

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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A131
1.3 EURING code	4550
1.4 Species scientific name	Himantopus himantopus
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	gólyatöcs
1.8 Season	Breeding (B)

2. Population size

2.1 Year or period	2015-2017
2.2 Population size	a) Unit number of pairs (p) b) Minimum 590 c) Maximum 675 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	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 587-589. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
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	Databases of the national park directorates: 2015: 644 pairs, 2016: 590 pairs, 2017: 675 pairs

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	Fluctuating (F)
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	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 587-589. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

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

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2017
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Increasing (+)
3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 2150 b) Maximum 2260 c) Best single value
3.2.4 Long-term Trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
3.2.5 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 247 p. ifj. Oláh J., Pigniczki Cs., Nagy T. (2003): A gólyatöcs (Himantopus himantopus) állományának alakulása Magyarországon és a 2000. évi fészkelési invázió. Population changes of Black-winged Stilts (Himantopus himantopus) in Hungary and their breeding influx in 2000. Aquila 109-110, p. 61-79. MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 278 p. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
3.3 Additional information	The population range in Haraszthy (1984) (25-30 pairs) and the present reporting period were compared (minimum vs. minimum and maximum vs maximum) to calculate 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	18206
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 (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) 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	Fluctuating (F)
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	National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding

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

and strictly protected bird species)
<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 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. 247 p. Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 441 p. Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértés Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 587-589. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

5.3 Additional information

From the textual description of Haraszthy, L. (1998), a maximum of 15 breeding localities can be assumed for the 1980s and 1990s. The distribution in the present report is 18206 km² grids (2014-2018), based on data with likely or certain breeding of the species. The best single value for the long-term trend is the comparison of 15 grids to 18206 km².

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 into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning) (A01)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Abstraction of water, flow diversion, dams and other modifications of hydrological conditions for freshwater aquaculture (G20)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Problematic native species (I04)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change (N03)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)

a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning) (A01)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Abstraction of water, flow diversion, dams and other modifications of hydrological conditions for freshwater aquaculture (G20)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Problematic native species (I04)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change (N03)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)

7.2 Sources of information

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértés Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 587-589.

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	Short-term results (within the current reporting period, 2013-2018)
8.5 List of main conservation measures	

CA01 - Prevent conversion of natural and semi-natural habitats, and habitats of species into agricultural land

CA03 - Maintain existing extensive agricultural practices and agricultural landscape features

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

CA05 - Adapt mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities

CA15 - Manage drainage and irrigation operations and infrastructures in agriculture

CG10 - Manage water abstraction and modifications of hydrological conditions for freshwater aquaculture

CI02 - Management, control or eradication of established invasive alien species of Union concern

CJ03 - Restore habitats impacted by multi-purpose hydrological changes

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	350
c) Maximum	500
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

Fluctuating (F)

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

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

9.6 Additional information

Based on the number of 2.5x2.5 km² grids (311) with likely or certain breeding of the species and on the subset of these overlapping more than 50% with SPAs (106), more than 30% with SPAs (114) or any degree with SPAs (162). However, density is not even within the distribution, so the above calculation was only used to make an estimate with higher SPA coverage.

A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Gólyatöcs (*Himantopus himantopus*)
jelölő faj (I. melléklet)

