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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A233
1.3 EURING code	8480
1.4 Species scientific name	Jynx torquilla
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	nyaktekercs
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: 18200 c) Maximum: 25000 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)	Genuine change 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 evaluated on 500 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	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.

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	Tucker, G. M. – Heath, M. F. (1994): Birds in Europe – Their Conservation Status. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, BirdLife International, 364-365 p.
3.3 Additional information	Tucker (1994) published a population of 20000-25000 pairs. The National Common Bird Monitoring (MMM) estimated an increasing trend for 1999-2018, but it is not supported by the population figures for the 1980-2018 period.

4. Breeding distribution map and size

4.1 Sensitive species	No
4.2 Year or period	2014-2018
4.3 Breading distribution map	Yes
4.4 Breading distribution surface area	54396
4.5 Breading 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) running since 1999 identified an uncertain trend in the population between 2007-2018. However, the species is widespread in the country so any likely population change (the estimated minimum of the population trend is around 0%, while the

	estimated maximum is 137%, so the population has either remained stable or increased) could not bring about any major change in the breeding distribution (because the species is already distributed in almost the entire country). Based on this, the distribution trend is put at stable in the short-term trend period. But the lack of distribution data and population trend (the long-term population trend is only based on assumptions) from before 1999 makes it impossible to establish any realistic distribution trend for the long-term trend period. The population increase between 1999-2018 (or possibly also before) may well have occurred without any significant increase in the 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 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		

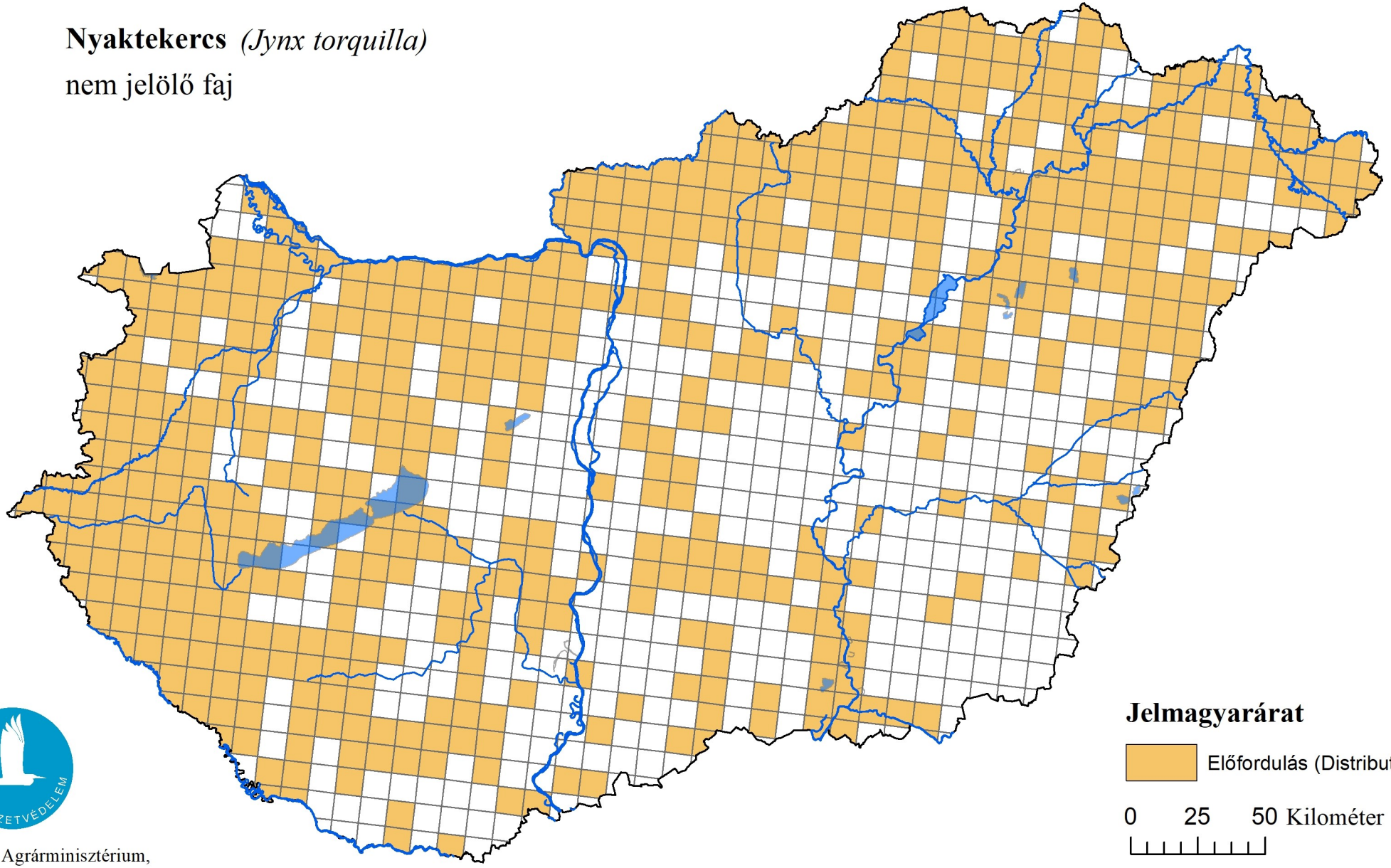
9. Natura 2000 (SPAs) coverage

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.

Nyaktekercs *(Jynx torquilla)*

nem jelölő faj



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály