

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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A162
1.3 EURING code	5460
1.4 Species scientific name	Tringa totanus
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	piroslábú cankó
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 480 c) Maximum 850 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2.5 Sources	KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished.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 (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) 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. 29 breeding pairs of Tringa totanus were estimated for the 530 grids. As the habitat distribution in the 530 grids is considered to be representative of the country, 806 pairs can be calculated for the national population. This figure was used as the maximum, as the population total from the national park directorates databases was also taken into consideration (464-843 pairs).

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

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3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used

3.1.5 Sources

Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Tringa_totanus.pdf

National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species)

<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

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

Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

3.2.5 Sources

Haraszthy László (szerk.) (1984)- Magyarország madarai; 85-86 p.

Tucker, G. M. – Heath, M. F. (1994): Birds in Europe – Their Conservation Status. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, BirdLife International, 280-281 p.

Magyar G., Hadarics T., Waliczky Z., Schmidt A., Nagy T. & Bankovics A. (1998): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Madártani Intézet, Budapest, 71 p.

Haraszthy László (1998, 2000) - Magyarország madarai; 162 p.

Ecsedi Z. (szerk.) (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros - Szeged. 2004. 315-317 p.

BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No.12.), 127 p.

MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. P. 121-122.

KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished.

National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species)

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

3.3 Additional information

The long-term trend is based on Tucker, G. M. – Heath, M. F. (1994). Based on the results of national surveys, the population minimum never fell below 400 pairs in the last few decades.

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

18483

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 (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species)

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4.8 Additional information	http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 Grids only with breeding probability A1 (possible breeding, no breeding behaviour shown) were excluded from the map, as they may often refer to early spring passage migrants.
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://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Tringa_totanus.pdf National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) 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
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 (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
5.3 Additional information	There is no national distribution map from the last century, so the long-term trend is unknown.
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	The conservation measures implemented in Hungary are the following based on the codes of the SAP 1.1. 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.5, 4.6.

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6.4 Assessment of the effectiveness of SAPs for globally threatened species (Art. 12, Species Action Plans)

further deteriorating away from the plan's aim/objective(s) (deteriorating)

6.5 Assessment of the effectiveness of MPs for huntable species in non-Secure status (Articles 3 and 7, Management Plans)

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6.6 Sources of further Information

Tóth P. (szerk.) (2014): Terepi madárhatározó gazdálkodóknak. 51. p.

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)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing) (A06)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Transmission of electricity and communications (cables) (D06)	M	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)
Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern) (I02)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens) (L06)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change (N01)	M	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)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing) (A06)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Transmission of electricity and communications (cables) (D06)	M	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)
Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern) (I02)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens) (L06)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change (N01)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)

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Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change H both inside and outside EU (inOutEU) (N02)

7.2 Sources of information

Haraszthy László (szerk.) (1984)- Magyarország madarai; 85-86 p.
Haraszthy László (1998, 2000) - Magyarország madarai; 162 p.
Ecsedi Z. (szerk.) (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros - Szeged. 2004. 315-317 p.

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)

8.5 List of main conservation measures

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

CA03 - Maintain existing extensive agricultural practices and agricultural landscape features

CA04 - Reinstate appropriate agricultural practices to address abandonment, including mowing, grazing, burning or equivalent measures

CC06 - Reduce impact of service corridors and networks

CI03 - Management, control or eradication of other invasive alien species

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 300
c) Maximum 500
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)

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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

The population breeding within SPAs seems to have declined numerically, but probably this is not a genuine change, only due to improved knowledge (based on national park directorate databases and the Hungarian Bird Atlas database).

