1. Species information	
<ul> <li>1.1 Member State</li> <li>1.2 Species code</li> <li>1.3 EURING code</li> <li>1.4 Species scientific name</li> <li>1.5 Subspecific population</li> <li>1.6 Alternative species scientific name</li> <li>1.7 Common name</li> <li>1.8 Season</li> </ul>	Hungary A207 6680 Columba oenas kék galamb Breeding (B)
2. Population size	
2.1 Year or period 2.2 Population size	2014-2018a) Unitnumber of pairs (p)b) Minimum10000c) Maximum14000d) Best single value
<ul><li>2.3 Type of estimate</li><li>2.4 Population size Method used</li><li>2.5 Sources</li></ul>	Best estimate Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished.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 km2 grids were surveyed for a given set of breeding bird species, covering 3.6% of the country. 430 breeding pairs of Columba oenas were estimated for the 530 grids. As the habitat distribution in the 530 grids is considered to be representative of the country, 11944 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
<ul><li>3.1.2 Short-term trend Direction</li><li>3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude</li></ul>	Stable (0) a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value
3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used 3.1.5 Sources	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jel entes_2013_anyagai/Columba_oenas.pdf National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
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National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database.

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)					
3.2.1 Long-tern trend Period 3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	1980-2018 Increasing (+)				
3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 116				
	b) Maximum 360				
	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	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 102-103 p.				
	Magyar G., Hadarics T., Waliczky Z., Schmidt A., Nagy T. & Bankovics A. (1998): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Madártani Intézet, Budapest, 83 p. Ecsedi Z. (szerk.) (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy				
	Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros - Szeged. 2004. 364- 365 p.				
	MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 142 p.				
	KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished.				
	National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database				
3.3 Additional information	The national common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) has been running since 1999. There is no population trend data from before, but the population of this species was steadily increasing in the 1980s and 1990s (MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008)). If it is assumed that the population trend was the same in the first half of the period (1980-1998) as in the second half (1999-2018), then the trend can be calculated with the estimated mean annual change (4.1%) for 1999-2018, resulting in a 360% increase in the entire period (1980-2018). This was used as the maximum value here, while the rate of increase during the short-term period was projected for the long-term to				
	provide the minimum value.				

## **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	30144
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
	http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
Contraction of the second s	

4.8 Additional information

### 5. Breeding range trend

#### 5.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

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<ul> <li>5.1.1 Short-term trend Period</li> <li>5.1.2 Short-term trend Direction</li> <li>5.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude</li> <li>5.1.4 Short-term trend Method used</li> <li>5.1.5 Sources</li> </ul>	2007-2018 Stable (0) a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jel entes_2013_anyagai/Columba_oenas.pdf National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
5.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)	
<ul><li>5.2.1 Long-term trend Period</li><li>5.2.2 Long-term trend Direction</li><li>5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude</li></ul>	1980-2018 Increasing (+) a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value
5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used 5.2.5 Sources	<ul> <li>Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data</li> <li>Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura,</li> <li>Budapest. 102-103 p.</li> <li>Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó,</li> <li>Budapest. 204-205 p.</li> <li>National park directorates' databases</li> </ul>
5.3 Additional information	http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 The long-term trend is based on the map published in Haraszthy (1984), but it is not possible to tell how much of the increase is genuine and how much is due to improved knowledge.

## 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 6.2 Has a national plan linked to the intarnational SAP/MP/BMS been adopted?	No plan (NA) No
<ul> <li>6.3 If 'NO', describe any measures and initiatives taken related to the international SAP/MP/BMS</li> <li>6.4 Assessment of the effectivess of SAPs for globally threatened species (Art. 12, Species Action Plans)</li> </ul>	()

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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
Replanting with or introducing non-native or non-typical species (including new species and GMOs) (B03)	Μ	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Logging without replanting or natural regrowth (B05)	Μ	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Logging (excluding clear cutting) of individual trees (B06)	Μ	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Removal of dead and dying trees, including debris (B07)	Μ	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Removal of old trees (excluding dead or dying trees) (B08)	Μ	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Forest management reducing old growth forests (B15)	М	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Replanting with or introducing non-native or non-typical species (including new species and GMOs) (B03)	Μ	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Logging without replanting or natural regrowth (B05)	Μ	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Logging (excluding clear cutting) of individual trees (B06)	Μ	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Removal of dead and dying trees, including debris (B07)	Μ	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Removal of old trees (excluding dead or dying trees) (B08)	Μ	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Forest management reducing old growth forests (B15)	Μ	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)

7.2 Sources of information	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura,
	Budapest. 102-103 p.
	Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó
	Budapest. 204-205 p.
	National park directorates' databases

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

#### 8.5 List of main conservation measures

CB04 - Adapt/manage reforestation and forest regeneration

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CB05 - Adapt/change forest management and exploitation practices

CB06 - Stop forest management and exploitation practices

#### 8.6 Additional information

9. Natura 2000 (SPAs) coverage				
9.1 Population size inside the Natura 2000 (SPA) network	a) Unit b) Minimum c) Maximum d) Best single value	number of pairs (p) 5000 7000		
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 expe	ert opinion with very limited data		
9.6 Additional information	The national park dire SPAs.	ectorates reported stable populations within		

## **10.** Information related to Annex II species (Art.7)

10.0 Is/Will the information Annex II species (section 10) forthe other season for this s	be provided	No					
10.1 Is the species nationally	hunted?	No					
10.2 Hunting bag	a) Unit	number of individuals (i)					
	b) Statistics/ quantity taken	Provide statistics per hunting season or per year ( whe season is not used) over the reporting period.			r ( where		
		Season/ Year 1	Season/ Year 2	Season/ Year 3	Season/ Year 4	Season/ Year 5	Season/ Year 6
	Min. (raw, i.e. not rounded						
	<b>Max.</b> (raw, i.e. not rounded						
	Unknown	No	No	No	No	No	No
10.3 Hunting bagMethod use	d						

**10.4 Additional information** 

# A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

