

# 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	A131
1.3 Species name	Himantopus himantopus
1.3.1 Sub-specific population	
1.4 Alternative species name	
1.5 Common name	gólyatöcs
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 200      c)maximum 1000
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	Good (3)
3.1.6 Sources	National Park Directorates databases Breeding bird (MME RTM) database.

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

3.2.1 Period	1990-2012
3.2.2 Trend direction	Increase (+)
3.2.3 Magnitude	a)Min 82                      b)Max 400
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. National Park Directorates databases Breeding bird (MME RTM) database.

### 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	16985
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	Fluctuating (F)
5.1.3 Magnitude	a)Min                      b)Max
5.1.4 Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
5.1.5 Quality	Moderate (2)
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	Increase (+)
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	Moderate (2)
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)	high importance (H)	Poor (1)	Inside the Member State (4)	Szakértői becslés
abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing (A04.03)	high importance (H)	Poor (1)	Inside the Member State (4)	Szakértői becslés
suspended electricity and phone lines (D02.01.01)	low importance (L)	Poor (1)	Inside the Member State (4)	Szakértői becslés
Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) (H01)	low importance (L)	Poor (1)	Inside the Member State (4)	Szakértői becslés
invasive non-native species (I01)	low importance (L)	Poor (1)	Inside the Member State (4)	Szakértői becslés
large scale water deviation (J02.03.01)	high importance (H)	Poor (1)	Inside the Member State (4)	Szakértői becslés
Biocenotic evolution, succession (K02)	medium importance (M)	Poor (1)	Inside the Member State (4)	Szakértői becslés
predation (K03.04)	medium importance (M)	Good (3)	Inside the Member State (4)	Szakértői becslés
inundation (natural processes) (L08)	low importance (L)	Poor (1)	Inside the Member State (4)	Szakértői becslés
temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) (M01.01)	low importance (L)	Poor (1)	Inside the Member State (4)	Szakértői becslés
droughts and less precipitations (M01.02)	high importance (H)	Poor (1)	Inside the Member State (4)	Szakértői becslés

## 8. SPA coverage and conservation measures

### 8.1 Population inside the SPA network

8.1.1 Population size	a)unit	number of pairs (p)	b)minimum	200	c)maximum	1000
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)	Administrative Recurrent	high importance (H)	Both	Maintain
Restoring/improving the hydrological regime (4.2)	Contractual One-off	high importance (H)	Inside	Maintain

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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.

**gólyatöcs** (*Himantopus himantopus*)

jelölő faj (I. melléklet)

