

Bird species' status and trends reporting format for the period 2008-2012 (Annex 2)

1. Species Information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2.2 Natura 2000 code	A625-B
1.3 Species name	Glareola pratincola pratincola
1.3.1 Sub-specific population	Black Sea & E Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel zone
1.4 Alternative species name	
1.5 Common name	székicsér
1.6 Season	Breeding (B)

2. Population size

2.1 Year or period	2008-2012
2.2 Population size	a)unit number of pairs (p) b)minimum 20 c)maximum 40
2.3 Type of estimate	The best available single figure or range (Best estimate)
2.4 Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
2.5 Quality	Good (3)
2.6 Sources	National Park Directorates databases. ☑Breeding bird (MME RTM) database
2.8 Additional information	

3. Population trend

3.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

3.1.1 Period	2000-2012
3.1.2 Trend direction	Fluctuating (F)
3.1.3 Magnitude	a)Min b)Max
3.1.4 Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
3.1.5 Quality	Moderate (2)
3.1.6 Sources	National Park Directorates' databases.

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Period	1980-2012
3.2.2 Trend direction	Decrease (-)
3.2.3 Magnitude	a)Min 50 b)Max 60
3.2.4 Method used	Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)
3.2.5 Quality	Moderate (2)
3.2.6 Sources	Magyar, G., Hadarics, T., Waliczky, Z., Schmidt, A., Nagy, T. & Bankovics, A. (1998): Nomenclator avium Hungariae. ☑Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. KTM Természetvédelmi Hivatal Madártani Intézete – Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi ☑Egyesület – Winter Fair, Budapest – Szeged. P. 202.

3.3 Additional information

4. Breeding distribution map and range size

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4.1 Year or period	2000-2012
4.2 Sensitive species	No
4.3 Distribution map	Yes
4.4 Additional distribution map	No
4.5 Range map	Yes
4.6 Range surface area	1400
4.7 Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
4.8 Quality	Good (3)
4.9 Sources	Breeding bird (MME RTM) database.
4.11 Additional information	The distribution and range map made by using breeding probability data.

5. Breeding range trend

5.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

5.1.1 Period	2000-2012
5.1.2 Trend direction	Decrease (-)
5.1.3 Magnitude	a)Min 10 b)Max 20
5.1.4 Method used	Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)
5.1.5 Quality	Poor (1)
5.1.6 Sources	National Park Directorates' databases.

5.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

5.2.1 Period	1980-2012
5.2.2 Trend direction	Decrease (-)
5.2.3 Magnitude	a)Min 20 b)Max 40
5.2.4 Method used	Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)
5.2.5 Quality	Poor (1)
5.2.6 Sources	National Park Directorates' databases. Haraszthy László (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura Kiadó, 1984

5.3 Additional information

6. Progress in work related to international Species Action Plans (SAPs), Management Plans (MPs) and Brief Management Statements (BMSs)

6.1 Type of plan	No Plan (NA)
6.2 National plan adopted?	N/A
6.3 Measures linked to SAP/MP/BMS	
6.4 Further Information	

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7. Main pressures and threats

Pressure	impact	quality	location	sources
modification of cultivation practices (A02)	low importance (L)	Good (3)	Inside the Member State (4)	Sallai R. B. (szerk.): Veszélyeztetett Natura 200 es fajok egyesületi fajvédelmi tervei. Nimfea Természetvédelmi Egyesület, 2013, p. 133-152
abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing (A04.03)	high importance (H)	Good (3)	Inside the Member State (4)	Sallai R. B. (szerk.): Veszélyeztetett Natura 200 es fajok egyesületi fajvédelmi tervei. Nimfea Természetvédelmi Egyesület, 2013, p. 133-152
inundation (natural processes) (L08)	high importance (H)	Good (3)	Inside the Member State (4)	Sallai R. B. (szerk.): Veszélyeztetett Natura 200 es fajok egyesületi fajvédelmi tervei. Nimfea Természetvédelmi Egyesület, 2013, p. 133-152
annual crops for food production (A06.01)	high importance (H)	Good (3)	Inside the Member State (4)	Sallai R. B. (szerk.): Veszélyeztetett Natura 200 es fajok egyesületi fajvédelmi tervei. Nimfea Természetvédelmi Egyesület, 2013, p. 133-152
use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (A07)	high importance (H)	Good (3)	Inside the Member State (4)	Sallai R. B. (szerk.): Veszélyeztetett Natura 200 es fajok egyesületi fajvédelmi tervei. Nimfea Természetvédelmi Egyesület, 2013, p. 133-152
Irrigation (A09)	medium importance (M)	Good (3)	Inside the Member State (4)	Sallai R. B. (szerk.): Veszélyeztetett Natura 200 es fajok egyesületi fajvédelmi tervei. Nimfea Természetvédelmi Egyesület, 2013, p. 133-152
predation (K03.04)	medium importance (M)	Good (3)	Inside the Member State (4)	Sallai R. B. (szerk.): Veszélyeztetett Natura 200 es fajok egyesületi fajvédelmi tervei. Nimfea Természetvédelmi Egyesület, 2013, p. 133-152

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8. SPA coverage and conservation measures

8.1 Population inside the SPA network

8.1.1 Population size a)unit number of pairs b)minimum 5 c)maximum 8
(p)

8.1.2 Method used Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)

8.1.3 Short-term trend of population Fluctuating (F)

8.2 Conservation Measures

8.2.1 Measure	8.2.2 Type	8.2.3 Ranking	8.2.4 Location	8.2.5 Broad Evaluation
Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats (2.1)	Contractual Recurrent	high importance (H)	Inside	Maintain
Adapting crop production (2.2)	Contractual Recurrent	high importance (H)	Inside	Maintain
Establish protected areas/sites (6.1)	Legal One-off	high importance (H)	Inside	Maintain
Legal protection of habitats and species (6.3)	Legal One-off	high importance (H)	Both	Maintain
Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking (7.1)	Administrative Recurrent	high importance (H)	Inside	Maintain

Térképmelléklet a madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentéshez 2013.

székicsér (*Glareola pratincola*)

jelölő faj (I. melléklet)

