

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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A429
1.3 EURING code	8780
1.4 Species scientific name	Dendrocopos syriacus
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	balkáni fakopáncs
1.8 Season	Breeding (B)

2. Population size

2.1 Year or period	2014-2018
2.2 Population size	a) Unit number of pairs (p) b) Minimum 21000 c) Maximum 37000 d) Best single value
2.3 Type of estimate	95% confidence interval
2.4 Population size Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
2.5 Sources	National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database.
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	MMM 2014-2018 breeding season counts, evaluated by average value of the surveyed years on 100 m radius.

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	Uncertain (U)
3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum -69 b) Maximum 35 c) Best single value
3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
3.1.5 Sources	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	Insufficient or no data available

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

3.2.5 Sources

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. Both the short-term trend and the trend between 1999-2018 are uncertain which do not allow any assumption 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 Breeding distribution map

Yes

4.4 Breeding distribution surface area

93030

4.5 Breeding 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

The National Bird Atlas programme confirmed that the species is distributed practically in the entire country. Any gaps on the Bird Atlas map for the species are more likely to be due to lack of sufficient surveys rather than actual distribution gaps.

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

Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

5.1.5 Sources

MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 189-190 p.
National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database.

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

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 246 p.
Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 441 p.
Magyar G., Hadarics T., Waliczky Z., Schmidt A., Nagy T. & Bankovics A. (1998): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Madártani Intézet, Budapest, 110 p.

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

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National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database.

5.3 Additional information

The species colonised Hungary in the 1930s and became widespread and present in most human settlements. Although both population trends are uncertain, there is no reason to assume any trend in distribution (population trends are not so significant as to manifest at the level of distribution).

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

Use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture (A21)

M

inside the Member State (inMS)

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

a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture (A21)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)

7.2 Sources of information

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

Maintain the current distribution, population and/or habitat for 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

CA09 - Manage the use of natural fertilisers and chemicals in agricultural (plant and animal) production

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	220
c) Maximum	440
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

Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

9.6 Additional information

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

A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Kis fakopáncs (*Dryobates minor*)
nem jelölő faj

