







# 2017 - NATIONAL REPORT OF PARTIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

**The deadline for submission of the reports is 24 April 2017. The reporting period is from May 2014 to April 2017.**

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions. Parties are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, including, where appropriate, a summary of activities, information on factors limiting action and details of any assistance required.

The reporting format was agreed by the Standing Committee at its 40th Meeting (Bonn, November 2012) for mandatory use by Parties, for reports submitted to the Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP11). The 45th meeting of the Standing Committee recommended the use of the same format for reports submitted to COP12, with necessary adjustments to take into account relevant COP11 decisions, in particular amendments to the Appendices and resolutions.

COP Resolution 9.4 adopted at Rome called upon the Secretariats and Parties of CMS Agreements to collaborate in the implementation and harmonization of online reporting implementation. The CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS) has been successfully implemented and used by AEWA in their last Meeting of the Parties (MOP 5, 2012) reporting cycle. CMS now offers the Convention's Parties to use the ORS for submitting their national reports for the COP11 (2014) reporting cycle.

Please enter here the name of your country  
> Hungary

Which agency has been primarily responsible for the preparation of this report?  
> Biodiversity- and Gene Conservation Unit / Ministry of Agriculture

Please list any other agencies that have provided input  
> Birdlife Hungary

## **I(a). General Information**

Please enter the required information in the table below:

### **Party**

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country  
> 01/11/1983

Period covered  
> 2014-2017

Territories to which the Convention applies  
> Territory of Hungary

### **Designated National Focal Point**

Full name of the institution  
> Ministry of Agriculture  
Biodiversity and Gene Conservation Unit

Name and title of designated Focal Point  
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### **Appointment to the Scientific Council**

Full name of the institution  
> Ministry of Agriculture, Department for Nature Conservation

Name and title of contact officer  
> Dr. Gergő Gábor Nagy

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### **Submission**

#### **Name and Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report**

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**Date of submission**  
> 5th May, 2017

**Membership of the Standing Committee (if applicable):**

Name:  
> not applicable

Address  
> not applicable

Tel  
> not applicable

Fax  
> not applicable

E-mail  
> not applicable

**Implementation**

Competent Authority:  
> Ministry of Agriculture

Relevant implemented legislation:  
> Law Decree No. 6/1986 on CMS  
Act No. 53 of 1996 on Nature Conservation  
Act No. 55 of 1996 on Hunting and Game Management  
Ministerial Decree No. 13/2001 KöM on the protected and strictly protected species of flora and fauna, determination of the range of strictly protected caves furthermore species of nature conservation significance for the European Community  
Government Decree No. 348/2006 about the detailed regulation of protection, keeping, display and utilization of protected animal species

Other relevant Conventions/ Agreements (apart from CMS) to which your country is a Party:  
> Ramsar Convention, CITES, ICRW, CBD, World Heritage, Bern Convention

National policy instruments (e.g. national biodiversity conservation strategy, etc.):  
> The Hungarian Government has approved National Biodiversity Strategy for 2015-2020.

**CMS Agreements/MoU**

**Please indicate whether your country is part of the following Agreements/MoU. If so, please indicate the competent national institution**

**Wadden Sea Seals (1991)**

**Wadden Sea Seals (1991)**

Non Range State

**National Focal Point**

Name  
> not applicable

Address  
> not applicable

Tel  
> not applicable

Fax  
> not applicable

E-mail  
> not applicable

### **Membership of the Trilateral Seal Expert Group**

Name  
> not applicable

Address  
> not applicable

Tel  
> not applicable

Fax  
> not applicable

E-mail  
> not applicable

### **EUROBATS (1994)**

#### **EUROBATS (1994)**

Party

### **Appointed member of the Advisory Committee**

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## **ASCOBANS (1994)**

### **ASCOBANS (1994)**

Non Range State

#### **National Coordinator**

Name

> not applicable

Address

> not applicable

Tel

> not applicable

Fax

> not applicable

E-mail

> not applicable

#### **Appointed member of the Advisory Committee**

Name

> not applicable

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> not applicable

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> not applicable

## **AEWA (1999)**

### **AEWA (1999)**

Party

#### **National Focal Point**

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**ACAP (2001)**

**ACAP (2001)**

Non Range State

**Focal Point**

Name

> not applicable

Address

> not applicable

Tel

> not applicable

Fax

> not applicable

E-mail

> not applicable

**Member of Advisory Committee**

Name

> not applicable

Address

> not applicable

Tel

> not applicable

Fax

> not applicable

E-mail

> not applicable

**Gorilla Agreement (2008)**

**Gorilla Agreement (2008)**

Non Range State

**National Focal Point**

Name

> not applicable

Address

> not applicable

Tel

> not applicable

Fax  
> not applicable

E-mail  
> not applicable

### **Member of Technical Committee**

Name  
> not applicable

Address  
> not applicable

Tel  
> not applicable

Fax  
> not applicable

E-mail  
> not applicable

### **ACCOBAMS (2001)**

#### **ACCOBAMS (2001)**

Non Range State

### **National Focal Point**

Name  
> not applicable

Address  
> not applicable

Tel  
> not applicable

Fax  
> not applicable

E-mail  
> not applicable

### **Appointed member of the Scientific Committee**

Name  
> not applicable

Address  
> not applicable

Tel  
> not applicable

Fax  
> not applicable

E-mail  
> not applicable

### **Siberian Crane MoU (1993/1999)**

Siberian Crane MoU (1993/1999)

Non Range State

## **Competent authority**

Name

> not applicable

Address

> not applicable

Tel

> not applicable

Fax

> not applicable

E-mail

> not applicable

## **Contact point**

Name

> not applicable

Address

> not applicable

Tel

> not applicable

Fax

> not applicable

E-mail

> not applicable

## **Slender-billed Curlew MoU (1994)**

Slender-billed Curlew MoU (1994)

Signatory

## **Competent authority**

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> Department for Nature Conservation / Ministry of Agriculture

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### **Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)**

Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)  
 Non Range State

#### **Contact point**

Name  
> not applicable

Address  
> not applicable

Tel  
> not applicable

Fax  
> not applicable

E-mail  
> not applicable

#### **Competent authority**

Name  
> not applicable

Address  
> not applicable

Tel  
> not applicable

Fax  
> not applicable

E-mail  
> not applicable

### **Middle-European Great Bustard MoU (2001)**

Middle-European Great Bustard MoU (2001)  
 Signatory

#### **Competent authority**

Name  
> Biodiversity and Gene Conservation Unit, Ministry of Agriculture

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## IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)

IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)

Non Range State

## Competent authority

### Name

> not applicable

### Address

> not applicable

### Tel

> not applicable

### Fax

> not applicable

### E-mail

> not applicable

## Contact point

### Name

> not applicable

### Address

> not applicable

### Tel

> not applicable

### Fax

> not applicable

### E-mail

> not applicable

## Bukhara Deer MoU (2002)

Bukhara Deer MoU (2002)

Non Range State

## Competent authority

### Name

> not applicable

Address

> not applicable

Tel

> not applicable

Fax

> not applicable

E-mail

> not applicable

**Competent authority**

Name

> not applicable

Address

> not applicable

Tel

> not applicable

Fax

> not applicable

E-mail

> not applicable

**Contact point**

Name

> not applicable

Address

> not applicable

Tel

> not applicable

Fax

> not applicable

E-mail

> not applicable

**Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)**

Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)

Signatory

**Competent authority**

Name

> Department for Nature Conservation / Ministry of Agriculture

Address

> H-1055, Budapest, Kossuth tér 11.

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### **West African Elephants MoU (2005)**

West African Elephants MoU (2005)

Non Range State

### **Competent authority**

Name

> not applicable

Address

> not applicable

Tel

> not applicable

Fax

> not applicable

E-mail

> not applicable

### **Contact point**

Name

> not applicable

Address

> not applicable

Tel

> not applicable

Fax

> not applicable

E-mail

> not applicable

### **Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)**

Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)

Non Range State

### **Competent authority**

Name

> not applicable

Address

> not applicable

Tel

> not applicable

Fax

> not applicable

E-mail

> not applicable

**Contact point**

Name

> not applicable

Address

> not applicable

Tel

> not applicable

Fax

> not applicable

E-mail

> not applicable

**Saiga Antelope MoU (2006)**

Saiga Antelope MoU (2006)

Non Range State

**Contact point**

Name

> not applicable

Address

> not applicable

Tel

> not applicable

Fax

> not applicable

E-mail

> not applicable

**Competent authority**

Name

> not applicable

Address

> not applicable

Tel

> not applicable

Fax

> not applicable



E-mail  
> not applicable

## **Southern South American Grassland Birds MoU (2007)**

Southern South American Grassland Birds MoU (2007)  
 Non Range State

### **Contact point**

Name  
> not applicable

Address  
> not applicable

Tel  
> not applicable

Fax  
> not applicable

E-mail  
> not applicable

### **Competent authority**

Name  
> not applicable

Address  
> not applicable

Tel  
> not applicable

Fax  
> not applicable

E-mail  
> not applicable

## **Ruddy-headed Goose MoU (2006)**

Ruddy-headed Goose MoU (2006)  
 Non Range State

### **Competent authority**

Name  
> not applicable

Address  
> not applicable

Tel  
> not applicable

Fax  
> not applicable

E-mail  
> not applicable

### **Contact point**

Name  
> not applicable

Address  
> not applicable

Tel  
> not applicable

Fax  
> not applicable

E-mail  
> not applicable

### **Dugong MoU (2007)**

Dugong MoU (2007)  
 Non Range State

#### **Competent authority**

Name  
> not applicable

Address  
> not applicable

Tel  
> not applicable

Fax  
> not applicable

E-mail  
> not applicable

#### **Contact point**

Name  
> not applicable

Address  
> not applicable

Tel  
> not applicable

Fax  
> not applicable

E-mail  
> not applicable

### **Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)**

Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)  
 Non Range State

#### **Competent authority**

Name  
> not applicable

Address  
> not applicable

Tel  
> not applicable

Fax  
> not applicable

E-mail  
> not applicable

### **Contact point**

Name  
> not applicable

Address  
> not applicable

Tel  
> not applicable

Fax  
> not applicable

E-mail  
> not applicable

### **Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)**

Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)  
 Signatory

### **Competent authority**

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### **High Andean Flamingos MoU (2008)**

## High Andean Flamingos MoU (2008)

Non Range State

### **Competent authority**

Name

> not applicable

Address

> not applicable

Tel

> not applicable

Fax

> not applicable

E-mail

> not applicable

### **Contact point**

Name

> not applicable

Address

> not applicable

Tel

> not applicable

Fax

> not applicable

E-mail

> not applicable

## **Sharks MoU (2010)**

Sharks MoU (2010)

Non Range State

### **Competent authority**

Name

> not applicable

Address

> not applicable

Tel

> not applicable

Fax

> not applicable

E-mail

> not applicable

### **Contact point**

Name

> not applicable

Address

> not applicable

Tel  
> not applicable

Fax  
> not applicable

E-mail  
> not applicable

### **South Andean Huemul MoU (2010)**

South Andean Huemul MoU (2010)  
 Non Range State

#### **Competent authority**

Name  
> not applicable

Address  
> not applicable

Tel  
> not applicable

Fax  
> not applicable

E-mail  
> not applicable

#### **Contact point**

Name  
> not applicable

Address  
> not applicable

Tel  
> not applicable

Fax  
> not applicable

E-mail  
> not applicable

#### **Involvement of other government departments/NGOs/private sector**

1. Which other government departments are involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country? (Please list.)

> Within the Ministry of Agriculture: National parks and landscape protection Department; Department for Forestry and Hunting - regarding migratory game species; Department for Angling and Fisheries - regarding migratory game fish species (sterlet);

2. If more than one government department is involved, describe the interaction/relationship between these government departments:

> Departments responsible for issues concerning migratory species work together within one Ministry.

3. Has a national liaison system or committee been established in your country?

No

4. List the main non-governmental organizations actively involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country, and describe their involvement:

> Birdlife Hungary (monitoring; ringing activity started in 1908, leading or participating in different species

protection programs - including LIFE+ Nature project for the Saker Falcon), Hungarian Bat Conservation Foundation and Bat Researchers' Association (regular ringing activity; monitoring; conservation activities ensuring successful breeding of tree hole dwellers or cave dwellers - e.g. installation of artificial bat boxes & bat-friendly cave closures), WWF Hungary (PR;).

In February 2016, the Ministry of Agriculture signed a Partnership Agreement with MME/BirdLife Hungary, covering the following fields of collaboration: mutual exchange of bird monitoring data, collaboration against illegal killing, trapping and trading of birds, mutual exchange of data on bird mortality along power lines and collaboration on bird ringing.

4a. Please provide detail on any devolved government/overseas territory authorities involved.

> n.a.

5. Describe any involvement of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country:

> Some Electricity Companies voluntarily undertake bird-friendly construction of newly built and renovated power lines as well as co-operate in projects to insulate power lines - primarily important regarding birds of prey and the White Stork

6. Note any interactions between these sectors in the conservation of migratory species in your country:

> Several conservation activities are carried out jointly by governmental organizations (Ministry and national park directorates) and NGO-s, such as monitoring (Waterfowl Monitoring co-ordinated by the Univ. of West Hungary, Common Bird Monitoring, Raptor and Black Stork Monitoring, White Stork, White-tailed Eagle, waterfowl and nestbox internet registers - organized by Birdlife Hungary), different LIFE projects and other species conservation programs and action plans. The Great Bustard and the Birds of prey are good examples where protection activities are organized jointly within the frame of the G.B. Working Group / Raptors Conservation Committee incorporating all experts in the country.

## **I(b). Information about involved Authorities**

Identify the ministry, agency/department or organization that is responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I species

1- Birds

> Ministry of Agriculture

2- Aquatic Mammals

> not applicable

3- Reptiles

> not applicable

4- Terrestrial Mammals

> not applicable

5- Fish

> not applicable

## II. Appendix I species

### 1. BIRDS

#### 1.1 General questions on Appendix I bird species

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I bird species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

Yes

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:

> not applicable

1a. If the taking of Appendix I bird species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

No

If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):

> not applicable

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bird species:

Electrocutation

Habitat destruction

Other

> Collision with power lines

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> Habitat destruction: Natura 2000 compensation payment in grasslands, agri-environmental payments, assistance provided to non-productive investments,

Priority 4 of the Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme for 2014-2020 is fully dedicated to support direct nature conservation investments targeting Natura 2000 sites and protected areas of less developed NUTS regions of Hungary. The programme is supplemented by measures envisioned in the framework of the Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme that finances investments within the boundaries of the only more developed region of Central Hungary. The two programmes together ensure that financing for direct nature conservation investments is available throughout the whole country. The package of investments supported by the two programmes includes ecological restoration and species restoration investments (45 projects, EUR 75.1 million) aiming to improve the conservation status of species and habitats of community interest; investments in site management infrastructure (11 projects, EUR 14,9 million); building the capacity and infrastructure for site surveillance (10 projects, EUR 5.2 million); and investments in nature interpretation infrastructure (12 projects, EUR 13 million). Projects directly targeting to improve conservation status either by habitat restoration measures or through improving management conditions reach a total area of 90 800 hectares of Natura 2000 sites or protected areas.

Electrocutation: agreement signed with different Electricity companies on the insulation of power lines; nature conservation projects involved the installation of firefly bird repellent devices and the burial of dangerous lines in the ground.

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Mainly in the course of LIFE Nature and Energy and Environment Operative Programmes projects most dangerous sections for migratory birds were buried or made visible to birds.

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

> Similar measures should be urged in the migration and wintering areas of Appendix I species, including agri-environmental measures, measures to prevent electrocutation and collision with power lines, poisoning etc. The impact of the Common Agricultural Policy on Appendix I species should be evaluated by CMS.

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I bird species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

Illegal trade

Poaching

Other

> Poisoning.

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger bird species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?



> Poisoning and bird crime in general: the Helicon LIFE project was launched in early 2012 to reduce bird crime and especially poisoning in Hungary. BirdLife Hungary actively cooperates with the National Bureau of Investigation in the frame of this project, as well as with the Ministry of Rural Development. The Ministry has also established close contacts with the National Bureau of Investigation.

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> In the frame of the HELICON LIFE project, the following main actions have been carried out inter alia: The first anti-poisoning dog unit in Central Europe have been trained and involved effectively in field surveys. A Hot Line and the possibility of reporting bird crime incidents through the webpage have been created. 24 imperial eagles have been tagged by satellite transmitters and tracked continuously through a specially developed website.

Eight threatened imperial eagles nests have been guarded for 441 days together with the help of 126 volunteers, and 15 chicks could fledge successfully from these nests.

A raptor feeding place has been operated by HNPĐ at the Jászszág SPA, where up to five imperial eagles were regular visitors and more than 4000 kg of meat was delivered for them.

Cooperation with three hunting societies has been started, trainings organized and an active eagle-friendly predator controlling has been started in a 1600 ha sample plot.

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:

> Hard to find and prove who caused the killing exactly.

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

> Although vultures are accidental vagrants in Hungary, we request the CMS Secretariat to take steps against the use of recently authorised Diclofenac-containing veterinary drugs in some EU member states. It would also be important to know whether this substance is also poisonous to other raptors (for example in the genera *Haliaeetus* or *Aquila*).

## 1.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bird species

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I bird species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

### Species name: *Acrocephalus paludicola*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Tibor Hadarics & Tamás Zalai eds. (2008), *Nomenclator Avium Hungariae - An Annotated list of the birds of Hungary*, Birdlife Hungary, Budapest.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

> The former breeding site in Tiszántúl Region, Hortobágy has unfortunately been deserted, the species has vanished as a breeder since 2010 in Hungary and even on migration it is a rare vagrant only.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

increasing

decreasing

> The species has not breed in the only Hungarian site since 2010.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> Habitat selection of this species has been investigated and potential breeding sites have been identified.

Monitoring

> The former breeding habitats are still fully surveyed in the breeding season for the species.

Observations of migrants are collected by [birding.hu](http://birding.hu) and evaluated by the Hungarian Checklist and Rarities Committee.

Education/awareness rising

> A new version of the poster on all strictly protected bird species has been published in 2014.

Species protection

> Protected since 1901, strictly protected since 1993.

Habitat protection

> The entire former breeding area covered by national protected area system & SPA.

Habitat restoration

> Management of suitable (formerly used) wet grasslands as suitable breeding habitat.

Other

> In the former breeding site: abandonment of hay-cutting; prohibition of putting fire; prevention of fires in August-Sept. via flooding and extra artificial flooding in spring; leaving wet dead plant matter and high stalks, water level regulated according to the need of the species. Grazing by cattle and horses is applied for controlling natural succession, increasing food availability.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> n.a.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Activities mentioned above are to be continued in the future. Cooperation with other range states, including the project beneficiaries of the Baltic Aquatic Warbler LIFE+ project.

### **Species name: *Anser erythropus***

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> <http://piskulka.net/index.php>

<http://kislilik.hnp.hu/>

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

> slight increase of the Fennoscandian population that migrates through Hungary and also more observations of individuals or small groups of the Siberian population that winters in Hungary.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

increasing

> In addition to the Hortobágy, single individuals or smaller flocks regularly appear in the proximity of Biharugra and Pusztaszer, at the Kiskunság sodic lakes, also on Lake Tisza and in Transdanubia near Lake Fertő. In Northern-Hungary arriving in Greater White-fronted Goose flocks, presumably from Northern Russia. Increase in the number of records of birds of Siberian origin may be partly due to better coverage of migration sites by observers.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> LIFE 10 NAT/GR/000638 LIFE project. Study on the habitat preference and the level of threat due to hunting of other goose species in the Hortobágy region.

