

PART B - BIRD SPECIES' STATUS AND TRENDS REPORT FORMAT

1. SPECIES INFORMATION

1.1 Member State	HU
1.2 Species code	A193
1.3 EURING code	6150
1.4 Species scientific name	<i>Sterna hirundo</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	538
	c) Maximum	699
	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	National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species)	
3.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	Is there a change between reporting periods? yes, due to genuine change	
	The change is mainly due to: genuine change	
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	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
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	1980-2024	
4.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	fluctuating	
4.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	–
	b) Maximum	–
	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	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. (2nd edition: 1998); Szép et. al (2022): Bird Atlas of Hungary (https://mme.hu/madaratlasz)	
4.3 Additional information (Optional)		

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	5525
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	decreasing	
6.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	–
	b) Maximum	–
	c) Best single value	-18
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	unknown	
6.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	–
	b) Maximum	–
	c) Best single value	–
6.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Insufficient or no data available	
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	Short term trend is based on Art. 12. report 2013; long term trend probably decreasing.	

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
PC01	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	High influence	inside the Member State		
PC08	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Medium influence	inside the Member State		
PE03	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Medium influence	inside the Member State		
PG17	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	High influence	inside the Member State		

PI02	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	High influence	inside the Member State		
PI03	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence	inside the Member State		
PM02	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Medium influence	inside the Member State		
PM07	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	Medium influence	inside the Member State		
PL05	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	Medium influence	inside the Member State		
PI04	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence	both inside and outside EU		
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:</p> <p>Increase population size and/or improve population dynamics</p> <p>B. The main (primary) purpose:</p> <p>Increase population size and/or improve population dynamics</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)	Long-term response
8.6 List of main conservation measures	<p>MC01</p> <p>MC08</p> <p>MF04</p> <p>MK01</p> <p>MS03</p>
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	275
	c) Maximum	500
	d) Best single value	–
9.2 Type of estimate	95% confidence interval	
9.3 Population size inside the network Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
9.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction	decreasing	
9.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
9.6 Additional information (Optional)	The population estimate follows the Art 12. report for the years 2013-2018. The coverage of SPAs is 72%.	

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

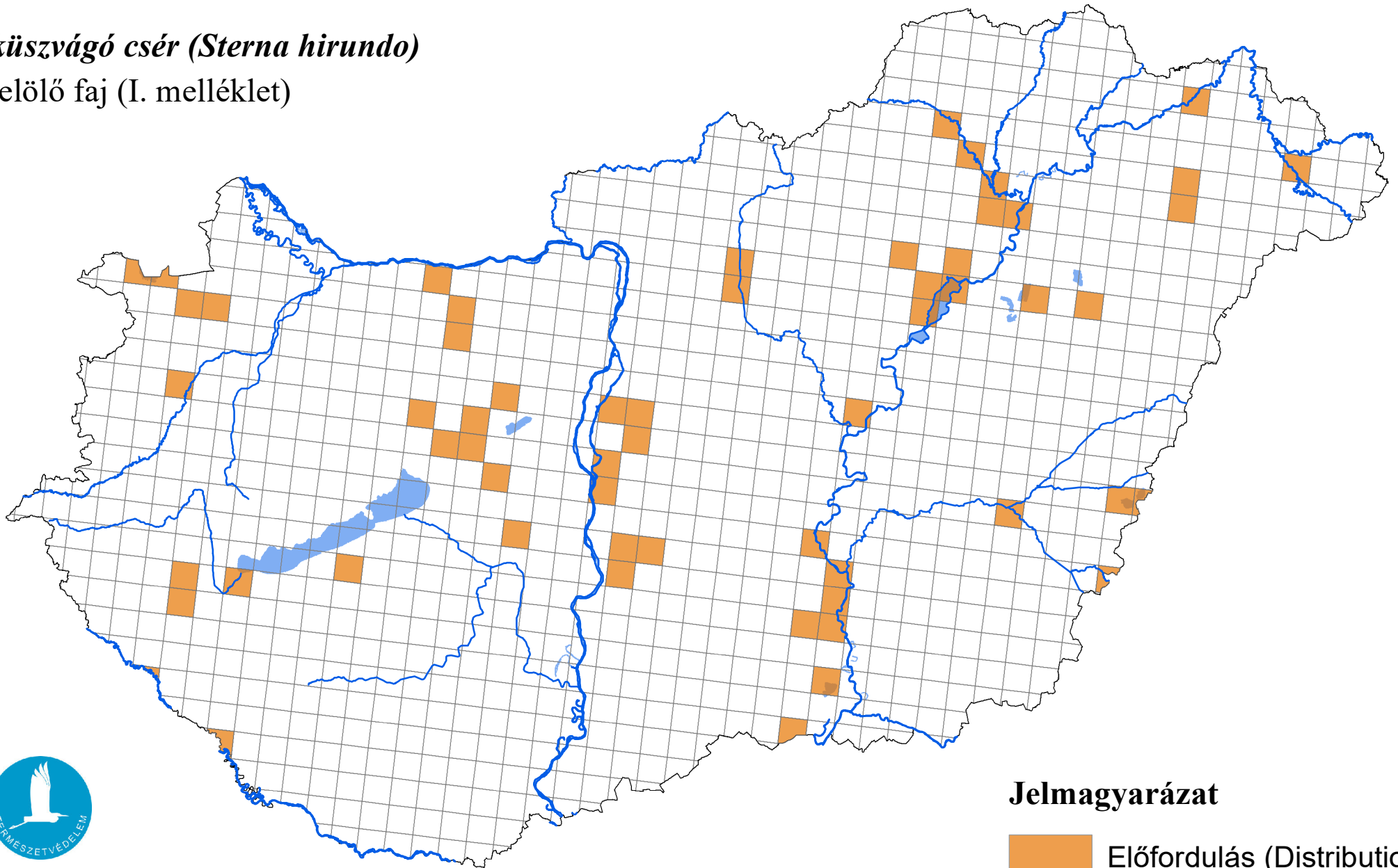
11.1 Is the species nationally hunted?	–	
11.2 Hunting bag	a) Unit	–

	b) Season (optional)	–					
	c) Statistics / numbers (in individuals)	<i>Provide statistics per hunting season or per year (where season is not used) over the reporting period.</i>					
		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

küszvágó csér (Sterna hirundo)

jelölő faj (I. melléklet)



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály

Jelmagyarázat

 Előfordulás (Distribution)

0 25 50 Kilometers