

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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A224
1.3 EURING code	7780
1.4 Species scientific name	Caprimulgus europaeus
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	lappantyú
1.8 Season	Breeding (B)

2. Population size

2.1 Year or period	2014-2018
2.2 Population size	a) Unit number of calling males (cmales) b) Minimum 6000 c) Maximum 10000 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2.5 Sources	KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data
2.7 Additional information	New method: Under the KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project in 2017-2018, 530 2.5x2.5 km ² grids were surveyed for a given set of breeding bird species, covering 3.6% of the country. 301 breeding pairs of <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> were estimated for the 530 grids. As the habitat distribution in the 530 grids is considered to be representative of the country, 8361 pairs can be calculated for the national population.

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	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 expert opinion with very limited data
3.1.5 Sources	http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Caprimulgus_europaeus.pdf National park directorates' databases

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

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2018
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Stable (0)
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	Tucker, G. M. – Heath, M. F. (1994): Birds in Europe – Their Conservation Status. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, BirdLife International, 334-335 p. Magyar G., Hadarics T., Waliczky Z., Schmidt A., Nagy T. & Bankovics A. (1998): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Madártani Intézet, Budapest, 88 p. Haraszthy László (1998, 2000) - Magyarország madarai; 225-226 p. BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No.12.), 166 p. Ecsedi Z. (szerk.) (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros - Szeged. 2004. 381-383 p. MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 151 p. KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map
3.3 Additional information	A rövidtávú trend esetében az állomány növekedése nem valódi, csak jobb minőségűek az adatgyűjtési módszerek és abból származtatott adatok. A hazai állomány valószínűleg stabil. Hosszútávú trendnél a több forrásban is közölt 5000-10000 költőpárral számoltam. E szerint az állomány stabilnak mondható.

4. Breeding distribution map and size

4.1 Sensitive species	No
4.2 Year or period	2014-2018
4.3 Breeding distribution map	Yes
4.4 Breeding distribution surface area	25783
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 http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
4.8 Additional information	

5. Breeding range trend

5.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

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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 expert opinion with very limited data
5.1.5 Sources	National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
5.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)	
5.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2018
5.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Unknown (X)
5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value
5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Insufficient or no data available
5.2.5 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 117-118 p. Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 225-226 p. National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
5.3 Additional information	Haraszthy (1984, 1998) könyvekben található térképek alapján a faj elterjedése növekvőnek látszik hosszútávon. Ez az egyre jobb minőségű adatokkal magyarázható. A főbb élőhelyein mint például a Kiskunság vagy a középhegységek alacsonyabb régiói már a '80-as és '90-es években is jelen volt. Mivel nem áll rendelkezésre pontos adat így a trend ismeretlen.
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
Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning) (A01)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture (A21)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage) (B01)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Conversion to other types of forests including monocultures (B02)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Abandonment of traditional forest management (B04)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Clear-cutting, removal of all trees (B09)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Burning for forestry (B13)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Use of plant protection chemicals in forestry (B20)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern) (I02)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning) (A01)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture (A21)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage) (B01)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Conversion to other types of forests including monocultures (B02)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Abandonment of traditional forest management (B04)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Clear-cutting, removal of all trees (B09)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Burning for forestry (B13)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Use of plant protection chemicals in forestry (B20)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern) (I02)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)

7.2 Sources of information

7.3 Additional information

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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

CA01 - Prevent conversion of natural and semi-natural habitats, and habitats of species into agricultural land

CA09 - Manage the use of natural fertilisers and chemicals in agricultural (plant and animal) production

CB01 - Prevent conversion of (semi-) natural habitats into forests and of (semi-)natural forests into intensive forest plantation

CB04 - Adapt/manage reforestation and forest regeneration

CB05 - Adapt/change forest management and exploitation practices

CB09 - Manage the use of chemicals for fertilisation, liming and pest control in forestry

CI03 - Management, control or eradication of other invasive alien species

8.6 Additional information

9. Natura 2000 (SPAs) coverage

9.1 Population size inside the Natura 2000 (SPA) network	a) Unit	number of calling males (cmales)
	b) Minimum	3000
	c) Maximum	5000
	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	Stable (0)	
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	A fészkelő állomány jelentős része SPA-n kívül költ. Jellemzően a hegyvidéki területeken fordul elő SPA-n belül.	

A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Lappantyú (*Caprimulgus europaeus*)
jelölő faj (I. melléklet)

