

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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A644
1.3 EURING code	3670
1.4 Species scientific name	Perdix perdix all others
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	fogoly
1.8 Season	Breeding (B)

2. Population size

2.1 Year or period	2017-2018
2.2 Population size	a) Unit number of pairs (p) b) Minimum 180 c) Maximum 5790 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 (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 Országos Vadgazdálkodási Adattár (National Game Management Database, NGMD).
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	The NGMD reported 11581 individuals (calculated here as 5790 pairs) for spring 2018, and notes the rate of decline from year to year. However, a census carried out by the national park directorates reported only 180 pairs in 2017.

3. Population trend

3.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

3.1.1 Short-term trend Period	2005-2018
3.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	Decreasing (-)
3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 71 b) Maximum 98 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	MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

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National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species)
<http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2>
Országos Vadgazdálkodási Adattár (National Game Management Database).
<http://www.ova.info.hu/vgstat.html>

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 93 b) Maximum 99,8 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	Országos Vadgazdálkodási Adattár (National Game Management Database). http://www.ova.info.hu/vgstat.html MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

3.3 Additional information

The population estimate in the National Game Management Database (NGMD) is 174380 individuals for 1980. Divided by two, it can be assumed to represent 87190 pairs (the estimates are made in spring when the birds are already in pairs). The MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008) publication put the population between 10000-20000 pairs for the 2005-2007 period (which is roughly in line with the data of the NGMD, where the estimates for springs 2005-2007 range between 38000-42000 individuals). The NGMD reported 11581 individuals (calculated here as 5790 pairs) for spring 2018, and notes the rate of decline from year to year. However, a census carried out by the national park directorates reported only 180 pairs in 2017. The short-term trend was calculated by comparing the maximum values (20000 pairs to 5790 pairs) and similarly the minimum values (10000 pairs to 180 pairs), while in the long-term trend the single population figure of 87190 pairs was used as the basis of comparison.

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	7544
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 (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

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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	Decreasing (-)
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 expert opinion with very limited data
5.1.5 Sources	National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species). MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 189-190 p.

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 85 b) Maximum 95 c) Best single value 95
5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
5.2.5 Sources	National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 Faragó, S. (1986): A fogoly (Perdix perdix Linné, 1758) Magyarországon. Nimród Fórum 1986. október: 1-18.

5.3 Additional information

The basis of the long-term trend was the map published by Faragó (1986) for the 1980s. Only an estimate of the distribution was made as no GIS file exists for this map, but it covers about 95 per cent of the national territory (the map features townships where the species was present, not grids).

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

a) Pressure

b) Ranking

c) location

Conversion from mixed farming and agroforestry systems to specialised (e.g. single crop) production (A03) H inside the Member State (inMS)

Irrigation of agricultural land (A18) H inside the Member State (inMS)

Use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture (A21) H inside the Member State (inMS)

Problematic native species (I04) H inside the Member State (inMS)

a) Threat

d) Ranking

e) location

Conversion from mixed farming and agroforestry systems to specialised (e.g. single crop) production (A03) H inside the Member State (inMS)

Irrigation of agricultural land (A18) H inside the Member State (inMS)

Use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture (A21) H inside the Member State (inMS)

Problematic native species (I04) H inside the Member State (inMS)

7.2 Sources of information

Consultation with national experts.

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

Increase the population size and/or improve population dynamics (improve reproduction success, reduce mortality, improve age/sex structure)

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

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

CA03 - Maintain existing extensive agricultural practices and agricultural landscape features

CI05 - Management of problematic native species

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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?

Yes

10.2 Hunting bag

a) Unit

number of individuals (i)

b) Statistics/
quantity
taken

Provide statistics per hunting season or per year (where season is not used) over the reporting period.

Min.
(raw, i.e. not rounded)

Season/ Year 1	Season/ Year 2	Season/ Year 3	Season/ Year 4	Season/ Year 5	Season/ Year 6
2774	1514	3202	2428	3685	2740
2774	1514	3202	2428	3685	2740
No	No	No	No	No	No

Max.
(raw, i.e. not rounded)

Unknown

2774 1514 3202 2428 3685 2740

2774 1514 3202 2428 3685 2740

No No No No No No

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

Országos Vadgazdálkodási Adattár (National Game Management Database).

<http://www.ova.info.hu/vgstat.html>

Under national law on hunting, the species may only be hunted in those hunting districts, where a minimum of 500 reared Grey

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Partridges have been released in the given hunting season.

A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Fogoly (*Perdix perdix*)
nem jelölő faj

