

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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A260
1.3 EURING code	10170
1.4 Species scientific name	Motacilla flava
1.5 Subspecific population	[excluding tschutschensis]
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	sárga billegető
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 75000 c) Maximum 150000 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. MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 189-190 p.

2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	Genuine change Use of different method The change is mainly due to: Genuine change
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2.7 Additional information	The National common bird monitoring (MMM) method is not reliable to identify the population size of the species, as a large part of the birds observed are still passage migrants, at least in the first survey round of the MMM. The population size was estimated from the population published in MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008) and reported under the Birds Directive in 2013, reduced in line with the trend suggested by the National common bird monitoring (MMM) method (even though it covers partly migrants, it is still the best available method for trends).
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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	Decreasing (-)
3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 33 b) Maximum 52 c) Best single value

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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.

MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke.

Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 189-190 p.

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-term trend Period

1980-2018

3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction

Decreasing (-)

3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude

a) Minimum 27

b) Maximum 48

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

National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database.

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 62-63 p.

Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 101 p.

Magyar G., Hadarics T., Waliczky Z., Schmidt A., Nagy T. & Bankovics A. (1998): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Madártani Intézet, Budapest, 110 p.

BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No.12.), 223 p.

MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 189-190 p.

3.3 Additional information

The national common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) has been running since 1999. There is no population trend data from before. The annual index of decrease is -1.7%. The minimum long-term trend is calculated from this for the 1999-2018 period, assuming the population was stable in the 1980-1999 period. The maximum value is calculated from the same index for the 1980-2018 period, assuming the trend was the same in 1980-1999 as in 1999-2018.

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

64671

4.5 Breeding 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

Records with breeding probability A1 (species observed in the breeding season in potential breeding habitat, but no breeding behaviour shown) have been excluded.

5. Breeding range trend

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5.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

5.1.1 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018
5.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	Unknown (X)
5.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value
5.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Insufficient or no data available
5.1.5 Sources	MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 189-190 p. National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database.

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	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 62-63 p. Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 101 p. Magyar G., Hadarics T., Waliczky Z., Schmidt A., Nagy T. & Bankovics A. (1998): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Madártani Intézet, Budapest, 110 p. MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 189-190 p. National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database.
5.3 Additional information	No national mapping exercise took place for this species before 2014, and it is not nationally widespread and declining, so no distribution trend can be estimated.

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	

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6.4 Assessment of the effectiveness of SAPs for globally threatened species (Art. 12, Species Action Plans)

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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

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

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- c) Maximum
- d) Best single value

9.2 Type of estimate

9.3 Population size inside the network
Method used

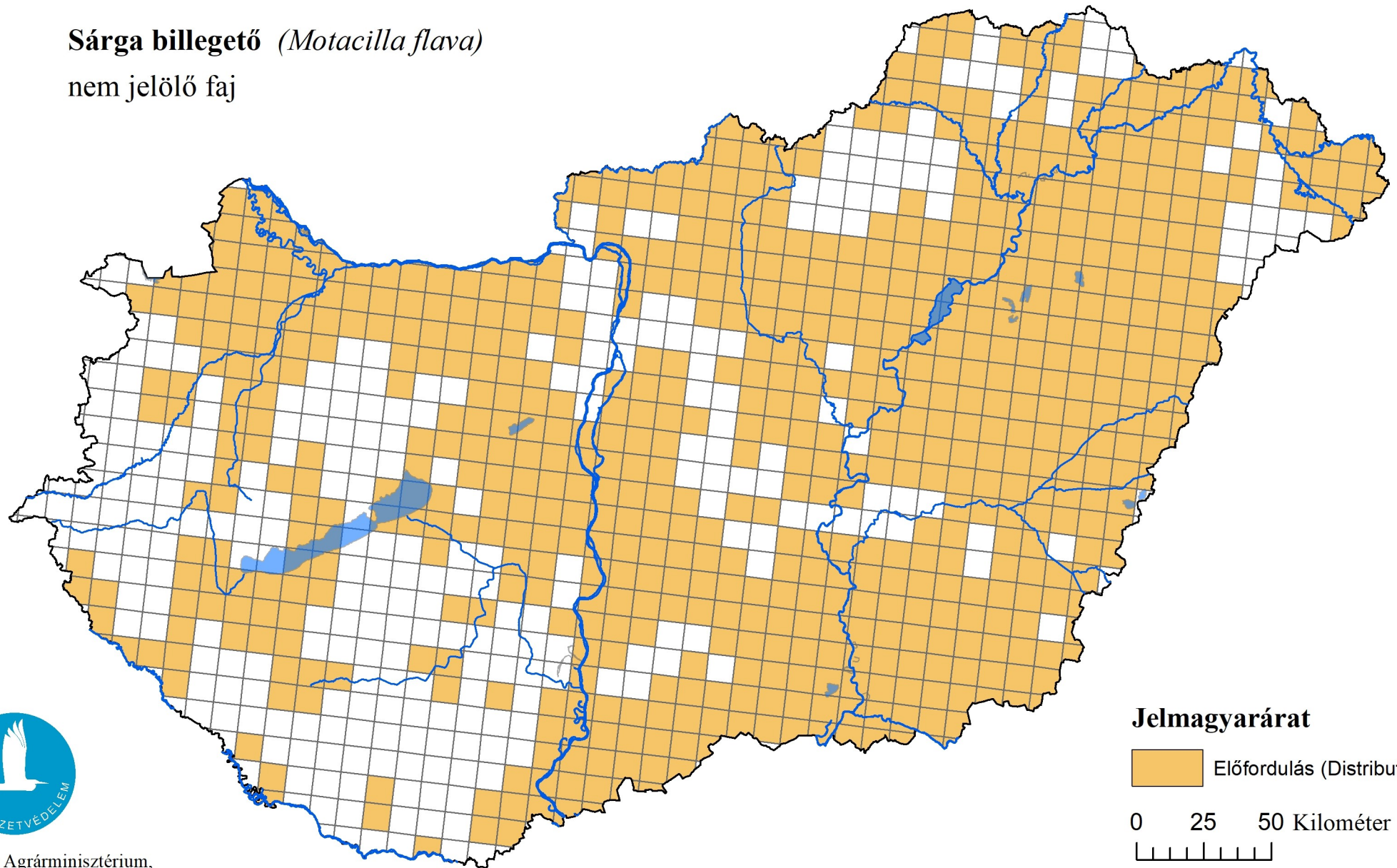
9.4 Short-term trend of population size within
the network Direction

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.

Sárga billegető (*Motacilla flava*)
nem jelölő faj



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály

Jelmagyarárat

 Előfordulás (Distribution)

0 25 50 Kilométer