Identification and establishment of protected areas

Monitoring

> Regular waterbird census; monitoring of the Fennoscandian breeding population during migration by ringing and satellite telemetry revealed new migratory routes.

Education/awareness rising

> Awareness raising among public, especially among hunters regarding the level of threat and the identification of the species. A new bird guide for hunters is published in 2017, explaining identification of huntable and similar non-huntable bird species as well as measures for their protection.

Species protection

> Protected since 1982, strictly protected since 1993.

Control hunting / poaching

> Strictly protected species, therefore hunting is prohibited. Goose hunting season is regulated to decrease hunting pressure. Particularly strict regulation is applied in the most important migration sites.

Habitat protection

> Most of the staging grounds are situated in protected areas. Activities aim to ensure secure feeding ground on arable land on the Hortobágy.

Habitat restoration

> Improving grassland habitats via grazing and irrigation in order to ensure better feeding ground; artificial flooding of resting sites at night. The Environment and Energy Operation Programme supported/support 44 projects that contained also wetland restorations. The 44 projects cover 76 602 ha Natura 2000 areas, of

which 22 purely wetland projects cover 39453 ha. Habitat restoration projects on a similar scale are being launched in the 2014-2020 EU budgetary period, too. Priority 4 of the Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme for 2014-2020 is fully dedicated to support direct nature conservation investments targeting Natura 2000 sites and protected areas of less developed NUTS regions of Hungary. The programme is supplemented by measures envisioned in the framework of the Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme that finances investments within the boundaries of the only more developed region of Central Hungary. The two programmes together ensure that financing for direct nature conservation investments is available throughout the whole country. The package of investments supported by the two programmes includes ecological restoration and species restoration investments (45 projects, EUR 75.1 million) aiming to improve the conservation status of species and habitats of community interest; investments in site management infrastructure (11 projects, EUR 14,9 million). Projects directly targeting to improve conservation status either by habitat restoration measures or through improving management conditions reach a total area of 90 800 hectares of Natura 2000 sites or protected areas.

Other

> The first LIFE-Nature project targeting the species was titled the 'Conservation of Anser erythropus on European migration route'. The project stretched from its breeding grounds (FI, NO, SE), via the staging areas (NO, FI, EE, HU), to the wintering grounds in EL, TR. In Hungary the goals were to ensure secure staging grounds by maintaining and creating adequate feeding and resting grounds, and to decrease possible threat of hunting during migratory season. Unfortunately hunting still remains a threat to the species since two marked specimens in Greece and Russia were poached during the course of the project.

The second LIFE Nature project is ongoing with similar objectives. Under this project, a national action plan was approved in February 2014 for the species. The Hungarian National Action Plan (NAP) for the Lesser White-fronted Goose has collected current knowledge (national and international) about the species, and describes actions required to protect the species effectively in Hungary.

Population monitoring data and other recent research shows that practically the entire Fennoscandian Lesser White-fronted Goose population concentrates in Hungary during the spring and autumn migration periods, with Hortobágy National Park as an international hot-spot. Sporadic occurrences of the species are registered all over the country at traditional goose stop-over sites during the migration and wintering periods. It is believed that these scattered single individuals or small numbers of Lesser White-fronted Geese registered in various parts of country outside Hortobágy are mostly originating from the Western main population of the species, breeding in Siberia, Russia.

The NAP lists and ranks the current threats for the species in Hungary: transformation of roosting and feeding sites (critical), inadequate management of roosting and feeding sites (high), loss of the reconstruction of former roosting and feeding sites (high), agricultural disturbance (medium), hunting activity (medium), disturbance of animal origin (low), 7 uncontrolled visitors of roosting and feeding sites (low), inadequately controlled roosting and feeding sites (low), poisoning (low), genetic impoverishment (low).

The most important part of the NAP document is the part which describes relevant conservation actions to tackle the main threats for the species in Hungary. The Action Plan describes conservation actions both for the Fennoscandian and Western main population.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> n.a.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Implementation of the adopted action plan.

## **Species name: *Aquila clanga***

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Tibor Hadarics & Tamás Zalai eds. (2008), Nomenclator Avium Hungariae - An Annotated list of the birds of Hungary, Birdlife Hungary, Budapest

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

stable

> No breeding record. Regular but rare autumn (September–November) and spring (March–April) migrant, sometimes overwinters.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

stable

> Predominantly occurs in wetlands (fishponds, artificial and natural lakes), and less frequently in open puszta. At times the same individuals regularly return to overwinter in the Hortobágy, also at Lake Fertő, in the Hanság and at the Kis-Balaton.

unclear

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

> Regular census for wintering eagles in January.

Education/awareness rising

> A new version of the poster on all strictly protected bird species has been published in 2014.

Species protection

> Protected since 1954 (hunting prohibited since 1939), strictly protected since 2001.

Habitat protection

> Most of the potential habitats for the species lie in protected areas.

Habitat restoration

> Priority 4 of the Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme for 2014-2020 is fully dedicated to support direct nature conservation investments targeting Natura 2000 sites and protected areas of less developed NUTS regions of Hungary. The programme is supplemented by measures envisioned in the framework of the Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme that finances investments within the boundaries of the only more developed region of Central Hungary. The two programmes together ensure that financing for direct nature conservation investments is available throughout the whole country. The package of investments supported by the two programmes includes ecological restoration and species restoration investments (45 projects, EUR 75.1 million) aiming to improve the conservation status of species and habitats of community interest; investments in site management infrastructure (11 projects, EUR 14.9 million). Projects directly targeting to improve conservation status either by habitat restoration measures or through improving management conditions reach a total area of 90 800 hectares of Natura 2000 sites or protected areas.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> n.a.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> There is sufficient and suitable habitat for overwintering / migrating individuals; low number of individuals does not warrant further action in Hungary.

## Species name: *Aquila heliaca*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> <http://www.imperialeagle.hu/parlagisas.html>

Márton Horváth, et al (2014), A Parlagisas-védelemi Munkacsoport 2011. évi beszámolója, Birdlife Hungary, Budapest (Annual report of the Imperial Eagle Working Group, 2011)

<http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/hu/eu/art12/envuyk4q/>

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

> The breeding population estimate for 2015 and 2016 was 187 and 206 pairs respectively. Rate of population increase has slowed down, but the number is still increasing. Breeds in small numbers in agricultural areas in the Great Plain, as well as in forests at medium and high elevations. Its population has been increasing in the past few years. The population overwintering numbered 305 individuals in January 2017 in Hungary (see: [http://www.mme.hu/elkeszult-2017-evi-xiv-orzagos-sasleltar\\_](http://www.mme.hu/elkeszult-2017-evi-xiv-orzagos-sasleltar_))

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

increasing

> The national distribution has increased parallel with the population increase. See:

<http://www.imperialeagle.hu/content/databases>

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> Genetic monitoring showed that the annual turnover of breeding imperial eagles is around 12%, which is higher than in healthy populations.

Monitoring

> National eagle census conducted by National park directorates & Birdlife Hungary (counting >250 volunteers and colleagues of the national parks) - covering 10% of the country, with the aim of monitoring wintering population. 24 imperial eagles have been tagged by satellite transmitters and tracked continuously through a specially developed website. The tags served more than 100,000 GPS

records already, therefore created the largest database of the species worldwide.

Annually ~ 70-80 individuals are marked by ring.

Education/awareness rising

> In the frame of the HELICON Life project, the following education/awareness raising activities have taken place, among others:

Cooperation with three hunting societies has been started, trainings organized and an active eagle-friendly predator controlling has been started in a 1600 ha sample plot. A special issue of Madártávlát (quarterly journal of MME) has been prepared with the highlight of the project and 800 copies were distributed directly among key stakeholders. Specific detailed articles of the project has been included in two issues of the Vadászlap (annual book of HHNC) and distributed in two years to all 60,000 Hungarian hunters. A communication plan, image, logos and an audiovisual archive containing 2500 photos have been prepared for the project.

All together 63 news about the project achievements were disseminated, out of which eight were communicated via press conferences. The news of the project appeared in 1083 media reports (706 online, 280 paper, 29 radio and 68 TV). The reported number of contacts by people with project in the media is already much above 55 million. The project produced the project starting film, eight parts of a short film series and further eight short films, which length together reached 2 hours and 41 minutes. Hungarian and English subtitled versions of the films were uploaded on a YouTube channel set up for the project, where more than 25,000 people watched them. A DVD was produced and disseminated among volunteers.

A mobile exhibition has been set up in the Budapest Zoo and further two interactive exhibitions are under preparation in Budapest and Jászberény Zoos.

The building for the Imperial Eagle Visitor Centre has been purchased by HNPĐ and after a long administrative procedure the construction works could started. The opening ceremony together with a pedestrian and bicycle educational trail will be in September 2014.

The project websites ([www.imperialeagle.hu](http://www.imperialeagle.hu) and [www.parlagisas.hu](http://www.parlagisas.hu)) has been continuously developed by new contents. A special website was prepared for tracking satellite-tagged birds ([www.satellitetracking.eu](http://www.satellitetracking.eu)). Online camera systems has been broadcasting live on the Ustream

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channel of the project from an eagle nest in summer 2013 and from a feeding place from autumn 2013 to spring 2014. The project Facebook profile (<https://www.facebook.com/HeliconLife>) became popular with more than 2000 likes and 600,000 views. All together the online platforms of the project reached the audience more than 1.6 million occasions.

Notice boards have been erected at all 20 project SPAs. A new version of the poster on all strictly protected bird species and a tractor cab guide to farmland birds have been published in 2014.

A landowners' guide to forest birds has been published in 2016.

A new bird guide for hunters is published in 2017, explaining identification of huntable and similar non-huntable bird species as well as measures for their protection.

Species protection

> Protected since 1954 (hunting prohibited since 1939), strictly protected since 1982. Action plan is adopted for the species.

Habitat protection

> Breeding and feeding grounds are protected - either by national law or as SPA. Since the species is partially changing habitat from forest hills to lowland (mostly arable land) habitats, the majority (70%) of the habitats are protected in the frame of Natura 2000 network and not the traditional protected area system.

Other

> Locating and retrofitting the most dangerous medium-voltage electric poles; Construction of artificial nests and reinforcement of collapsing nests. The Eastern Imperial Eagle Working Group of Birdlife Hungary regularly cooperates with other countries (e.g. Turkey, Georgia) to survey their breeding populations.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> n.a.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> After finishing the HELICON LIFE project, conservation activities continue from 2017 to 2022 in the frame of the Pannon Eagle LIFE project, and also in the Raptor Conservation Council incorporating Birdlife Hungary and National park directorates as well.

## **Species name: *Aythya nyroca***

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> <http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/hu/eu/art12/envuyk4q/>

Tibor Hadarics & Tamás Zalai eds. (2008), *Nomenclator Avium Hungariae - An Annotated list of the birds of Hungary*, Birdlife Hungary, Budapest.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

> The former population decline has recently stopped, and an increase can be observed in certain places. min. 800, max. 1,500 pairs. Migrant, but may occasionally overwinter. In Hungary, breeds mainly in fishponds covered with dense vegetation, reservoirs, oxbow lakes, marshes. The first birds arrive immediately after thaw, and soon concentrate near the breeding sites. The autumn gathering starts in the second half of August, and the last birds leave the country to their wintering grounds in the Mediterranean, Turkey

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

stable

> The most important populations live in Transdanubia (Somogy), Tiszántúl Region (Hortobágy, Biharugra and the southern Great Plain). Flocks of several hundreds regularly gather on the Hortobágy and Kis-Sárrét during the autumn, and rarely over a thousand can be seen as well.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

> Regular waterbird census.

Education/awareness rising

> Especially for hunters regarding the identification of the species and the distinction from other, huntable species in order to avoid killing by mistake / for fishers on fishing management. A new version of the poster on all strictly protected bird species has been published in 2014.

A landowners' guide to waterbirds has been published in 2016.

A new bird guide for hunters is published in 2017, explaining identification of huntable and similar non-huntable bird species as well as measures for their protection.

Species protection

> Protected since 1971, strictly protected since 1993.

Control hunting / poaching

> Strictly protected species, therefore hunting is prohibited. Duck hunting season (for mallard only) is regulated to decrease hunting pressure on all species. (mallard is huntable, all others are fully protected all year round) Similar species, Pochard - *Aythya ferina* is also fully protected since 2008, one of the reasons of this step: misidentification for this species. Particularly strict regulation is applied in the most important waterfowl breeding and migration sites.

Habitat protection

> SPA-s as part of Natura 2000 sites. Most of the habitats for the species lie in protected areas.