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
	Min. (raw, i.e. not rounded)
	Max. (raw, i.e. not rounded)
	Unknown

number of individuals (i)

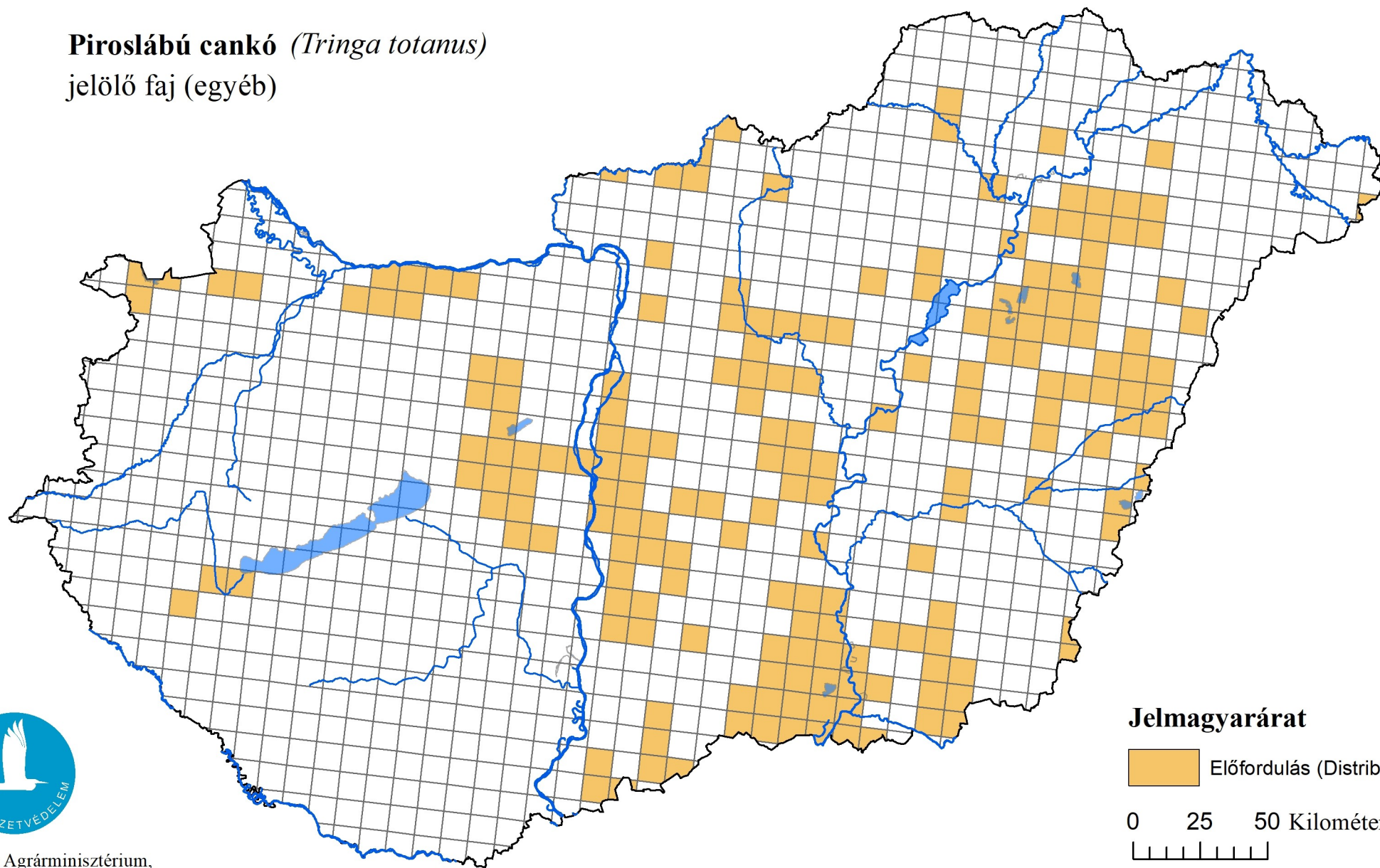
Provide statistics per hunting season or per year (where season is not used) over the reporting period.					
Season/ Year 1	Season/ Year 2	Season/ Year 3	Season/ Year 4	Season/ Year 5	Season/ Year 6
No	No	No	No	No	No

10.3 Hunting bag Method used

10.4 Additional information

A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Piroslábú cankó (*Tringa totanus*)
jelölő faj (egyéb)



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály