

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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A138
1.3 EURING code	4770
1.4 Species scientific name	Charadrius alexandrinus
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	széki lile
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 0 c) Maximum 4 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 Improved knowledge/more accurate data 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	2007-2018
3.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	Decreasing (-)
3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 82 b) Maximum 100 c) Best single value
3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
3.1.5 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 601-604. 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)

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3.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2018
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Decreasing (-)
3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 95 b) Maximum 100 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	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 247 p. Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 601-604. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
3.3 Additional information	The maximum population size (22) of the 2013 BD Article 12 report was compared to the maximum population size (4) in the present report to get the short-term trend (the minimum value is 0 in both reports). The population was 60-80 pairs around 1980 (Haraszthy, 1984). This was compared to the maximum population size (4) and to the minimum population size (0) in the present report to get the long-term trend.

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	400
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) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
4.8 Additional information	

5. Breeding range trend

5.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

5.1.1 Short-term trend Period	2014-2018
5.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	Decreasing (-)
5.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 73 b) Maximum 100 c) Best single value
5.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
5.1.5 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 601-604. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

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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 80 b) Maximum 100 c) Best single value 100
5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
5.2.5 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 247 p. Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 441 p. Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 601-604. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

5.3 Additional information

Haraszthy (2014) shows 15 10x10 km grids for the breeding distribution in 2008-2012, while the <http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2> database (with the national park directorates' databases) shows 4 grids with likely or certain breeding of the species (2013-2018). These two figures were compared to get the minimum value of the short-term trend. The long-term trend minimum value was calculated from the number of grids shown in Haraszthy (1998) (19+1 for the Lake Fertő area which is not shown on the map, but Transdanubia is mentioned in the text) and the 4 grids in the <http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2> database (with the national park directorates' databases). Unfortunately, the maximum value is 100%, as the species did not breed at all in Hungary in 2018.

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)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing) (A06)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land (A20)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Problematic native species (I04)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Flooding (natural processes) (M08)	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
Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning) (A01)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing) (A06)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land (A20)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Problematic native species (I04)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Flooding (natural processes) (M08)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)

7.2 Sources of information

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértés Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 601-604.

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

Only inside Natura 2000

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8.4 Response to the measures

Long-term results (after 2030)

8.5 List of main conservation measures

CA05 - Adapt mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities

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

CG10 - Manage water abstraction and modifications of hydrological conditions for freshwater aquaculture

CI05 - Management of problematic native species

CJ03 - Restore habitats impacted by multi-purpose hydrological changes

8.6 Additional information

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértess Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 601-604.

9. Natura 2000 (SPAs) coverage

9.1 Population size inside the Natura 2000 (SPA) network

a) Unit number of pairs (p)

b) Minimum 0

c) Maximum 4

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

Decreasing (-)

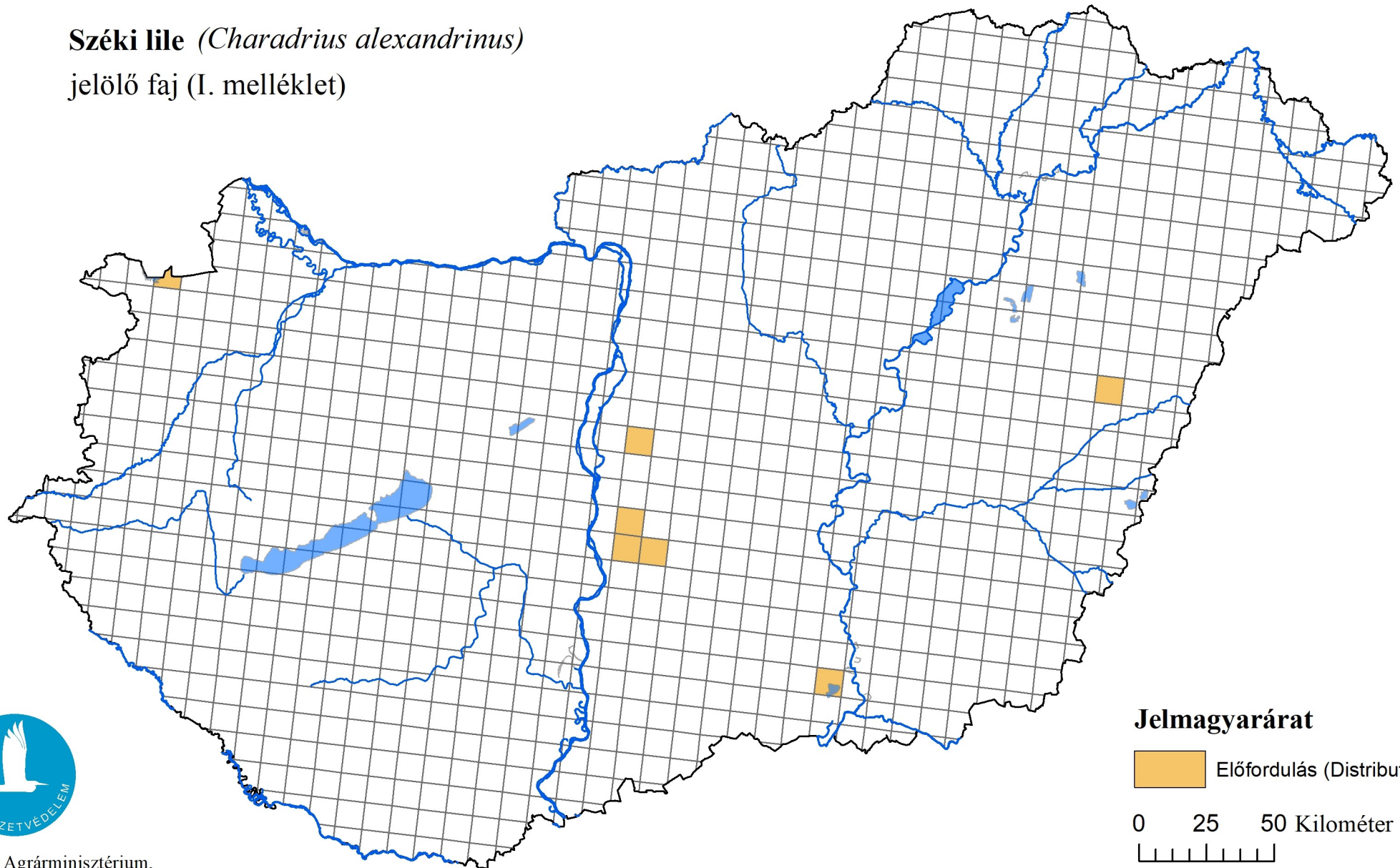
9.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

9.6 Additional information

A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Széki lile (*Charadrius alexandrinus*)
jelölő faj (I. melléklet)



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály