PART B - BIRD SPECIES' STATUS AND TRENDS REPORT FORMAT

1. SPECIES INFORMATION	
1.1 Member State	HU
1.2 Species code	A207
1.3 EURING code	6680
1.4 Species scientific name	*Columba oenas*
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	10000
	c) Maximum	14000
	d) Best single value	_
3.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate	
3.4 Population size Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
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	increasing	
4.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	9
	b) Maximum	252
	c) Best single value	78.8
4.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
4.1.5 Sources	Common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database (https://mmm.mme.hu).	
4.2 Long-term trend (since ca. 1980)		
4.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2024	
4.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	increasing	
4.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	48
	b) Maximum	443
	c) Best single value	–
4.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data	
4.2.5 Sources	Tucker, G. M. – Heath, M. F. (1994): Birds in Europe – Their Conservation Status. RSPB, BirdLife International; Szép et. al (2022): Bird Atlas of Hungary (https://mme.hu/madaratlasz)	
4.3 Additional information (Optional)	The National common bird monitoring (MMM) has been running since 1999. The expert opinion is that the species did not significantly decreased in the previous (1980-1999) period, and therefore, long term trend is the same as trend for 1999 and 2024.	

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	35198
5.5 Breeding distribution Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
5.6 Additional maps Optional	No
5.7 Sources	MME's Bird Atlas Database (https://map.mme.hu) + Bird Atlas of Hungary modelled map
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	increasing	
6.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	–
	b) Maximum	–
	c) Best single value	4
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	increasing	
6.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	–
	b) Maximum	–
	c) Best single value	287
6.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data	
6.2.5 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest.; Szép et. al (2022): Bird Atlas of Hungary (https://mme.hu/madaratlasz)	
6.3 Additional information Optional	Spatial trend was calulated using the BirdLife Hungary's Bird Atlas Database (map.mme.hu), based on the differences of species lists of UTM squares "mapped" in both 6-year periods.	

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
PB03	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Medium influence	inside the Member State		
PB05	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	Medium influence	inside the Member State		
PB06	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Medium influence	inside the Member State		
PB07	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Medium influence	inside the Member State		

PB08	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Medium influence	inside the Member State		
PB14	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Medium influence	inside the Member State		

7.2 Methods used (Optional)	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
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	Are measures needed? Yes Status of measures: Part of measures identified have been taken
8.2 Scope of measures taken	majority 50 - 90%
8.3 Main purpose of the measures taken	A. Indicate the main purpose(s) of measures taken: Restore habitat of the species
	B. The main (primary) purpose: Restore habitat of the species
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	MB04 MB05 MB06
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 Natura 2000 (Special Protection Area (SPA)) network (on national level including all sites where the species is present)	a) Unit	number of pairs
	b) Minimum	5000
	c) Maximum	7000
	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
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 (Optional)	The population estimate follows the Art 12. report for the years 2013-2018. The coverage of SPAs is 50%.

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	–
10.2 Has a national plan linked to the international Species Action Plan (SAP) / Management Plan (MP) / Brief Management Statement (BMS) been adopted?	–
10.3 Assessment of the effectiveness of Species Action Plans (SAPs) for globally threatened species	–
10.4 Assessment of the effectiveness of Management Plans (MPs) for huntable species in non-Secure status	–
10.5 Sources of further information	–