Habitat restoration

> Restoration of marsh habitats. Priority 4 of the Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme for 2014-2020 is fully dedicated to support direct nature conservation investments targeting Natura 2000 sites and protected areas of less developed NUTS regions of Hungary. The programme is supplemented by measures envisioned in the framework of the Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme that finances investments within the boundaries of the only more developed region of Central Hungary. The two programmes together ensure that financing for direct nature conservation investments is available throughout the whole country. The package of investments supported by the two programmes includes ecological restoration and species restoration investments (45 projects, EUR 75.1 million) aiming to improve the conservation status of species and habitats of community interest; investments in site management infrastructure (11 projects, EUR 14,9 million). Projects directly targeting to improve conservation status either by habitat restoration measures or through improving management conditions reach a total area of 90 800 hectares of Natura 2000 sites or protected areas.

Other

> Control the time and extent of seaweed cutting in order to ensure successful breeding; control the population size of Grass Carp; leaving the reed stands, finish harvest in February

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> n.a.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Continuation of habitat restoration projects.

## Species name: *Branta ruficollis*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Tibor Hadarics & Tamás Zalai eds. (2008), *Nomenclator Avium Hungariae - An Annotated list of the birds of Hungary*, Birdlife Hungary, Budapest

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

> Regular autumn and spring migrant, the number of its sightings has multiplied in the past two decades. Two or more individuals or small flocks (10 to 30 birds) are observed with increasing frequency, sometimes flocks of up to 50-70 individuals. During autumn the first birds arrive usually in the second half of October, and stay until the heavy frosts in December. In case of mild weather a few individuals regularly overwinter in the goose flocks lingering in Hungary. Arrives during the spring migration already in the first half of February, but leaves Hungary by the end of March, or by the first week of April at the latest (as an exception, one individual overwintered in the Hortobágy in 2000). As an approximation, up to 200-700 individuals may stay in Hungary at the same period of time.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

increasing

> Small flocks comprising usually a low number of individuals regularly occur at the most important goose staging grounds, in the Tisza Region, in the Tisza-Danube Interfluvial and in Transdanubia also.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

> Monitored in the frame of 'Hungarian Waterfowl Census' - containing the monitoring of 51 species.

Education/awareness rising

> A new version of the poster on all strictly protected bird species has been published in 2014.

A landowners' guide to waterbirds has been published in 2016.

A new bird guide for hunters is published in 2017, explaining identification of huntable and similar non-huntable bird species as well as measures for their protection.

Species protection

> Protected since 1971, strictly protected since 1993.

Control hunting / poaching

> Strictly protected species, therefore hunting is prohibited. Goose hunting season is regulated to decrease hunting pressure. Particularly strict regulation is applied in the most important migration sites.

Habitat protection

> Most of the staging grounds are situated in protected areas.

Habitat restoration

> Restoration of marsh habitats. Priority 4 of the Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme for 2014-2020 is fully dedicated to support direct nature conservation investments targeting Natura 2000 sites and protected areas of less developed NUTS regions of Hungary. The programme is supplemented by measures envisioned in the framework of the Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme that finances investments within the boundaries of the only more developed region of Central Hungary. The two programmes together ensure that financing for direct nature conservation investments is available throughout the whole country. The package of investments supported by the two programmes includes ecological restoration and species restoration investments (45 projects, EUR 75.1 million) aiming to improve the conservation status of species and habitats of community interest; investments in site management infrastructure (11 projects, EUR 14,9 million). Projects directly targeting to improve conservation status either by habitat restoration measures or through improving management conditions reach a total area of 90 800 hectares of Natura 2000 sites or protected areas.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> n.a.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Activities mentioned above are to be continued in the future.

## Species name: *Falco naumanni*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Tibor Hadarics & Tamás Zalai eds. (2008), Nomenclator Avium Hungariae - An Annotated list of the birds of Hungary, Birdlife Hungary, Budapest.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

> Extinct as a breeder in the early 20th century. Occurs only as an extraordinarily rare spring-summer vagrant. Nowadays only vagrant birds are seen between April and September, primarily in April. Mostly males are recorded in open areas on lowlands.

unclear

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

> Extinct as a breeder.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

> Observations of rare birds are collected by birding.hu and evaluated by the Hungarian Checklist and Rarities Committee.

Education/awareness rising

> A new version of the poster on all strictly protected bird species has been published in 2014.

Species protection

> Protected since 1906, strictly protected since 1993.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> n.a.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Due to the fact that this species is a very rare vagrant in Hungary, no specific conservation activities are carried out.

### **Species name: Geronticus eremita**

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

> Extinct in the Middle Ages.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

> Extinct in the Middle Ages.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Species protection

> Protected as a species of EU community importance since 2001.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> n.a.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> No activity is planned due to the species' extinct status.

### **Species name: Haliaeetus albicilla**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Tibor Hadarics & Tamás Zalai eds. (2008), Nomenclator Avium Hungariae - An Annotated list of the birds of Hungary, Birdlife Hungary, Budapest.

<http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/hu/eu/art12/envuyk4q/>

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):



increasing

> The breeding population estimate for 2015 and 2016 was 311 and 335 pairs respectively. Its population has been continuously increasing during the past two decades (ca. 10% / year). The number of wintering birds is established at 500 to 800 individuals.

## 2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

increasing

> Breeds regularly in southern Transdanubia, near fishponds and wetlands in the Great Plain and in gallery forests along large rivers (the Danube, Tisza and Dráva). In winter large numbers occur near the Hortobágy, along the Danube and in certain areas of the Great Plain. The national distribution increased by 30-40% since 2000.

## 3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

> Regular censuses + national eagle census each year in January (carried out by Birdlife Hungary & Bükk National Park Directorate). In the frame of the White-tailed Eagle Conservation Program habitats are checked regularly, breeding success is observed.

Education/awareness rising

> A new version of the poster on all strictly protected bird species has been published in 2014. The HELICON Life Nature project aims at reducing conflict between hunters/poachers and raptors. A landowners' guide to forest birds has been published in 2016.

Species protection

> Protected since 1954 (hunting prohibited since 1933), strictly protected since 1982.

Habitat protection

> Most of the nests and the feeding grounds are found in protected areas.

Habitat restoration

> Priority 4 of the Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme for 2014-2020 is fully dedicated to support direct nature conservation investments targeting Natura 2000 sites and protected areas of less developed NUTS regions of Hungary. The programme is supplemented by measures envisioned in the framework of the Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme that finances investments within the boundaries of the only more developed region of Central Hungary. The two programmes together ensure that financing for direct nature conservation investments is available throughout the whole country. The package of investments supported by the two programmes includes ecological restoration and species restoration investments (45 projects, EUR 75.1 million) aiming to improve the conservation status of species and habitats of community interest; investments in site management infrastructure (11 projects, EUR 14,9 million). Projects directly targeting to improve conservation status either by habitat restoration measures or through improving management conditions reach a total area of 90 800 hectares of Natura 2000 sites or protected areas.

