

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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A492
1.3 EURING code	14420
1.4 Species scientific name	Poecile montanus
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	kormosfejű cinege
1.8 Season	Breeding (B)

2. Population size

2.1 Year or period	2013-2018
2.2 Population size	a) Unit number of pairs (p) b) Minimum 1000 c) Maximum 1500 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	Expert opinions National Park Directorates' databases
2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	Genuine change The change is mainly due to: Genuine change
2.7 Additional information	According to the National Park Directorates' databases the Hungarian population is 535-730 breeding pairs. However there are a lot of missing data. Therefore I corrected the value upwards.

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	Decreasing (-)
3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 33 b) Maximum 40 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	Expert opinions MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. P. 278 National Park Directorates' databases

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	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	Expert opinions MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. P. 278 National Park Directorates' databases
3.3 Additional information	Short-term trend is decreasing. According to MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008) the baseline was 2007 (1500-2500), to what the current values (1000-1500) were compared to.

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	6649
4.5 Breeding distribution Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
4.6 Additional maps	No
4.7 Sources	Expert opinion 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	Expert opinion 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 b) Maximum c) Best single value

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5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Insufficient or no data available
5.2.5 Sources	Expert opinion http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

5.3 Additional information

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	

7. Main pressures and threats

a) Pressure	b) Ranking	c) location
Removal of old trees (excluding dead or dying trees) (B08)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)

a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Removal of old trees (excluding dead or dying trees) (B08)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)

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7.2 Sources of information

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

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.

Kormosfejű cinege (*Poecile montanus*)
nem jelölő faj

