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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A031-B
1.3 EURING code	1340
1.4 Species scientific name	Ciconia ciconia
1.5 Subspecific population	Central & Eastern Europe/Sub-Saharan Africa
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	fehér gólya
1.8 Season	Breeding (B)

2. Population size

2.1 Year or period	2015-2018
2.2 Population size	a) Unit: number of pairs (p) b) Minimum: 4400 c) Maximum: 5050 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	Lovászi, Péter, Lendvai, Csaba, Nagy, Károly (2016): Results of the 2014 national White Stork (Ciconia ciconia) census in Hungary. Aquila 122-123, p. 47-55. Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 530. VM Környezetügyért Felelős Államtitkárság (2013): Fajmegőrzési tervek – Fehér gólya (Ciconia ciconia), p. 12-13. Consultation with national experts. National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 http://golya.mme.hu/index.php?p=db
2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	Improved knowledge/more accurate data The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data
2.7 Additional information	The minimum (2018) and maximum (2015) data come from the MAP (Bird Atlas Program) data base. Since 1997 we have population data from every year due to the country-wide monitoring activity: http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

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	Fluctuating (F)

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3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value
3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
3.1.5 Sources	Lovászi, Péter, Lendvai, Csaba, Nagy, Károly (2016): Results of the 2014 national White Stork (Ciconia ciconia) census in Hungary. Aquila 122-123, p. 47-55. Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 530. VM Környezetügyért Felelős Államtitkárság (2013): Fajmegőrzési tervek – Fehér gólya (Ciconia ciconia), p. 12-13. Consultation with national experts. National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 http://golya.mme.hu/index.php?p=db

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-tern trend Period	1979-2018
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Fluctuating (F)
3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value
3.2.4 Long-term Trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
3.2.5 Sources	Lovászi, Péter, Lendvai, Csaba, Nagy, Károly (2016): Results of the 2014 national White Stork (Ciconia ciconia) census in Hungary. Aquila 122-123, p. 47-55. Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 530. Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 441 p. VM Környezetügyért Felelős Államtitkárság (2013): Fajmegőrzési tervek – Fehér gólya (Ciconia ciconia), p. 12-13. Consultation with national experts. National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 http://golya.mme.hu/index.php?p=db
3.3 Additional information	We have population data of breeding pairs (extrapolations) from the end of the 1950s. The census was repeated every 5 years until 1997. Since 1997 we have population data from every year due to the country-wide monitoring activity. In 1979 there were about 5300 breeding pairs in Hungary, and since then their number has fluctuated between 4500 and 5400 pairs. In 1997 we had a negative peak of 3900 pairs.

4. Breeding distribution map and size

4.1 Sensitive species	No
4.2 Year or period	2014-2018
4.3 Breading distribution map	Yes

4.4 Breading distribution surface area	76500
4.5 Breading distribution Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
4.6 Additional maps	No
4.7 Sources	http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
4.8 Additional information	Only certain breeding records were used for the map.

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	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	Lovászi, Péter, Lendvai, Csaba, Nagy, Károly (2016): Results of the 2014 national White Stork (Ciconia ciconia) census in Hungary. Aquila 122-123, p. 47-55. Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 530. VM Környezetügyért Felelős Államtitkárság (2013): Fajmegőrzési tervek – Fehér gólya (Ciconia ciconia), p. 12-13. Consultation with national experts. National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 http://golya.mme.hu/index.php?p=db

5.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

5.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1976-2018
5.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Stable (0)
5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value
5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
5.2.5 Sources	Lovászi, Péter, Lendvai, Csaba, Nagy, Károly (2016): Results of the 2014 national White Stork (Ciconia ciconia) census in Hungary. Aquila 122-123, p. 47-55. Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 530. Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 441 p. VM Környezetügyért Felelős Államtitkárság (2013): Fajmegőrzési tervek – Fehér gólya (Ciconia ciconia), p. 12-13. Consultation with national experts. National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 http://golya.mme.hu/index.php?p=db

5.3 Additional information	The breeding distribution actually seems stable, but there are already signs of pairs leaving some breeding sites around mountain or hillside waterflows.

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 intarnational 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 effectivess of SAPs for globally threatened species (Art. 12, Species Action Plans)	()
6.5 Assessment of the effectivess 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
Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning) (A01)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning) (A02)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock (A09)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Transmission of electricity and communications (cables) (D06)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Modification of hydrological flow or physical alteration of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams) (A33)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Mowing or cutting of grasslands (A08)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing) (A06)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)

Use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture (A21)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions) (F01)	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)
Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning) (A02)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock (A09)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Transmission of electricity and communications (cables) (D06)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Modification of hydrological flow or physical alteration of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams) (A33)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Mowing or cutting of grasslands (A08)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing) (A06)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture (A21)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions) (F01)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)

7.2 Sources of information	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 529-531. Fajmegőrzési Tervek/Fehér gólya (Ciconia ciconia), VM Környezetügyért Felelős Államtitkárság, 2013. Consultation with national experts. National park directorates' databases http://www.mme.hu/feher-golya-ciconia-ciconia-0
7.3 Additional information	G07 may be relevant, but there is no ongoing research or available estimation as for the extent the international hunting affects our white stork population.

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	Medium-term results (within the next two reporting periods, 2019-2030)

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8.5 List of main conservation measures

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

CA03 - Maintain existing extensive agricultural practices and agricultural landscape features

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

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

CC06 - Reduce impact of service corridors and networks

CS03 - Improvement of habitat of species from the directives

8.6 Additional information

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 529-531.
Fajmegőrzési Tervek/Fehér gólya (Ciconia ciconia), VM Környezetügyért Felelős Államtitkárság, 2013.

9. Natura 2000 (SPAs) coverage

9.1 Population size inside the Natura 2000 (SPA) network

a) Unit	number of pairs (p)
b) Minimum	500
c) Maximum	1670
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

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

9.6 Additional information

Based on the number of 2.5x2.5 km2 grids (2628) with certain breeding of the species and on the subset of these overlapping more than 50% with SPAs (304), more than 30% with SPAs (332) or any degree with SPAs (878), assuming an even density within occupied grids.
The species breeds almost exclusively in human settlements, so the nestsites themselves are not in SPAs; the above figures indicate the population whose fedding sites are in SPAs.

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