#### 1. Species information

1.1 Member State Hungary
1.2 Species code A868
1.3 EURING code 8830

1.4 Species scientific name

1.5 Subspecific population

1.6 Alternative species scientific name

1.7 Common name
1.8 Season

közép fakopáncs Breeding (B)

#### 2. Population size

2.1 Year or period

2.2 Population size

2.5 Sources

2014-2018

a) Unit number of pairs (p)

b) Minimum 16000 c) Maximum 22500

Leiopicus medius

d) Best single value

2.3 Type of estimate 95% confidence interval

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

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)

2.4 Population size Method used

Genuine change

The change is mainly due to: Genuine change

#### 2.7 Additional information

MMM 2014-2018 breeding season counts, evaluated by average value of the surveyed years on 100 m radius. Under the KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project in 2017-2018, 530 2.5x2.5 km2 grids were surveyed for a given set of breeding bird species, covering 3.6% of the country. 692 pairs of Leiopicus medius were estimated for the 509 grids. Assuming the habitat distribution in the 530 grids is representative of the country, the national population could be estimated at 19431 pairs, which supports the present estimate based on MMM and the choice of territory size.

### 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) Mi

a) Minimum

b) Maximum

c) Best single value

3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used

3.1.5 Sources

Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

Expert opinion. The MMM estimated a strong increase for the short-term trend, but it seems unrealistically high.

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#### 3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-tern trend Period

3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction

3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude

1980-2018

Unknown (X)

a) Minimum

b) Maximum

c) Best single value

3.2.4 Long-term Trend Method used

3.3 Additional information

3.2.5 Sources

Insufficient or no data available

National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database.

The National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database estimated a strong increase (69-343%) for 1999-2018. The long-term trend, however, cannot be estimated, there is no population figure from 1980.

#### 4. Breeding distribution map and size

1.4	Concitivo	coocios	No
F. J.	Sensitive	species	No

4.2 Year or period 2014-2018

4.3 Breading distribution map Yes

4.4 Breading distribution 41303

surface area

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

4.6 Additional maps

4.5 Breading distribution Method used

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

5.1.2 Short-term trend Direction

5.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude

2007-2018

Stable (0)

a) Minimum

b) Maximum

c) Best single value

5.1.4 Short-term trend Method used

5.1.5 Sources

Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

#### 5.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

5.2.1 Long-term trend Period

5.2.2 Long-term trend Direction

5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude

1980-2018

Stable (0)

a) Minimum

b) Maximum

c) Best single value

5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used

5.2.5 Sources

5.3 Additional information

Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

**Expert opinion** 

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# 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 No to international SAPs, MPs and BMSs (section 6) be provided for the other season for this species? 6.1 Type of international plan No plan (NA) 6.2 Has a national plan linked to the No intarnational SAP/MP/BMS been adopted? 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									
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)							

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)

# 7.2 Sources of information 7.3 Additional information

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# 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 Measures identified and taken Maintain the current distribution, population and/or habitat for the species Both inside and outside Natura 2000 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** 10400 **c) Maximum** 16000

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

Best estimate

Based mainly

Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

Increasing (+)

Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

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# A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

