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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A323
1.3 EURING code	13640
1.4 Species scientific name	Panurus biarmicus
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	4500
	c) Maximum	6800
	d) Best single value	
2.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate	
2.4 Population size Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data	
2.5 Sources	KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished.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. 179 breeding pairs of Panurus biarmicus were estimated for the 530 grids. As the habitat distribution in the 530 grids is considered to be representative of the country, 4972 pairs can be calculated for the national population.

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	Fluctuating (F)
3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value
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_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Panurus_biarmicus.pdf National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

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

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)	
3.2.1 Long-tern trend Period	1980-2018
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Stable (0)
3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum
	b) Maximum
	c) Best single value
3.2.4 Long-term Trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
3.2.5 Sources	Ecsedi Z. (szerk.) (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros - Szeged. 2004. 484-485 p.
	MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 199 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	The population probably fluctuates in the short-term trend. The decrease compared to the 2013 report is probably due to improved knowledge rather than actual decline. Based on data from the national park directorates, the population is stable in the long run.

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 Breeding distribution surface area	16940
4.5 Breeding distribution Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
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/Panurus_biarmicus.pdf
	National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

5.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)	

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

5.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2018
5.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Stable (0)
5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum
	b) Maximum
	c) Best single value
5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
5.2.5 Sources	Haraszthy László (szerk.) (1998, 2000)- Magyarország madarai. 328-329 p. National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
5.3 Additional information	Based on the earliest published distribution map (Haraszthy, 1998) and the map of the 2013 report, the distribution is stable both in the short- and in the long-term. Variations including increases and decreases are partly due to water conditions in the given year (some habitats may dry out in drier years) and partly to improved knowledge, better survey coverage.

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?	Yes
6.1 Type of international plan	
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

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

a) Pressure	b) Ranking	c) location
Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning) (A01)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Burning for agriculture (A11)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Vandalism or arson (H04)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial) (J01)	M	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
Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning) (A01)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Burning for agriculture (A11)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Vandalism or arson (H04)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial) (J01)	M	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 | Haraszthy László (szerk.) (1998, 2000)- Magyarország madarai. 328-32!
p.
Ecsedi Z. (szerk.) (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros - Szeged. 2004. 484-485 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	Medium-term results (within the next two reporting periods, 2019-2030)

8.5 List of main conservation measures

CA01 - Prevent conversion of natural and semi-natural habitats, and habitats of species into agricultural land

CA05 - Adapt mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities

CH03 - Reduce impact of other specific human actions

CJ01 - Reduce impact of mixed source pollution

CN01 - Adopt climate change mitigation measures

8.6 Additional information

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

9. Natura 2000 (SPAs) coverage

9.1 Population size inside the Natura 2000 (SPA) network	**a) Unit**	number of pairs (p)
	b) Minimum	4400
	c) Maximum	6500
	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		

A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Barkóscinege *(Panurus biarmicus)*

jelölő faj (egyéb)

Jelmagyarárat

Előfordulás (Distribution)

0   25   50 Kilométer

Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály