

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

## 1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A004
1.3 EURING code	70
1.4 Species scientific name	Tachybaptus ruficollis
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	kis vöcsök
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 3000 c) Maximum 4000 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2.5 Sources	KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. National park directorates' databases <a href="http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2">http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2</a>
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 <sup>2</sup> grids were surveyed for a given set of breeding bird species, covering 3.6% of the country. 118 breeding pairs of Tachybaptus ruficollis were estimated for the 530 grids. As the habitat distribution in the 530 grids is considered to be representative of the country, 3278 pairs can be calculated for the national population. This figure was used as the minimum 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	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	<a href="http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Tachybaptus_ruficollis.pdf">http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Tachybaptus_ruficollis.pdf</a> National park directorates' databases

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

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

### 3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2018
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Decreasing (-)
3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 60 b) Maximum 67 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	Magyar G., Hadarics T., Waliczky Z., Schmidt A., Nagy T. & Bankovics A. (1998): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Madártani Intézet, Budapest, 26 p. BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No.12.), 30 p. Ecsedi Z. (szerk.) (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros - Szeged. 2004. 104-105 p. MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 68 p. KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. National park directorates' databases <a href="http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2">http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2</a>

### 3.3 Additional information

The apparent short-term decline as compared to the 2013 report is considered to be due to better knowledge, so the population is considered stable. The earliest national population estimate is from 1990-93 (BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No.12.), 30 p.): 9 000 -10 000 pairs, this was the basis of 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	35557
4.5 Breeding distribution Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
4.6 Additional maps	No
4.7 Sources	National park directorates' databases <a href="http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2">http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2</a>

### 4.8 Additional information

## 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://www.termesztvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Tachybaptus_ruficollis.pdf">http://www.termesztvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Tachybaptus_ruficollis.pdf</a> National park directorates' databases <a href="http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2">http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2</a>

### 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 expert opinion with very limited data
5.2.5 Sources	National park directorates' databases <a href="http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2">http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2</a>
5.3 Additional information	Based on the distribution map of the 2013 Article 12 report, the distribution is stable in the short-term. The long-term trend is based on expert judgment that the decline in population is not yet manifested in the 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
Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning) (A02)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Drainage, land reclamation or conversion of wetlands, marshes, bogs, etc. to industrial/commercial areas (F27)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial) (J01)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens) (L06)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change (N01)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)

  

a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning) (A02)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Drainage, land reclamation or conversion of wetlands, marshes, bogs, etc. to industrial/commercial areas (F27)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial) (J01)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens) (L06)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change (N01)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)

#### 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

Restore the habitat of 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)

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

### 8.5 List of main conservation measures

CA01 - Prevent conversion of natural and semi-natural habitats, and habitats of species into agricultural land

CA15 - Manage drainage and irrigation operations and infrastructures in agriculture

CF10 - Manage changes in hydrological and coastal systems and regimes for construction and development

CJ01 - Reduce impact of mixed source pollution

CL04 - Other measures related to natural processes

CN01 - Adopt climate change mitigation 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	800
c) Maximum	1000
d) Best single value	

### 9.2 Type of estimate

Best estimate

### 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

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

**Kis vöcsök** (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*)  
jelölő faj (egyéb)

