

PART B - BIRD SPECIES' STATUS AND TRENDS REPORT FORMAT

1. SPECIES INFORMATION

1.1 Member State	HU
1.2 Species code	A060
1.3 EURING code	2020
1.4 Species scientific name	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name (Optional)	
1.7 Common name (Optional)	

2. SEASON

2.1 Season	Breeding
2.2 First time reporting	No
2.3 Additional information	

3. POPULATION SIZE

3.1 Year or period	2019-2024	
3.2 Population size	a) Unit	number of pairs
	b) Minimum	800
	c) Maximum	1500
	d) Best single value	–
3.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate	
3.4 Population size Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
3.5 Sources	Szép et. al (2022): Bird Atlas of Hungary (https://mme.hu/madaratlasz)	
3.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	Is there a change between reporting periods? yes, due to the use of different method	
	The change is mainly due to: the use of different method	
3.7 Additional information (Optional)		

4. POPULATION TREND

4.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

4.1.1 Short-term trend Period	2013-2024	
4.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	fluctuating	
4.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	–
	b) Maximum	–
	c) Best single value	–
4.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
4.1.5 Sources	Databases of National Park Directorates (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species), and BirdLife Hungary's Bird Atlas Database (http://map.mme.hu/)	
4.2 Long-term trend (since ca. 1980)		
4.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1990-2024	
4.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	increasing	
4.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	60
	b) Maximum	87
	c) Best single value	–
4.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
4.2.5 Sources	Barabás, L. (2013): Breeding distribution of Hungarian Duck species. Hungarian Waterfowl Publications 23: 79-120. Expert opinions	
4.3 Additional information (Optional)	According to Barabás (2013) and Ecsedi (2004) the baseline was 1980 (500-800), to what the current values (800-1500) were compared to.	

5. BREEDING DISTRIBUTION MAP AND SIZE

5.1 Sensitive species	No
5.2 Year or period	2019-2024
5.3 Breeding distribution map	Yes
5.4 Breeding distribution size	8369
5.5 Breeding distribution Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
5.6 Additional maps Optional	No
5.7 Sources	MME's bird atlas database (https://map.mme.hu) - only confirmed breedings
5.8 Additional information Optional	

6. BREEDING DISTRIBUTION TREND

6.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

6.1.1 Short-term trend Period	2013-2024	
6.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	stable	
6.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	–
	b) Maximum	–
	c) Best single value	–
6.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
6.1.5 Sources	MME/BirdLife Hungary's Bird Atlas database, Szép et. al (2022): Bird Atlas of Hungary (https://mme.hu/madaratlasz)	
6.2 Long-term trend (since ca. 1980)		
6.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2024	
6.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	decreasing	
6.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	-40
	b) Maximum	-30
	c) Best single value	–
6.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data	
6.2.5 Sources	Barabás, L. (2013): Breeding distribution of Hungarian Duck species. Hungarian Waterfowl Publications 23: 79-120. Expert opinions	
6.3 Additional information Optional		

7. MAIN PRESSURES AND THREATS

7.1 Characterisation of pressures

Pressure	Timing	Scope (proportion of population affected)	Influence (on population or habitat of the species)	Location (where the pressure is primarily operating)	Invasive alien species of Union concern	Other invasive alien species
PA02	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	Medium influence	inside the Member State		
PA22	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	Medium influence	inside the Member State		
PG06	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence	inside the Member State		
PG09	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Medium influence	inside the Member State		

PI02	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Medium influence	inside the Member State		
PJ03	ongoing and likely to be in the future	whole >90%	High influence	inside the Member State		
PL06	in the past but now suspended due to measures	–	–	inside the Member State		
PM07	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Medium influence	inside the Member State		
7.2 Methods used (Optional)		Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate				
7.3 Sources of information (Optional)		Szép et. al (2022): Bird Atlas of Hungary (https://mme.hu/madaratlasz)				
7.4 Additional information (Optional)						

8. CONSERVATION MEASURES

8.1 Status of measures	<p>Are measures needed?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Status of measures:</p> <p>Most/all of measures identified have been taken</p>
8.2 Scope of measures taken	majority 50 - 90%
8.3 Main purpose of the measures taken	<p>A. Indicate the main purpose(s) of measures taken: Restore habitat of the species</p> <p>B. The main (primary) purpose: Restore habitat of the species</p>
8.4 Location of the measures	Both inside and outside Natura 2000
8.5 Response to the measures (when the measures start to neutralize the pressure(s) and produce positive effects)	Medium-term response (within the next two reporting periods)
8.6 List of main conservation measures	MA03 MA13 MG01 MG02 MI02 MJ01 MJ02 MK02 MM04
8.7 Additional information Optional	Szép T. et al. (szerk.) 2022. Magyarország madáratlasza. 2., javított és kiegészített kiadás. – Agrárminisztérium, MME, Budapest. madaratlasz.mme.hu

9. NATURA 2000 (SPECIAL PROTECTION AREAS (SPAs)) COVERAGE

9.1 Population size inside the	a) Unit	number of pairs
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Natura 2000 (Special Protection Area (SPA)) network (on national level including all sites where the species is present)	b) Minimum	640
	c) Maximum	1135
	d) Best single value	–
9.2 Type of estimate	Best estimate	
9.3 Population size inside the network Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
9.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction	stable	
9.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
9.6 Additional information (Optional)	The population estimate is the sum of the populations on the SDFs for each SPA. The coverage of SPAs is 76%.	

