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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A869
1.3 EURING code	8870
1.4 Species scientific name	Dryobates minor
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	kis 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	12000
	c) Maximum	29000
	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. KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project	
2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	Use of different method	
	The change is mainly due to: Use of different method	
2.7 Additional information	MMM 2014-2018 breeding season counts, evaluated by average value of the surveyed years on 200 m radius (the 2013 report contained population figures based on expert opinion). 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. 535 pairs of Dryobates minor were estimated for the 530 grids. Assuming the habitat distribution in the 530 grids is representative of the country, the national population could be estimated at 15416 pairs, which supports the lower range of the population estimate based on MMM (100 m radius territory size).	

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	Unknown (X)	
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	National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database.	

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3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)	
3.2.1 Long-tern 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
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	51239
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	

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 expert opinion with very limited data
5.1.5 Sources	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	Unknown (X)
5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum
	b) Maximum
	c) Best single value
5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Insufficient or no data available
5.2.5 Sources	http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
5.3 Additional information	The national common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) has been running since 1999 and the National Bird Atlas programme since 2014. There is no population trend or comprehensive national distribution data from before.

Both the short-term population trend and the trend between 1999-2018 are uncertain which do not allow any assumption for the long-term trend of the breeding distribution, but the short-term trend can be estimated as stable.

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

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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

A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Kis fakopáncs *(Dryobates minor)*

nem jelölő faj

Jelmagyarárat

Előfordulás (Distribution)

0   25   50 Kilométer

Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály