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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A892
1.3 EURING code	4100
1.4 Species scientific name	Zapornia parva
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	kis vízicsibe
1.8 Season	Breeding (B)

2. Population size

2.1 Year or period	2014-2018	
2.2 Population size	a) Unit	number of calling males (cmales)
	b) Minimum	1000
	c) Maximum	3000
	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 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 km2 grids were surveyed for a given set of breeding bird species, covering 3.6% of the country. 67 calling males of Zapornia parva were estimated for the 530 grids. As the habitat distribution in the 530 grids is considered to be representative of the country, 1861 pairs can be calculated for the national 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	http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Porzana_parva.pdf National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2	

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3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-tern trend Period	1990-2018	
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Decreasing (-)	
3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	40
	b) Maximum	66
	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, 56 p.	
	BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No.12.), 101 p.	
	Ecsedi Z. (szerk.) (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros - Szeged. 2004. 246-247 p.	
	MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. P. 96-97.	
	KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished.	
	National park directorates' databases	
	http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2	
3.3 Additional information	No national population estimate is available from before 1990. The long-term trend is based on BirdLife (2004).	

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	12592
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 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	http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jel

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entes_2013_anyagai/Porzana_parva.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	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	Insufficient or no data available
5.2.5 Sources	National park directorates' databases
	http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
5.3 Additional information	The short-term decrease of the distribution trend is considered to be due to improved knowledge (better surveys).
	There is no map available to use as basis for the long-term trend.

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 intarnational 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 effectivess of SAPs for globally threatened species (Art. 12, Species Action Plans)	()
6.5 Assessment of the effectivess 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

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a) Pressure	b) Ranking	c) location
Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning) (A01)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing) (A06)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Suppression of fire for agriculture (A12)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions) (F01)	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)
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)

a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning) (A01)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing) (A06)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Suppression of fire for agriculture (A12)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions) (F01)	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)
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)

7.2 Sources of information

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 72-73 p.

Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó Budapest. 113 p.

Ecsedi Z. (szerk.) (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy

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7.3 Additional information	Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros - Szeged. 2004. 246-247 p.

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

CA15 - Manage drainage and irrigation operations and infrastructures in agriculture

CF01 - Manage conversion of land for construction and development of infrastructure

CF02 - Habitat restoration of areas impacted by residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure, operations and activities

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 calling males (cmales)
	b) Minimum	700
	c) Maximum	1400
	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	

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9.6 Additional information

The national park directorates estimated an overall stable population within SPAs.

A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Kis vízicsibe *(Zapornia parva)*

jelölő faj (I. melléklet)

Jelmagyarárat

Előfordulás (Distribution)

0   25   50 Kilométer

Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály