

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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A321
1.3 EURING code	13480
1.4 Species scientific name	Ficedula albicollis
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	
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 76000 c) Maximum 81000 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2.5 Sources	KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished.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 National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database.

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: Use of different method
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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. 1627 breeding pairs of <i>Ficedula albicollis</i> were estimated for the 530 grids. As the habitat distribution in the 530 grids is considered to be representative of the country, 45194 pairs can be calculated for the national population. But for this species, the MMM estimate was used, as it is considered to be closer to reality (high density and a large population in the Northern Hills, certainly exceeding 40 000 pairs there alone).
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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	Stable (0)
3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value

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

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/Ficedula_albicollis.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

Insufficient or no data available

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, 461 p.

Magyar G., Hadarics T., Waliczky Z., Schmidt A., Nagy T. & Bankovics A. (1998): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Madártani Intézet, Budapest, 114 p.

Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 325-327 p.

Ecsedi Z. (szerk.) (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy

Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros - Szeged. 2004. 482-483 p.

BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No.12.), 242 p.

MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 198 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

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

33924

4.5 Breeding 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>

4.8 Additional information

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

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	http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Ficedula_albicollis.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	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	National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

5.3 Additional information

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)	()
6.5 Assessment of the effectiveness of MPs for huntable species in non-Secure status (Articles 3 and 7, Management Plans)	()

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

6.6 Sources of further Information

7. Main pressures and threats

a) Pressure	b) Ranking	c) location
Conversion to other types of forests including monocultures (B02)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Replanting with or introducing non-native or non-typical species (including new species and GMOs) (B03)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Logging (excluding clear cutting) of individual trees (B06)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Removal of dead and dying trees, including debris (B07)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Removal of old trees (excluding dead or dying trees) (B08)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Forest management reducing old growth forests (B15)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Change of habitat location, size, and / or quality due to climate change (N05)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)

a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Conversion to other types of forests including monocultures (B02)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Replanting with or introducing non-native or non-typical species (including new species and GMOs) (B03)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Logging (excluding clear cutting) of individual trees (B06)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Removal of dead and dying trees, including debris (B07)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Removal of old trees (excluding dead or dying trees) (B08)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Forest management reducing old growth forests (B15)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Change of habitat location, size, and / or quality due to climate change (N05)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)

7.2 Sources of information

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

CB01 - Prevent conversion of (semi-) natural habitats into forests and of (semi-)natural forests into intensive forest plantation

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

CB04 - Adapt/manage reforestation and forest regeneration

CB05 - Adapt/change forest management and exploitation practices

CB06 - Stop forest management and exploitation practices

CN01 - Adopt climate change mitigation 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	9000
c) Maximum	10000
d) Best single value	

9.2 Type of estimate

Best estimate

9.3 Population size inside the network Method used

Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of 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

The national park directorates estimated a stable population trend in SPAs, with local increases. Within the KEHOP project, 86 2.5x2.5 km grids were surveyed whose coverage with SPAs is over 50%, and these were used to estimate the population size within SPAs.

A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Örvös légykapó (*Ficedula albicollis*)
jelölő faj (I. melléklet)

