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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A264
1.3 EURING code	10500
1.4 Species scientific name	Cinclus cinclus
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	vízirigó
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 www.birding.hu	
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

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	Fluctuating (F)
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 extrapolation from a limited amount of data
3.1.5 Sources	National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 www.birding.hu

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-tern 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 89
3.2.4 Long-term Trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
3.2.5 Sources	Barta, Z.: Vízirigó In: Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. 441 p.
	National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species)
	http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
	www.birding.hu
3.3 Additional information	Barta (1998) describes the Hungarian population in 1980 with 19 pairs in 5 different mountain ranges. The mean (2) of the 0-4 pairs in the present report was compared with this figure to get the best single value for the long-term trend.

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	677
4.5 Breading 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	2007-2018
5.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	Fluctuating (F)
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 extrapolation from a limited amount of data
5.1.5 Sources	National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species)
	http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
	www.birding.hu

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

	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	Horváth, R. (1993): A vízirigó (Cinclus cinclus) Magyarországon. Aquila, 100. 225-240. p.
	Barta, Z.: Vízirigó In: Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. 441 p.
	National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species)
	http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
5.3 Additional information	Barta (1998) describes the Hungarian population in 1980 with 19 pairs in 5 different mountain ranges. Three of them had a single pair and one of them two pairs, while one had 14 pairs (Bükk). The mountains with small populations were considered to represent one location each, while the Bükk Mountain was considered to have had 4 locations based on the list of occupied mountain streams provided by Horváth (1993). Thus, it was considered that the locations totalled 8 in 1980. The 4 pairs occupied four grids in 2018, and these two figures were compared to get the best single value for the long-term trend.

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

7.2 Sources of information

7.3 Additional information

8. Main Conservation Measures

8.1 Status of measures

8.2 Main purpose of the measures taken

8.3 Location of the measures

8.4 Response to the measures

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

9.2 Type of estimate

9.3 Population size inside the network Method used

9.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction

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

9.6 Additional information

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