11. Information related to Annex II species of Directive 2009/147/EC

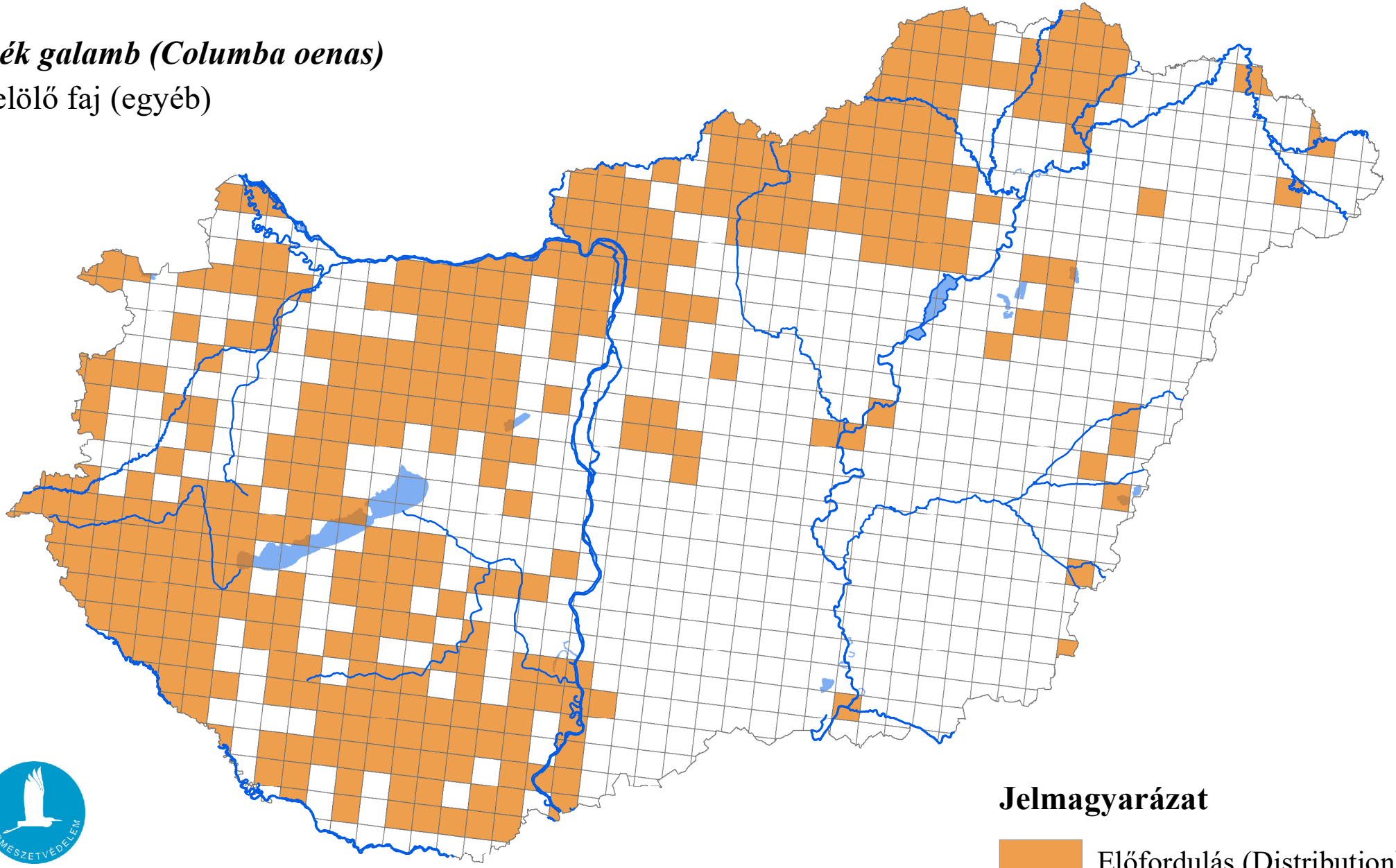
11.1 Is the species nationally hunted?	–						
11.2 Hunting bag	a) Unit	–					
	b) Season (optional)	–					
	c) Statistics / numbers (in individuals)	*Provide statistics per hunting season or per year (where season is not used) over the reporting period.*					
		Season/ year 1	Season/ year 2	Season/ year 3	Season/ year 4	Season/ year 5	Season/ year 6
	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

kék galamb (Columba oenas)

jelölő faj (egyéb)



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály