

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

1. Species information

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1.1 Member State | Hungary |
| 1.2 Species code | A866 |
| 1.3 EURING code | 8561 |
| 1.4 Species scientific name | Picus viridis s. str. |
| 1.5 Subspecific population | sensu stricto [excluding sharpei] |
| 1.6 Alternative species scientific name | |
| 1.7 Common name | zöld 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 22000 c) Maximum 30000 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 Use of different method 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 with 200 m radius (the 2013 report contained population figures evaluated on 500 m radius). |

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 |
| 3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used | Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate |
| 3.1.5 Sources | The National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database suggested a 12-177% increase in the short-term, but this seems too broad and the upper range is unrealistically high. The 2013 report estimated 8300-11400 pairs, which was probably underestimated due to the different method used (500 m radius for the territory size). The MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008) publication estimated 12000-20000 pairs. All in all, the figures are inconsistent and no trend can be reliably estimated from them. |

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3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 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 100 b) Maximum 120 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 | Tucker, G. M. – Heath, M. F. (1994): Birds in Europe – Their Conservation Status. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, BirdLife International, 364-365 p. |
| 3.3 Additional information | Tucker (1994) published a population of 10000-15000 pairs. The long-term trend was based on this. The National Common Bird Monitoring (MMM) estimated an increasing trend for 1999-2018, but it is not supported by the population figures for the 1980-2018 period. |

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 | http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 |
| 4.8 Additional information | The National Bird Atlas programme confirmed that the species is distributed practically in the entire country. Any gaps on the Bird Atlas map for the species are more likely to be due to lack of sufficient surveys rather than actual distribution gaps. So the map under 4.3. covers the entire country and the map under 4.6. shows the actually surveyed distribution. |

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://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 | Unknown (X) |
| 5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude | a) Minimum |

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| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| | b) Maximum |
| | c) Best single value |
| 5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used | Insufficient or no data available |
| 5.2.5 Sources | http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 |
| 5.3 Additional information | The species is widespread in the country so this could not bring about any major change in the breeding distribution (because the species is already distributed in practically the entire country). Based on this, the distribution trend is put at stable in the short-term trend period. But the lack of distribution data and population trend (the long-term population trend is only based on assumptions) from before 1999 makes it impossible to establish any realistic distribution trend for the long-term trend period. The population increase between 1980-2018 may have occurred without any significant increase in the distribution, although the gradual growth of forest cover in the Great Plain may have resulted in an increase in the distribution of this species. |

6. Progress in work related to international Species Action Plans (SAPs), Management Plans (MPs) and Brief Management Statements (BMSs)

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|--|--------------|
| 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 | |

7. Main pressures and threats

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7.2 Sources of information

7.3 Additional information

8. Main Conservation Measures

8.1 Status of measures

8.2 Main purpose of the measures taken

8.3 Location of the measures

8.4 Response to the 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

A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Zöld küllő (*Picus viridis*)
nem jelölő faj

