

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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A058
1.3 EURING code	1960
1.4 Species scientific name	Netta rufina
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	üstökösréce
1.8 Season	Breeding (B)

2. Population size

2.1 Year or period	2013-2018
2.2 Population size	a) Unit number of pairs (p) b) Minimum 300 c) Maximum 500 d) Best single value
2.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate
2.4 Population size Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
2.5 Sources	National Park Directorates' databases "A közösségi jelentőségű természeti értékek hosszú távú megőrzését és fejlesztését, valamint az EU Biológiai Sokféleség Stratégia 2020 célkitűzéseinek hazai szintű megvalósítását megalapozó stratégiai vizsgálatok" programme
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	National Park Directorates' databases + data collected under the "A közösségi jelentőségű természeti értékek hosszú távú megőrzését és fejlesztését, valamint az EU Biológiai Sokféleség Stratégia 2020 célkitűzéseinek hazai szintű megvalósítását megalapozó stratégiai vizsgálatok" programme. In the frame of the "A közösségi jelentőségű természeti értékek hosszú távú megőrzését és fejlesztését, valamint az EU Biológiai Sokféleség Stratégia 2020 célkitűzéseinek hazai szintű megvalósítását megalapozó stratégiai vizsgálatok" programme a new monitoring program was started in 2017. Several sample areas were selected where the red-crested pochard could be breed. Experienced observers surveyed these areas and tried to prove that this species breed in these areas. This and the "Madáratlasz Térképezés" programmes and the national park directorates databases are the most important survey program of this species. According to the National Park Directorates' databases the Hungarian population is 257-414 breeding pairs. According to the mentioned above programmes I corrected the value upwards.

3. Population trend

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3.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

3.1.1 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018
3.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	Increasing (+)
3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 275 b) Maximum 400 c) Best single value
3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
3.1.5 Sources	Barabás, L. (2013): Breeding distribution of Hungarian Duck species. Hungarian Waterfowl Publications 23: 79-120. Expert opinions MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. P. 278 National Park Directorates' databases

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1983-2018
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Increasing (+)
3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 29900 b) Maximum 49900 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	Barabás, L. (2013): Breeding distribution of Hungarian Duck species. Hungarian Waterfowl Publications 23: 79-120. Expert opinions Haraszthy László (szerk.) (2000): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest, 448. MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. P. 278 National Park Directorates' databases

3.3 Additional information

Short-term trend is increasing. According to MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008) and 2013 national report the baseline was 2007 (80-100), to what the current values (300-500) were compared to.

Long-term trend is increasing. According to Barabás (2013) and Haraszthy (2000) the baseline was 1980 (0), to what the current values (300-500) were compared to.

First breeding in 1983. Kárpáti L. (1987): Üstökösréce (*Netta rufina*) fészkelése a Fertő hazai oldalán. Madártani Tájékoztató 1987 (január-június), p. 29-31.

4. Breeding distribution map and size

4.1 Sensitive species	No
4.2 Year or period	2013-2018
4.3 Breeding distribution map	Yes
4.4 Breeding distribution surface area	5062

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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	

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	Increasing (+)
5.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 20 b) Maximum 30 c) Best single value
5.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
5.1.5 Sources	Barabás, L. (2013): Breeding distribution of Hungarian Duck species. Hungarian Waterfowl Publications 23: 79-120. Expert opinions MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. P. 278 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	Increasing (+)
5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 2000 b) Maximum 3000 c) Best single value 3000
5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
5.2.5 Sources	Barabás, L. (2013): Breeding distribution of Hungarian Duck species. Hungarian Waterfowl Publications 23: 79-120. Expert opinions MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. P. 278 National Park Directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

5.3 Additional information

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	Management Plan (MP)
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	The species' most important habitats are protected. Habitat restoration. Hunting restrictions in the most important migration stop-overs. Prohibition of the use of lead pellet in the most important habitats. Waterbirds monitoring in the 48 most important water habitats and wetlands.
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)	improving (improving)
6.6 Sources of further Information	...

7. Main pressures and threats

a) Pressure	b) Ranking	c) location
Freshwater fish and shellfish harvesting (professional) (G05)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Hunting (G07)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Physical alteration of water bodies (K05)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)

a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Freshwater fish and shellfish harvesting (professional) (G05)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Hunting (G07)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Physical alteration of water bodies (K05)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)

7.2 Sources of information

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

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8.4 Response to the measures

Medium-term results (within the next two reporting periods, 2019-2030)

8.5 List of main conservation measures

CG01 - Management of professional/commercial fishing (including shellfish and seaweed harvesting)

CG02 - Management of hunting, recreational fishing and recreational or commercial harvesting or collection of plants

CJ02 - Reduce impact of multi-purpose hydrological changes

CN01 - Adopt climate change mitigation measures

CN02 - Implement climate change adaptation 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

10. Information related to Annex II species (Art.7)

10.0 Is/Will the information related to Annex II species (section 10) be provided for the other season for this species?

No

10.1 Is the species nationally hunted?

No

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10.2 Hunting bag	a) Unit
	b) Statistics/ quantity taken
	Min. <i>(raw, i.e. not rounded)</i>
	Max. <i>(raw, i.e. not rounded)</i>
	Unknown
10.3 Hunting bagMethod used	
10.4 Additional information	

number of individuals (i)

<i>Provide statistics per hunting season or per year (where season is not used) over the reporting period.</i>					
<i>Season/ Year 1</i>	<i>Season/ Year 2</i>	<i>Season/ Year 3</i>	<i>Season/ Year 4</i>	<i>Season/ Year 5</i>	<i>Season/ Year 6</i>
No	No	No	No	No	No

A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Üstökösréce (*Netta rufina*)
nem jelölő faj

