

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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A243
1.3 EURING code	9680
1.4 Species scientific name	Calandrella brachydactyla
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	szikipacsirta
1.8 Season	Breeding (B)

2. Population size

2.1 Year or period	2015-2017
2.2 Population size	a) Unit number of pairs (p) b) Minimum 1 c) Maximum 3 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
2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	Genuine change The change is mainly due to: Genuine change
2.7 Additional information	

3. Population trend

3.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

3.1.1 Short-term trend Period	2007-2017
3.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	Decreasing (-)
3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 83 b) Maximum 85 c) Best single value
3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
3.1.5 Sources	A single population is known at Újfehértó and is monitored by the Hortobágyi National Park Directorate.

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2017
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Decreasing (-)

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3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value	99
3.2.4 Long-term Trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
3.2.5 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 433 p.	
3.3 Additional information	The short-term trend was calculated by comparing the minimum values of the 2013 BD12 report and the present report and the maximum values of the two reports. The long-term trend was based on the population estimate of 200-250 pairs in the 1970s and early 1980s in the Hortobágy (Haraszthy, 1998).	

4. Breeding distribution map and size

4.1 Sensitive species	No
4.2 Year or period	2015-2017
4.3 Breeding distribution map	Yes
4.4 Breeding distribution surface area	100
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)
4.8 Additional information	

5. Breeding range trend

5.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

5.1.1 Short-term trend Period	2007-2017
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	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
5.1.5 Sources	A single population has been known since the beginning of the short-term trend at Újfehértó. It is monitored by the Hortobágyi National Park Directorate.

5.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

5.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2017
5.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Decreasing (-)
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	Dr. Endes M. (2004): Szikipacsirta In: Ecsedi Z. (szerk.) (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair,

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Balmazújváros – Szeged. 2004.

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

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 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)

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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

7. Main pressures and threats

a) Pressure

b) Ranking

c) location

Extensive grazing or undergrazing by livestock (A10)

H

inside the Member State (inMS)

Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)

M

inside the Member State (inMS)

Use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture (A21)

H

inside the Member State (inMS)

Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)

M

inside the Member State (inMS)

a) Threat

d) Ranking

e) location

Extensive grazing or undergrazing by livestock (A10)

H

inside the Member State (inMS)

Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)

M

inside the Member State (inMS)

Use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture (A21)

H

inside the Member State (inMS)

Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)

M

inside the Member State (inMS)

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7.2 Sources of information

Dr. Endes M. (2004): Szikipacsirta In: Ecsedi Z. (szerk.) (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros – Szeged. 2004.

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

Long-term results (after 2030)

8.5 List of main conservation measures

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

CJ03 - Restore habitats impacted by multi-purpose hydrological changes

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
c) Maximum
d) Best single value 0

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

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

9.6 Additional information

The species originally used saline grasslands, mainly in the Hortobágy National Park. In the 1990s, the Hortobágy population vanished and small, scattered populations of the species appeared irregularly in arable land. These populations usually diminished and disappeared after a few years. The Újfehértó population is also on the verge of extinction, despite conservation efforts.

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A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Szikipacsirta (*Calandrella brachydactyla*)
nem jelölő faj

