

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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A236
1.3 EURING code	8630
1.4 Species scientific name	Dryocopus martius
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	fekete harkály
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 8800 c) Maximum 10300 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)	Genuine change Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method 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 125 ha territory size (the 2013 report contained population figures evaluated on 500 m radius). The minimum from the MMM estimate was used here as minimum. 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. 553 pairs of Dryocopus martius 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 15528 pairs, which suggests a somewhat higher population than the present estimate based on MMM (125 ha territory size) but smaller than if calculated with a 200 m radius territory size (which does not fit the actual territory size of the species anyway). This figure was used here to establish the maximum value.

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)

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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.
3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)	
3.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2018
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Increasing (+)
3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value 360
3.2.4 Long-term Trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
3.2.5 Sources	National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database. MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 278 p.
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 single best value here.

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	68050
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	Distribution data from the National Bird Atlas programme.

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

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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

Increasing (+)

5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude

a) Minimum 20

b) Maximum 30

c) Best single value 30

5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used

Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

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. The short-term population trend is uncertain but the steadily increasing population trend in the long-term period and literature data that the species occupied parts of the Great Plain during this period suggests an increase in breeding distribution, which could, however, only be estimated.

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

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a) Pressure	b) Ranking	c) location
Removal of old trees (excluding dead or dying trees) (B08)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Clear-cutting, removal of all trees (B09)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Tillage practices in forestry and other soil management practices in forestry (B17)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)

a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Removal of old trees (excluding dead or dying trees) (B08)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Clear-cutting, removal of all trees (B09)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Tillage practices in forestry and other soil management practices in forestry (B17)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)

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

Short-term results (within the current reporting period, 2013-2018)

8.5 List of main conservation measures

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	number of pairs (p)
b) Minimum	7040
c) Maximum	12800
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)

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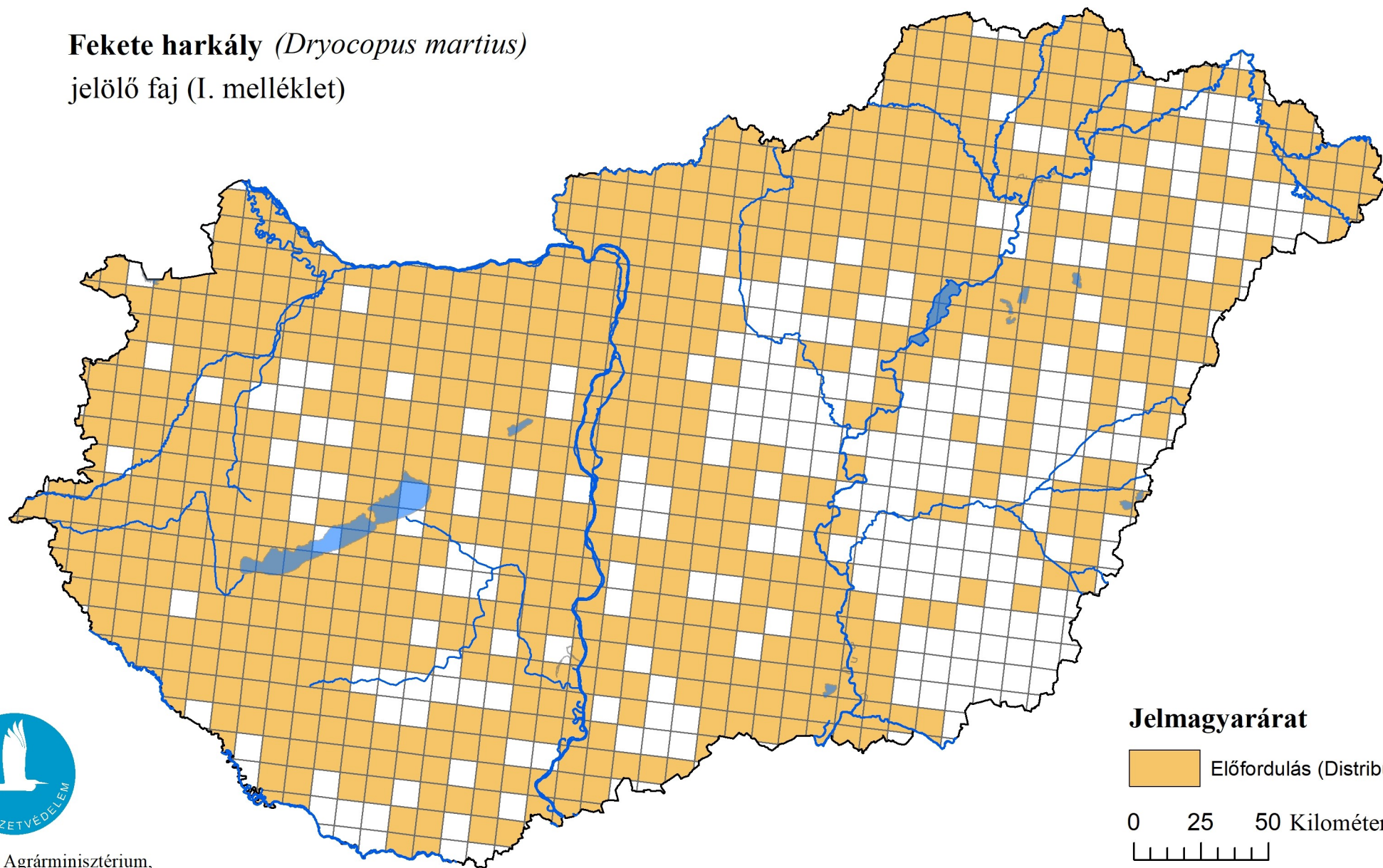
9.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used

Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

9.6 Additional information


A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Fekete harkály (*Dryocopus martius*)
jelölő faj (I. melléklet)



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály

Jelmagyarárat

 Előfordulás (Distribution)

0 25 50 Kilométer

