

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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A210
1.3 EURING code	6870
1.4 Species scientific name	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	vadgerle
1.8 Season	Breeding (B)

2. Population size

2.1 Year or period	2014-2018								
2.2 Population size	<table><tr><td>a) Unit</td><td>number of pairs (p)</td></tr><tr><td>b) Minimum</td><td>80000</td></tr><tr><td>c) Maximum</td><td>120000</td></tr><tr><td>d) Best single value</td><td></td></tr></table>	a) Unit	number of pairs (p)	b) Minimum	80000	c) Maximum	120000	d) Best single value	
a) Unit	number of pairs (p)								
b) Minimum	80000								
c) Maximum	120000								
d) Best single value									
2.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate								
2.4 Population size Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate								
2.5 Sources	KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2								
2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data								
2.7 Additional information	New method: Under the KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project in 2017-2018, 530 2.5x2.5 km ² grids were surveyed for a given set of breeding bird species, covering 3.6 % of the country. 3634 breeding pairs of <i>Streptopelia turtur</i> were estimated for the 530 grids. As the habitat distribution in the 530 grids is considered to be representative of the country, 102043 pairs can be calculated for the national population. This figure was used here as a mean value, with a range estimated for minimum and maximum population.								

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	Stable (0)						
3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	<table><tr><td>a) Minimum</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>b) Maximum</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>c) Best single value</td><td></td></tr></table>	a) Minimum		b) Maximum		c) Best single value	
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	National park directorates' databases						

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<http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2>

National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database.

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2018
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Stable (0)
3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum 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, 320-321 p. Magyar G., Hadarics T., Waliczky Z., Schmidt A., Nagy T. & Bankovics A. (1998): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Madártani Intézet, Budapest, 83-84 p. Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 207 p. Ecsedi Z. (szerk.) (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros - Szeged. 2004. 368-369 p. BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No.12.), 156 p. MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 143 p. KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. National park directorates' databases National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database.
3.3 Additional information	The population is stable according to the national common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database (1999-2018), and it is assumed that the population was also stable in the 1980-1999 period.

4. Breeding distribution map and size

4.1 Sensitive species	No
4.2 Year or period	2014-2018
4.3 Breading distribution map	Yes
4.4 Breading distribution surface area	93011
4.5 Breading distribution Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
4.6 Additional maps	No
4.7 Sources	National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
4.8 Additional information	

5. Breeding range trend

5.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

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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	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
5.1.5 Sources	http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Streptopelia_turtur.pdf National park directorates' databases 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	Stable (0)
5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum 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	National park directorates' databases 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	Species Action Plan (SAP)
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	Actions relevant and implemented in Hungary from the SAP Framework for Action: 1.2.5
6.4 Assessment of the effectiveness of SAPs for globally threatened species (Art. 12, Species Action Plans)	moving towards the plan's aim/objective(s) (towards)
6.5 Assessment of the effectiveness of MPs for huntiable species in non-Secure status (Articles 3 and 7, Management Plans)	unchanged (unchanged)
6.6 Sources of further Information	The European Turtle Dove is fully protected in Hungary.

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7. Main pressures and threats

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

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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?

No

10.2 Hunting bag

a) Unit

b) Statistics/
quantity
taken

number of individuals (i)

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

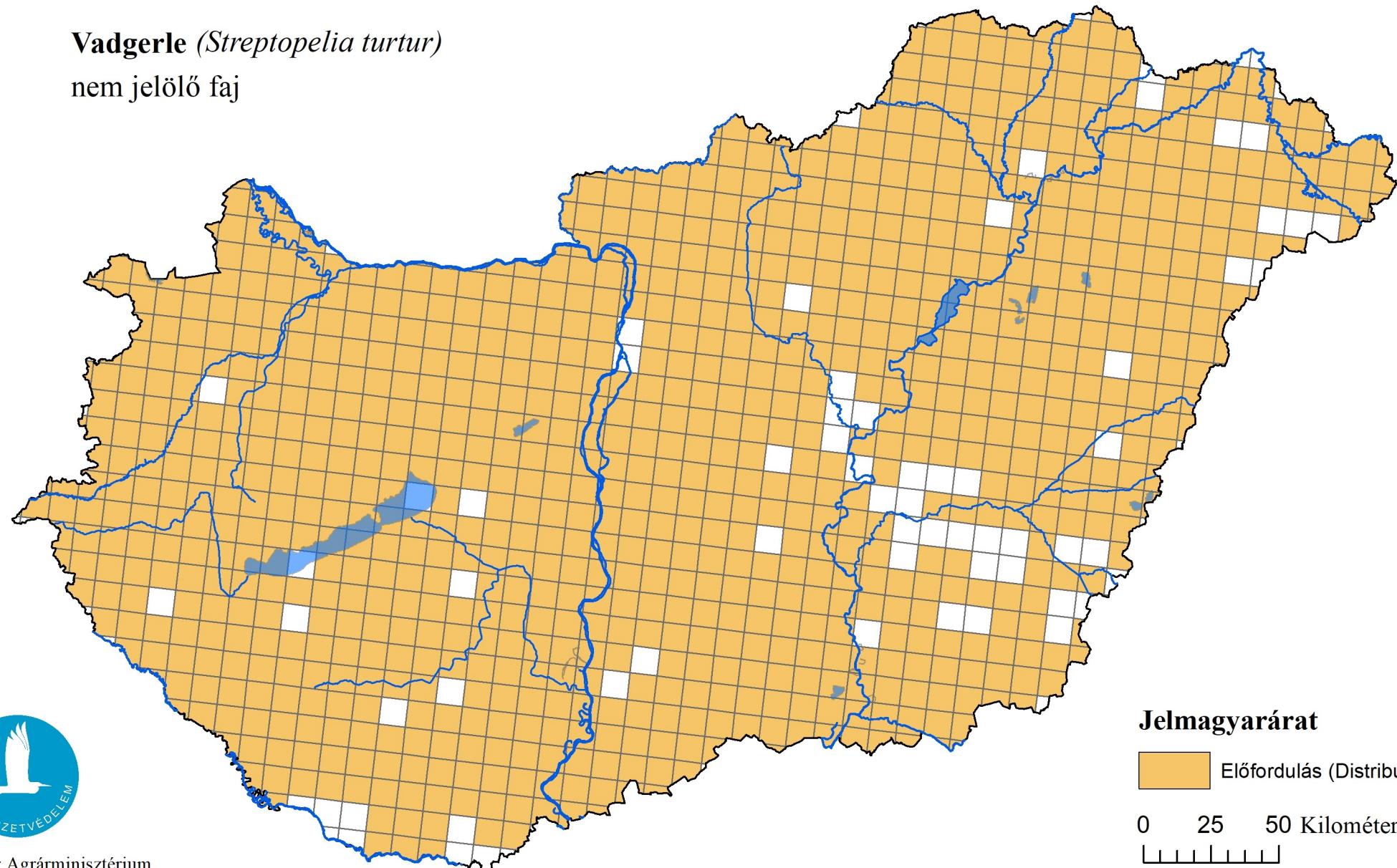
Season/ Year 1	Season/ Year 2	Season/ Year 3	Season/ Year 4	Season/ Year 5	Season/ Year 6
No	No	No	No	No	No

10.3 Hunting bag Method used

10.4 Additional information

A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Vadgerle (*Streptopelia turtur*)
nem jelölő faj



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály