

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

## 1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A234
1.3 EURING code	8550
1.4 Species scientific name	Picus canus
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	hamvas küllő
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 2000 c) Maximum 6000 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 common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database. KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project
2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	Genuine change Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method  The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data
2.7 Additional information	MMM 2014-2018 breeding season counts, evaluated by average value of the surveyed years on 125 ha territory size (the 2013 report contained population figures evaluated on 500 m radius). The minimum value was taken as minimum value here. Under the KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project in 2017-2018, 530 2.5x2.5 km <sup>2</sup> grids were surveyed for a given set of breeding bird species, covering 3.6% of the country. 207 pairs of <i>Picus canus</i> were estimated for the 530 grids. As the habitat distribution in the 530 grids is considered to be representative of the country, the national population could be estimated at 5813 pairs, which was used to establish the maximum value.

## 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	Unknown (X)
3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value

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

3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Insufficient or no data available
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.
<b>3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)</b>	
3.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2018
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Unknown (X)
3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value
3.2.4 Long-term Trend Method used	Insufficient or no data available
3.2.5 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 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. National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database.
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 short-term trend is uncertain (and the 95% CI trend values would suggest unrealistic trends, so it is better to keep it unknown) and there is insufficient data between 1999-2018 to calculate trend which does not allow any assumption for the long-term trend.

## 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	28987
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	Distribution data from the National Bird Atlas programme.

## 5. Breeding range trend

### 5.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

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

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	<a href="http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2">http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2</a>
<b>5.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)</b>	
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	<a href="http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2">http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2</a>
5.3 Additional information	The national common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) has been running since 1999 and the National Bird Atlas programme since 2014. There is no population trend or comprehensive national distribution data from before. The short-term population trend is uncertain and there is insufficient data between 1999-2018 to calculate population trend which do not allow any assumption for the long-term trend of the breeding distribution.

## 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	

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

### 7. Main pressures and threats

a) Pressure	b) Ranking	c) location
Replanting with or introducing non-native or non-typical species (including new species and GMOs) (B03)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Removal of old trees (excluding dead or dying trees) (B08)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Clear-cutting, removal of all trees (B09)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Tillage practices in forestry and other soil management practices in forestry (B17)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)

  

a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Replanting with or introducing non-native or non-typical species (including new species and GMOs) (B03)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Removal of old trees (excluding dead or dying trees) (B08)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Clear-cutting, removal of all trees (B09)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Tillage practices in forestry and other soil management practices in forestry (B17)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)

#### 7.2 Sources of information

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértés Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 637-640.

#### 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

#### 8.4 Response to the measures

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

#### 8.5 List of main conservation measures

CB05 - Adapt/change forest management and exploitation practices

CB06 - Stop forest management and exploitation practices

#### 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	1000
c) Maximum	3000
d) Best single value	

#### 9.2 Type of estimate

Best estimate

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

### 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

921 grids occupied by the species are in some degree of overlap with SPAs, hence the minimum estimate of 1000 pairs in SPAs. About half of the grids are in some degree of overlap with SPAs, so about half of the maximum national population is estimated as maximum for the SPA population.

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

**Hamvas küllő** (*Picus canus*)  
jelölő faj (I. melléklet)

