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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A246
1.3 EURING code	9740
1.4 Species scientific name	Lullula arborea
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	8000
	c) Maximum	15000
	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2.5 Sources	KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished.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	
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:	Improved knowledge/more accurate data
2.7 Additional information	New method: 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. 376 breeding pairs of Lullula arborea were estimated for the 530 grids. As the habitat distribution in the 530 grids is considered to be representative of the country, 10444 pairs can be calculated for the national population. This figure supported the minimum and maximum figures from the national common bird monitoring, and these latter figures were used in the present report.	

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	Uncertain (U)	
3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	
	b) Maximum	
	c) Best single value	81
3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data	
3.1.5 Sources	http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jel	

	entes_2013_anyagai/Lullula_arborea.pdf National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-tern trend Period	1980-2018
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Decreasing (-)
3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value 69
3.2.4 Long-term Trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
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. Magyar G., Hadarics T., Waliczky Z., Schmidt A., Nagy T. & Bankovics A. (1998): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Madártani Intézet, Budapest, 95 p. Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 249-250 p. Ecsedi Z. (szerk.) (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros - Szeged. 2004. 406-407 p. MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 161-162 p. BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No.12.), 184 p. KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
3.3 Additional information	3.1.2.: The population figure in the 2013 report (minimum 1000 pairs) is probably underestimated. Improved knowledge has partly contributed to the higher population figures. The national common bird monitoring yielded an uncertain trend for the short-term. This monitoring has been running since 1999, and it suggests a decline for the 1999-2018 period. The same rate of decline has been applied for the 1980-2018 period, resulting in 69% decline. 3.2.2.: The figures in BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No.12.), 284 p. are probably an overestimate (30000-75000 pairs).

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	25547
4.5 Breading distribution Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

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4.6 Additional maps	No
4.7 Sources	National park directorates' databases 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://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Lullula_arborea.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	Decreasing (-)	
5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	30
	b) Maximum	50
	c) Best single value	50
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. 135-137 p. Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 249-250 p. National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2	
5.3 Additional information	Despite the uncertain population trend, the distribution can be regarded as stable in the short-term trend. The apparent change is due to better knowledge and coverage with surveys. Compared with the maps published by Haraszthy (1984, 1998), the distribution seems to have increased, but in light of the significant long-term population decline, the estimate made in 2013 for a strong decrease in distribution is also maintained here.	

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

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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

a) Pressure	b) Ranking	c) location
Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing) (A06)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Burning for forestry (B13)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Construction or modification (e.g. of housing and settlements) in existing urban or recreational areas (F02)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Creation or development of sports, tourism and leisure infrastructure (outside the urban or recreational areas) (F05)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above (H08)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens) (L06)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)

a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing) (A06)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Burning for forestry (B13)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Construction or modification (e.g. of housing and settlements) in existing urban or recreational areas (F02)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Creation or development of sports, tourism and leisure infrastructure (outside the urban or recreational areas) (F05)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above (H08)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens) (L06)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)

7.2 Sources of information	Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó Budapest. 249-250 p.
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	Long-term results (after 2030)

8.5 List of main conservation measures

CA03 - Maintain existing extensive agricultural practices and agricultural landscape features

CB05 - Adapt/change forest management and exploitation practices

CF02 - Habitat restoration of areas impacted by residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure, operations and activities

CF12 - Other measures related to residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructures, operations and activities

CH03 - Reduce impact of other specific human actions

CL04 - Other measures related to natural processes

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	600
	c) Maximum	900
	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	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 SPA coverage of the population was estimated based on the number of 2.5x2.5 km grids where the species was observed compared to the subset of grids where the species was observed and which are also covered at least 50% by SPAs. This ratio was then applied to the national population estimate.	

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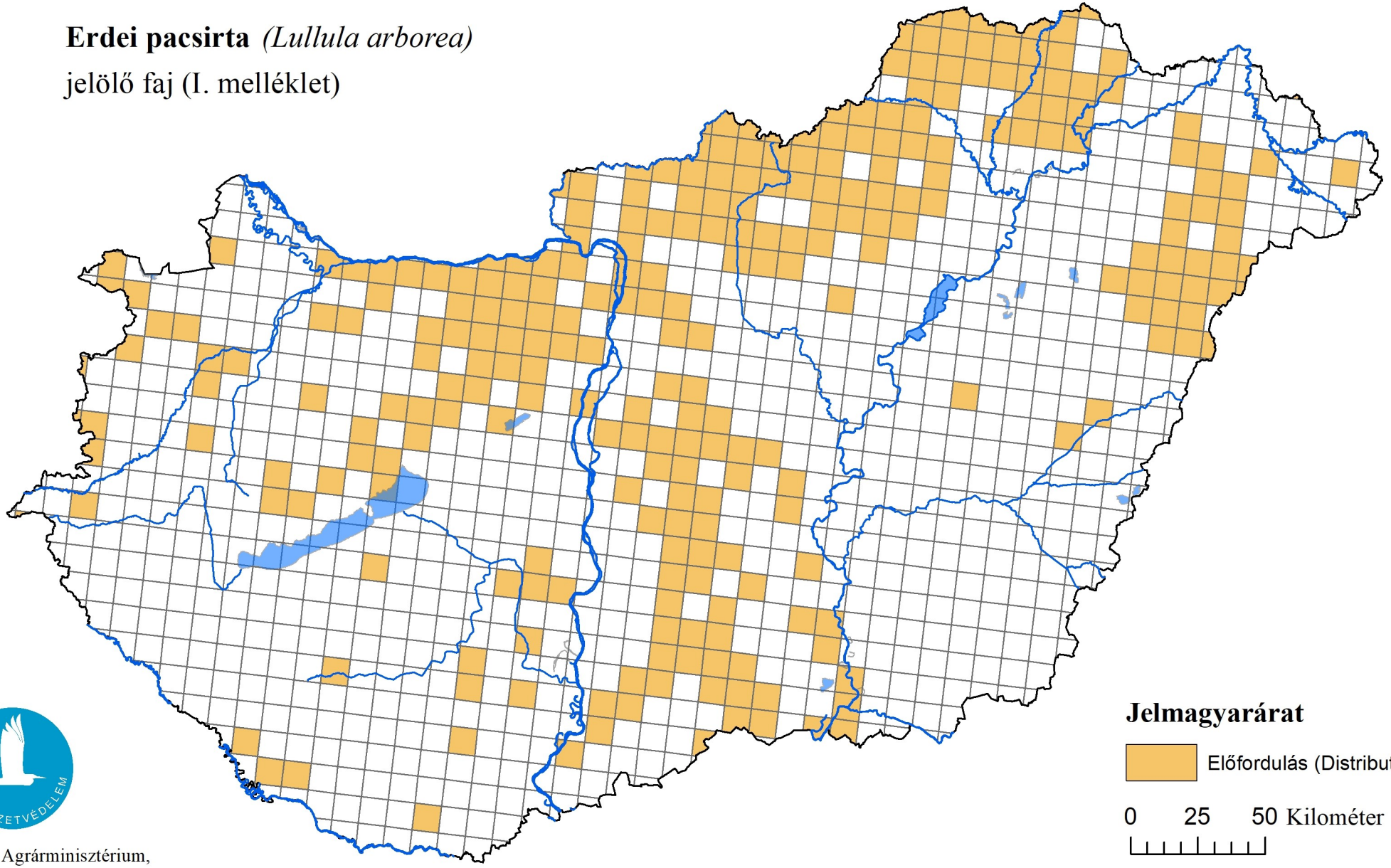
A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Erdei pacsirta *(Lullula arborea)*

jelölő faj (I. melléklet)



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály