

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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A113
1.3 EURING code	3700
1.4 Species scientific name	Coturnix coturnix
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	fürj
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 24000 c) Maximum 27000 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2.5 Sources	KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished.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)	Genuine change Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method The change is mainly due to: Genuine change
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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. 901 calling males of Coturnix coturnix were estimated for the 530 grids. As the habitat distribution in the 530 grids is considered to be representative of the country, 25028 pairs can be calculated for the national population. This figure supported the minimum and maximum figures from the national common bird monitoring, and these latter figures were used in the present report.
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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 27 b) Maximum 61 c) Best single value

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3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

3.1.5 Sources

http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Coturnix_coturnix.pdf

National park directorates' databases

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

National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database.

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-term trend Period

1980-2018

3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction

Unknown (X)

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, 222-223 p.

Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 109-110 p.

Magyar G., Hadarics T., Waliczky Z., Schmidt A., Nagy T. & Bankovics A. (1998): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Madártani Intézet, Budapest, 54 p.

Ecsedi Z. (szerk.) (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros - Szeged. 2004. 240-241 p.

BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No.12.), 98 p.

MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 65-66 p.

KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished.

National park directorates' databases

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

3.3 Additional information

Rövidtávú trendnél az MMM denzitásadatokat illetve a KEHOP adatokat vettem figyelembe.

Hosszútávú trendnél a rendelkezésre álló állományadatokat ellentmondásosak, különösen az MMM-ből származó trend információk fényében ezért a trend bizonytalan.

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

69559

4.5 Breeding distribution Method used

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

4.6 Additional maps

No

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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)

5.1.1 Short-term trend Period 2008-2018

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 http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Coturnix_coturnix.pdf
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 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 Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

5.2.5 Sources National park directorates' databases
<http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2>

5.3 Additional information Haraszthy (1984) könyv szerint csökken a faj elterjedése főleg a síkvidéki területeken, de pontos adatokat nem közöl. Az ábrázolt ponttérkép alapján látszik, hogy a faj már a 80-as években is országosan elterjedt, voltak ugyanakkor foltok, ahonnan teljesen hiányzott. A jelenlegi elterjedési térkép is azt mutatja, hogy csak néhány helyről hiányzik az országban.

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 Management Plan (MP)

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 Measures undertaken in Hungary with reference numbers as listed in the executive summary of the MP: (4), (7).

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6.4 Assessment of the effectiveness of SAPs for globally threatened species (Art. 12, Species Action Plans)	()
6.5 Assessment of the effectiveness of MPs for huntable species in non-Secure status (Articles 3 and 7, Management Plans)	further deteriorating (deteriorating)
6.6 Sources of further Information	Tóth P. (szerk.) (2014): Terepi madárhatározó gazdálkodóknak. The Common Quail is fully protected in Hungary.

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 calling males (cmales)
b) Minimum

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- 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

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

10.0 Is/Will the information related to Annex II species (section 10) be provided for the other season for this species?

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 (where season is not used) over the reporting period.

Min.
(raw, i.e. not rounded)

Max.
(raw, i.e. not rounded)

Unknown

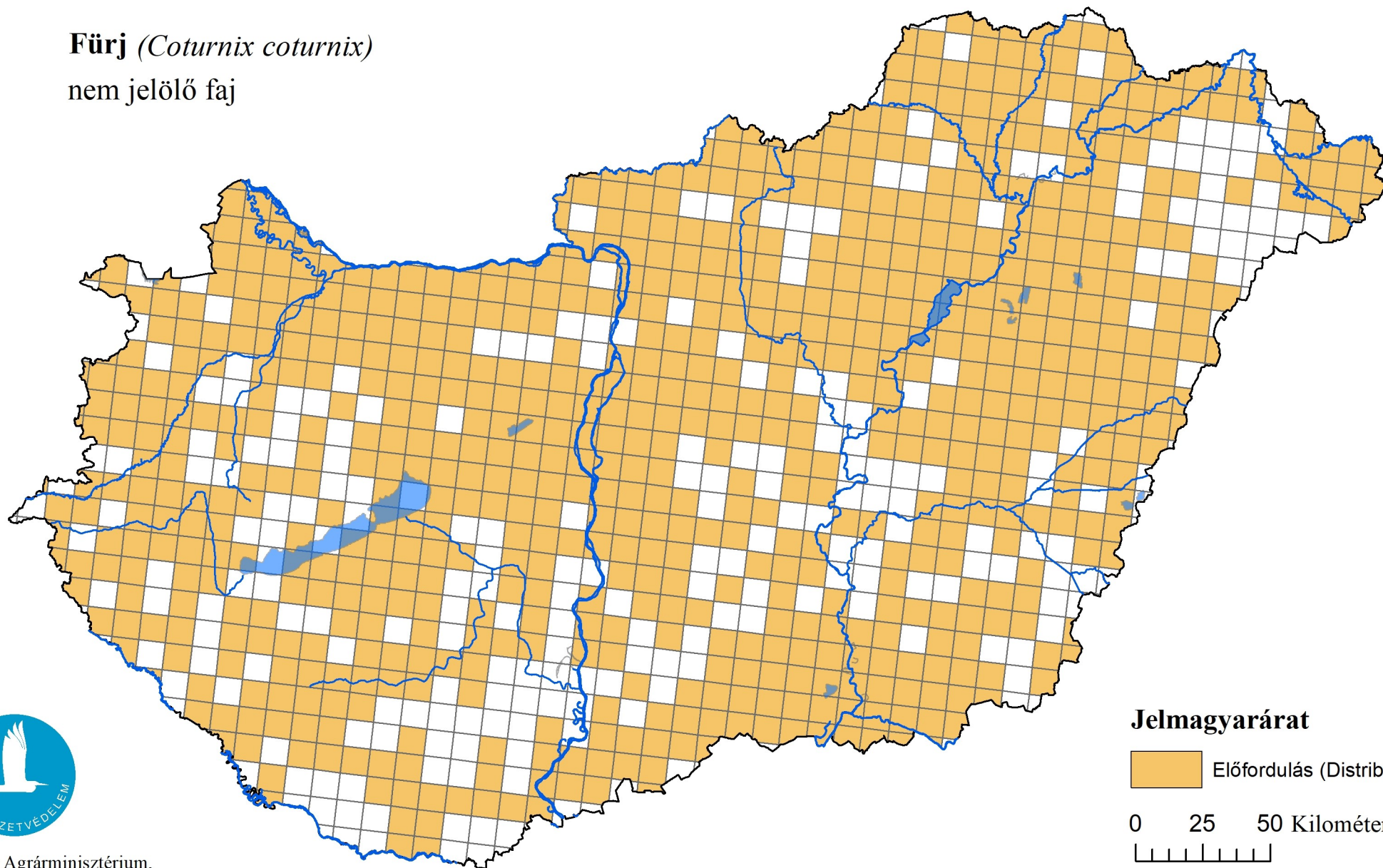
Season/ Year 1	Season/ Year 2	Season/ Year 3	Season/ Year 4	Season/ Year 5	Season/ Year 6
No	No	No	No	No	No

10.3 Hunting bag
Method used

10.4 Additional information


A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Fürj (*Coturnix coturnix*)
nem jelölő faj



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály

Jelmagyarárat

 Előfordulás (Distribution)

0 25 50 Kilométer

