of the species

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

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	
CA05 - Adapt mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities	
CG02 - Management of hunting, recreational fishing and recreational or commercial harvesting or collection of plants	
CG04 - Control/eradication of illegal killing, fishing and harvesting	
CH03 - Reduce impact of other specific human actions	
CJ02 - Reduce impact of multi-purpose hydrological changes	
CL04 - Other measures related to natural processes	
CN01 - Adopt climate change mitigation measures	
8.6 Additional information	Ecsedi Z. (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros-Szeged, 602 p.

9. Natura 2000 (SPAs) coverage

9.1 Population size inside the Natura 2000 (SPA) network	a) Unit	number of individuals (i)
	b) Minimum	270
	c) Maximum	1350
	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	Increasing (+)	
9.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
9.6 Additional information	90% of the wintering population.	