10. PROGRESS IN WORK RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL SPECIES ACTION PLANS (SAPs), MANAGEMENT PLANS (MPs) AND BRIEF MANAGEMENT STATEMENTS (BMSs)

10.1 Type of international plan	Species action plan	
10.2 Has a national plan linked to the international Species Action Plan (SAP) / Management Plan (MP) / Brief Management Statement (BMS) been adopted?	Yes	
10.3 Assessment of the effectiveness of Species Action Plans (SAPs) for globally threatened species	unchanged	
10.4 Assessment of the effectiveness of Management Plans (MPs) for huntable species in non-Secure status	–	
10.5 Sources of further information	https://termeszetvedelem.hu/fajmegorzesi-tervek-keszítése-es-megvalósítása/	

11. INFORMATION RELATED TO ANNEX II SPECIES OF DIRECTIVE 2009/147/EC

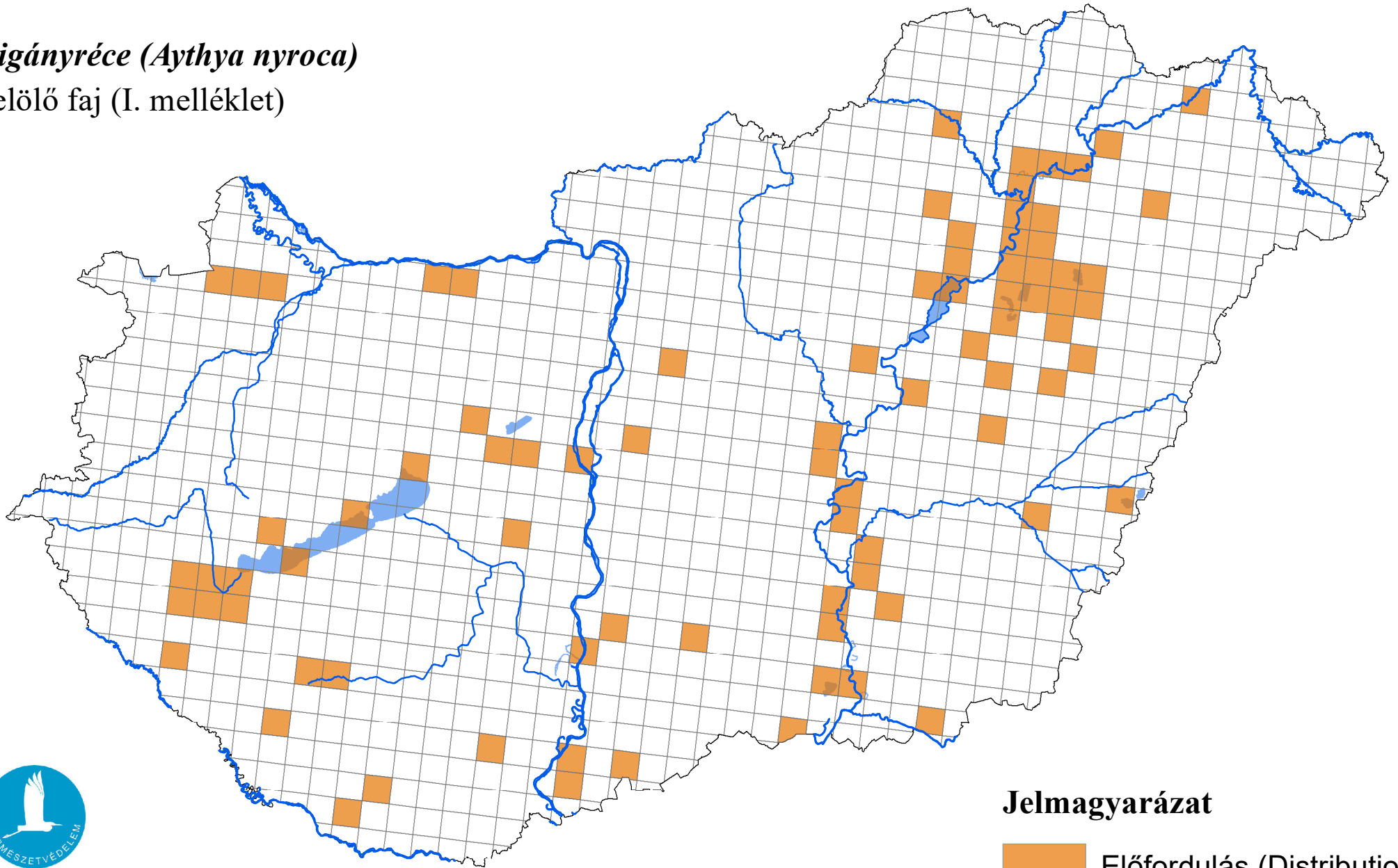
11.1 Is the species nationally hunted?	–	
11.2 Hunting bag	a) Unit	–
	b) Season (optional)	–
	c) Statistics /	<i>Provide statistics per hunting season or per year (where season is not used) over the reporting period.</i>

	numbers (in individuals)	Season/ year 1	Season/ year 2	Season/ year 3	Season/ year 4	Season/ year 5	Season/ year 6
	Min. (raw, i.e. not rounded)	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Max. (raw, i.e. not rounded)						
	Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–
11.3 Hunting bag Method used	–						
11.4 Additional information Optional							

A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés, 2025

cigányréce (Aythya nyroca)

jelölő faj (I. melléklet)



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály

Jelmagyarázat

 Előfordulás (Distribution)

0 25 50 Kilometers
