

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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A176
1.3 EURING code	5750
1.4 Species scientific name	Larus melanocephalus
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	szerecsensirály
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 765 c) Maximum 887 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	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)	Genuine change Improved knowledge/more accurate data The change is mainly due to: Genuine change

2.7 Additional information

3. Population trend

3.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

3.1.1 Short-term trend Period	2008-2018
3.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	Increasing (+)
3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 50 b) Maximum 233 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. 605-607. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

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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 19025 b) Maximum 22075 c) Best single value
3.2.4 Long-term Trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
3.2.5 Sources	Szél, A. & Bakacsi, G. (1996): A szerecsensirály (Larus melanocephalus) fészkelési viszonyai Magyarországon. [The Breeding of Mediterranean Gull in Hungary]. Túzok 1: 105-115. Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 605-607. 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 minimum population size (230) of the 2013 BD Article 12 report was compared to the minimum population size (765) in the present report, and the maximum values were also similarly compared to get the short-term trend. The 1980-1981 population size (4 pairs) published by Szél, A & Bakacsi, G. (1996) was compared to the minimum and maximum population size in the present report to get 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	1430
4.5 Breeding distribution Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
4.6 Additional maps	No
4.7 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 605-607. 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	2008-2018
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	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
5.1.5 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 605-607.

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National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding 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	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
5.2.5 Sources	Szél, A. & Bakacsi, G. (1996): A szerezcsensirály (Larus melanocephalus) fészkelési viszonyai Magyarországon. [The Breeding of Mediterranean Gull in Hungary]. Túzok 1: 105-115. Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 605-607. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
5.3 Additional information	Haraszthy (2014) shows 25 10x10 km grids for the breeding distribution in 2008-2012, while the present report shows 1430 km ² distribution (2013-2018). The difference is probably due to overestimation in the 2013 report, considering the increasing population size. The long-term trend was calculated from the number of locations (2) published in Szél, A & Bakacsi, G. (1996) for 1980 and the 1630 km ² in the present report.

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)	()

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6.6 Sources of further Information

7. Main pressures and threats

a) Pressure	b) Ranking	c) location
Abstraction of water, flow diversion, dams and other modifications of hydrological conditions for freshwater aquaculture (G20)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern) (I02)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Problematic native species (I04)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Flooding (natural processes) (M08)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Abstraction of water, flow diversion, dams and other modifications of hydrological conditions for freshwater aquaculture (G20)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern) (I02)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Problematic native species (I04)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Flooding (natural processes) (M08)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)

7.2 Sources of information

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 605-607.

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

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

CI05 - Management of problematic native species

CS03 - Improvement of habitat of species from the directives

8.6 Additional information

2020. május 22.

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9. Natura 2000 (SPAs) coverage

9.1 Population size inside the Natura 2000 (SPA) network

- a) Unit number of pairs (p)
- b) Minimum 400
- c) Maximum 600
- 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

Increasing (+)

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

14 out of 30 2.5x2.5 km² grids occupied by the species overlap more than 50% with SPAs. The proportion of the population within SPAs is estimated higher than this ratio, since the larger colonies are in SPAs.

A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Szerecsensirály (*Larus melanocephalus*)
jelölő faj (I. melléklet)