Other

> Activities aiming to reduce poisoning of eagles - including the investigation of cases, the phaseout of dangerous chemicals and elimination of illegal stocks, the abolition of reasons leading to poisoning. Nest guarding; winter food supplying; installation of artificial nests in presumably suitable habitats; supervision of forestry management plans.

## 4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> n.a.

## 5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> As above: one of the main objectives is to reduce poisoning (which is most detrimental to the populations of White-tailed Eagle and Eastern Imperial Eagle).

## Species name: *Marmaronetta angustirostris*

### 1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Tibor Hadarics & Tamás Zalai eds. (2008), Nomenclator Avium Hungariae - An Annotated list of the birds of Hungary, Birdlife Hungary, Budapest

### 2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

> Accidental vagrant, with no record in the last 60 years.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

> Accidental vagrant, with no record in the last 60 years.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

> Regular waterbird census.

Education/awareness rising

> A new version of the poster on all strictly protected bird species has been published in 2014.

Species protection

> Protected since 1971 and strictly protected since 1993.

Control hunting / poaching

> Strictly protected species, therefore hunting is prohibited. Duck hunting season (for mallard only) is regulated to decrease hunting pressure on all species. (mallard is huntable, all others are fully protected all year round)

Species restoration

Habitat protection

> Most of the potential habitats for the species lie in protected areas.

Habitat restoration

> Priority 4 of the Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme for 2014-2020 is fully dedicated to support direct nature conservation investments targeting Natura 2000 sites and protected areas of less developed NUTS regions of Hungary. The programme is supplemented by measures envisioned in the framework of the Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme that finances investments within the boundaries of the only more developed region of Central Hungary. The two programmes together ensure that financing for direct nature conservation investments is available throughout the whole country. The package of investments supported by the two programmes includes ecological restoration and species restoration investments (45 projects, EUR 75.1 million) aiming to improve the conservation status of species and habitats of community interest; investments in site management infrastructure (11 projects, EUR 14.9 million). Projects directly targeting to improve conservation status either by habitat restoration measures or through improving management conditions reach a total area of 90 800 hectares of Natura 2000 sites or protected areas.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> n.a.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> No activity is planned due to the species' vagrant status.

**Species name: Neophron percnopterus**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Tibor Hadarics & Tamás Zalai eds. (2008), Nomenclator Avium Hungariae - An Annotated list of the birds of Hungary, Birdlife Hungary, Budapest

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

unclear

> Very rare vagrant.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

unclear

> Very rare vagrant. Observations occurred at different parts of the country.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

> Observations of rare birds are collected by birding.hu and evaluated by the Hungarian Checklist and Rarities Committee.

Education/awareness rising

> A new version of the poster on all strictly protected bird species has been published in 2014.

Species protection

› Protected since 1954 (hunting prohibited since 1939), strictly protected since 2001.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

› n.a.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

› No further activity is planned due to the species' vagrant status.

### **Species name: Numenius tenuirostris**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

› Tibor Hadarics & Tamás Zalai eds. (2008), Nomenclator Avium Hungariae - An Annotated list of the birds of Hungary, Birdlife Hungary, Budapest

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

› Extremely rare vagrant, almost certainly extinct at global level. One of the last confirmed field sightings since 2000 was recorded in Hungary (2001). In the 19th and early 20th century it was a rare but regular autumn (September–November) and spring (March–April) migrant in the Great Plain mainly in the floodplain of the Tisza River. Ten records known since 1975.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

› Extremely rare vagrant, almost certainly extinct.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

› Observations of rare birds are collected by birding.hu and evaluated by the Hungarian Checklist and Rarities Committee.

Education/awareness rising

› A new version of the poster on all strictly protected bird species has been published in 2014.

Species protection

› Protected since 1954 (hunting is banned since 1949), strictly protected since 1993.

Habitat protection

› Most of the potential habitats for the species lie in protected areas.

Habitat restoration

› Priority 4 of the Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme for 2014-2020 is fully dedicated to support direct nature conservation investments targeting Natura 2000 sites and protected areas of less developed NUTS regions of Hungary. The programme is supplemented by measures envisioned in the framework of the Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme that finances investments within the boundaries of the only more developed region of Central Hungary. The two programmes together ensure that financing for direct nature conservation investments is available throughout the whole country. The package of investments supported by the two programmes includes ecological restoration and species restoration investments (45 projects, EUR 75.1 million) aiming to improve the conservation status of species and habitats of community interest; investments in site management infrastructure (11 projects, EUR 14,9 million). Projects directly targeting to improve conservation status either by habitat restoration measures or through improving management conditions reach a total area of 90 800 hectares of Natura 2000 sites or protected areas.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

› n.a.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

› No further activity is planned due to the species' almost certainly extinct status.

### **Species name: Oxyura leucocephala**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

› Tibor Hadarics & Tamás Zalai eds. (2008), Nomenclator Avium Hungariae - An Annotated list of the birds of Hungary, Birdlife Hungary, Budapest

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

> Extinct as a breeding bird in the 1960's. Rare vagrant in Hungary. Few records since 1986 - single birds observed primarily in late autumn and winter on larger fishponds.) The reintroduction programme commenced in 1982 failed.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

> Until the 1950s a regular breeder in small numbers mainly on the few sodic lakes in the Danube-Tisza Plain, less frequently in Transdanubia The last occasions of breeding were observed in 1960 and 1969 in the Kiskunság.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

> Regular waterbird census.

Education/awareness rising

> A new version of the poster on all strictly protected bird species has been published in 2014.

Species protection

> Protected since 1954 (hunting prohibited since 1949), strictly protected since 1993.

Control hunting / poaching

> Strictly protected species, therefore hunting is prohibited. Duck hunting season (for mallard only) is regulated to decrease hunting pressure on all species. (mallard is huntable, all others are fully protected all year round)

Habitat protection

> Most of the potential habitats for the species lie in protected areas.

Habitat restoration

> Priority 4 of the Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme for 2014-2020 is fully dedicated to support direct nature conservation investments targeting Natura 2000 sites and protected areas of less developed NUTS regions of Hungary. The programme is supplemented by measures envisioned in the framework of the Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme that finances investments within the boundaries of the only more developed region of Central Hungary. The two programmes together ensure that financing for direct nature conservation investments is available throughout the whole country. The package of investments supported by the two programmes includes ecological restoration and species restoration investments (45 projects, EUR 75.1 million) aiming to improve the conservation status of species and habitats of community interest; investments in site management infrastructure (11 projects, EUR 14,9 million). Projects directly targeting to improve conservation status either by habitat restoration measures or through improving management conditions reach a total area of 90 800 hectares of Natura 2000 sites or protected areas.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> not applicable.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> No further activity is planned due to the species' current vagrant status.

