

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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A219
1.3 EURING code	7610
1.4 Species scientific name	Strix aluco
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	macskabagoly
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 5000 c) Maximum 8000 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	National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278. Hámori Dániel, Csörgő Tibor (szerk, 2017): Magyarországon előforduló bagolyfajok határozása és gyakorlati természetvédelme, Herman Ottó Intézet, 46. o.
2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	The change is mainly due to:

2.7 Additional information

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	a) Minimum b) Maximum 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	http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi

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Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

Hámori Dániel, Csörgő Tibor (szerk, 2017): Magyarországon előforduló bagolyfajok határozása és gyakorlati természetvédelme, Herman Ottó Intézet, 46. o.

<https://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xftp/stattukor/regiok/orsz/erdogazd12.pdf>

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 5

b) Maximum 10

c) Best single value

3.2.4 Long-term Trend Method used

Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

3.2.5 Sources

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

MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

Hámori Dániel, Csörgő Tibor (szerk, 2017): Magyarországon előforduló bagolyfajok határozása és gyakorlati természetvédelme, Herman Ottó Intézet, 46. o.

<https://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xftp/stattukor/regiok/orsz/erdogazd12.pdf>

<https://www.arcanum.hu/hu/online-kiadvanyok/TenyekKonyve-tenyek-konyve-1/zold-19B21/termeszetelem-magyarorszagon-1A3D7/erdok-1A7EC/magyarorszag-legjobb-termeszetes-erdotarsulasai-1A7ED/az-erdoterulet-valtozasa-a-honfoglalastol-napjainkig-1A803/>

3.3 Additional information

The forest cover has been gradually increasing in Hungary since 1980 (and before), so probably the Tawny Owl population has also followed the habitat increase (the forest cover was 17.3% of the country's territory in 1980, 18.2% in 1990, 20.6% in 2000 and 22.1% in 2012), at least in the long-term. Of course, not every forest type is suitable for the species, but the general increase includes numerous forest types that are suitable (e.g. the distribution of oak woodlands increased by 0.9% between 2008 and 2012, of beech by 1.3% and of hornbeam by 1.1%, all in the same period). Based on this, a slight increase has been estimated 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

40925

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

5. Breeding range trend

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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 MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 189-190 p.

5.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

5.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2018
5.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Increasing (+)
5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 0 b) Maximum 10 c) Best single value 10
5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
5.2.5 Sources	http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 62-63 p. Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 101 p. 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.

5.3 Additional information

Forest cover has been gradually increasing in Hungary since 1980 (and before), so probably the Tawny Owl population has also followed the habitat increase (the forest cover was 17.3% of the country's territory in 1980, 18.2% in 1990, 20.6% in 2000 and 22.1% in 2012). Of course, not every forest type is suitable for the species, but the general increase includes numerous forest types that are suitable (e.g. the distribution of oak woodlands increased by 0.9% between 2008 and 2012, of beech by 1.3% and of hornbeam by 1.1%, all in the same period). Based on this, a slight increase has been estimated for the long-term trend. The distribution seems to have been overestimated in 2013.

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

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

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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.

Macskabagoly (*Strix aluco*)
nem jelölő faj

