

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

## 1. Species information

|   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| 1.1 Member State                        | Hungary              |
| 1.2 Species code                        | A273                 |
| 1.3 EURING code                         | 11210                |
| 1.4 Species scientific name             | Phoenicurus ochruros |
| 1.5 Subspecific population              |                      |
| 1.6 Alternative species scientific name |                      |
| 1.7 Common name                         | házi rozsdafarkú     |
| 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)<br>b) Minimum 172000<br>c) Maximum 181000<br>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.  |
| 2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report) | Genuine change<br>Use of different method<br><br>The change is mainly due to: Use of different method |

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 2.7 Additional information | MMM 2014-2018 breeding season counts, evaluated by average value of the surveyed years on territory size below 100 m radius. The present estimate suggests that the population was significantly overestimated in the 2013 report (different calculation from the MMM database). |
|----------------------------|--|

## 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   | Increasing (+)   |
| 3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude   | a) Minimum 59<br>b) Maximum 135<br>c) Best single value  |
| 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.<br>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)

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|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 3.2.1 Long-term trend Period      | 1980-2018  |
| 3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction   | Increasing (+)   |
| 3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude   | a) Minimum 102<br>b) Maximum 190<br>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.<br>Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 62-63 p.<br>Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 101 p.<br>Magyar G., Hadarics T., Waliczky Z., Schmidt A., Nagy T. & Bankovics A. (1998): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Madártani Intézet, Budapest, 110 p.<br>BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No.12.), 223 p.<br>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 values of the increase are calculated by the MMM for the 1999-2018 period, and it is assumed that the population was stable between 1980-1999. The population was estimated at 50000-60000 pairs by Magyar et al. (1998).   |

## 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 | 93030   |
| 4.5 Breeding distribution Method used  | Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate                    |
| 4.6 Additional maps                    | No  |
| 4.7 Sources                            | <a href="http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2">http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2</a> |
| 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<br>b) Maximum<br>c) Best single value   |
| 5.1.4 Short-term trend Method used | Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate   |
| 5.1.5 Sources                      | MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi |

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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   | Stable (0)  |
| 5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude   | a) Minimum<br>b) Maximum<br>c) Best single value  |
| 5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used | Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data   |
| 5.2.5 Sources                     | Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 62-63 p.<br>Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 101 p.<br>Magyar G., Hadarics T., Waliczky Z., Schmidt A., Nagy T. & Bankovics A. (1998): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Madártani Intézet, Budapest, 110 p.<br>MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 189-190 p.<br>National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database. |
| 5.3 Additional information        | The species has been widespread in the country during the entire period.  |

## 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                                       |              |
| 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)              | ()           |
| 6.6 Sources of further Information   |              |



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# A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

**Házi rozsdafarkú** (*Phoenicurus ochruros*)  
nem jelölő faj