**Species name: *Pelecanus crispus***

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Tibor Hadarics & Tamás Zalai eds. (2008), *Nomenclator Avium Hungariae - An Annotated list of the birds of Hungary*, Birdlife Hungary, Budapest.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

> Extinct as a breeder in the 19th century. Occurs only as an extraordinarily rare spring-summer vagrant.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

> Extinct as a breeder in the 19th century. Occurs only as an extraordinarily rare spring-summer vagrant.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the

reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

> Regular waterbird census.

Education/awareness rising

> A new version of the poster on all strictly protected bird species has been published in 2014.

Species protection

> Protected since 1954 (hunting prohibited since 1949), strictly protected since 1993.

Habitat protection

> Most of the potential habitats for the species lie in protected areas.

Habitat restoration

> Priority 4 of the Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme for 2014-2020 is fully dedicated to support direct nature conservation investments targeting Natura 2000 sites and protected areas of less developed NUTS regions of Hungary. The programme is supplemented by measures envisioned in the framework of the Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme that finances investments within the boundaries of the only more developed region of Central Hungary. The two programmes together ensure that financing for direct nature conservation investments is available throughout the whole country. The package of investments supported by the two programmes includes ecological restoration and species restoration investments (45 projects, EUR 75.1 million) aiming to improve the conservation status of species and habitats of community interest; investments in site management infrastructure (11 projects, EUR 14.9 million). Projects directly targeting to improve conservation status either by habitat restoration measures or through improving management conditions reach a total area of 90 800 hectares of Natura 2000 sites or protected areas.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> n.a.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> No further activity is planned due to the species' current vagrant status.

### **Species name: *Pelecanus onocrotalus* (only Palearctic populations)**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Tibor Hadarics & Tamás Zalai eds. (2008), *Nomenclator Avium Hungariae - An Annotated list of the birds of Hungary*, Birdlife Hungary, Budapest

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

> Extinct as a breeder in the 19th century. Occurs only as an extraordinarily rare spring-summer vagrant.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

> Extinct as a breeder in the 19th century. Occurs only as an extraordinarily rare spring-summer vagrant.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

> Regular waterbird census.

Education/awareness rising

> A new version of the poster on all strictly protected bird species has been published in 2014.

Species protection

> Protected since 1954 (hunting prohibited since 1949), strictly protected since 1993.

Habitat protection

> Most of the potential habitats for the species lie in protected areas.

Habitat restoration

> Priority 4 of the Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme for 2014-2020 is fully dedicated to support direct nature conservation investments targeting Natura 2000 sites and protected areas of less developed NUTS regions of Hungary. The programme is supplemented by measures envisioned in the framework of the Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme that finances investments within the boundaries of the only more developed region of Central Hungary. The two programmes together ensure that financing for direct nature conservation investments is available throughout the whole country. The package

of investments supported by the two programmes includes ecological restoration and species restoration investments (45 projects, EUR 75.1 million) aiming to improve the conservation status of species and habitats of community interest; investments in site management infrastructure (11 projects, EUR 14,9 million). Projects directly targeting to improve conservation status either by habitat restoration measures or through improving management conditions reach a total area of 90 800 hectares of Natura 2000 sites or protected areas.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> n.a.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> No further activity is planned due to the species' current vagrant status.

### **Species name: Tryngites subruficollis**

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

stable

> Very rare autumn (August–October) vagrant.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

unclear

> Observations occurred at different parts of the country.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

> Observations of rare birds are collected by [birding.hu](http://birding.hu) and evaluated by the Hungarian Checklist and Rarities Committee.

Species protection

> Species protected since 1988.

Habitat protection

> Most of the potential habitats for the species lie in protected areas.

Habitat restoration

> Priority 4 of the Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme for 2014–2020 is fully dedicated to support direct nature conservation investments targeting Natura 2000 sites and protected areas of less developed NUTS regions of Hungary. The programme is supplemented by measures envisioned in the framework of the Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme that finances investments within the boundaries of the only more developed region of Central Hungary. The two programmes together ensure that financing for direct nature conservation investments is available throughout the whole country. The package of investments supported by the two programmes includes ecological restoration and species restoration investments (45 projects, EUR 75.1 million) aiming to improve the conservation status of species and habitats of community interest; investments in site management infrastructure (11 projects, EUR 14,9 million). Projects directly targeting to improve conservation status either by habitat restoration measures or through improving management conditions reach a total area of 90 800 hectares of Natura 2000 sites or protected areas.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> n.a.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Due to the fact that this species is a very rare vagrant in Hungary, no specific conservation activities are carried out.

### **Species name: Vanellus gregarius**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Tibor Hadarics & Tamás Zalai eds. (2008), *Nomenclator Avium Hungariae - An Annotated list of the birds of Hungary*, Birdlife Hungary, Budapest

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

> Rare spring (April–May) and autumn (September–November) vagrant, but nowadays occurs almost annually, usually in autumn.

stable

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

- increasing  
 decreasing

> Occurrences do not show a clear pattern, the species may turn up at any suitable habitat (wetlands, wet grasslands).

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

> Observations of rare birds are collected by [birding.hu](http://birding.hu) and evaluated by the Hungarian Checklist and Rarities Committee.

Education/awareness rising

> A new version of the poster on all strictly protected bird species has been published in 2014.

Species protection

> Protected since 1954, strictly protected since 1993.

Habitat protection

> Most of the potential habitats for the species lie in protected areas.

Habitat restoration

> Priority 4 of the Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme for 2014-2020 is fully dedicated to support direct nature conservation investments targeting Natura 2000 sites and protected areas of less developed NUTS regions of Hungary. The programme is supplemented by measures envisioned in the framework of the Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme that finances investments within the boundaries of the only more developed region of Central Hungary. The two programmes together ensure that financing for direct nature conservation investments is available throughout the whole country. The package of investments supported by the two programmes includes ecological restoration and species restoration investments (45 projects, EUR 75.1 million) aiming to improve the conservation status of species and habitats of community interest; investments in site management infrastructure (11 projects, EUR 14.9 million). Projects directly targeting to improve conservation status either by habitat restoration measures or through improving management conditions reach a total area of 90 800 hectares of Natura 2000 sites or protected areas.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> n.a.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Due to the fact that this species is a very rare vagrant in Hungary, no specific conservation activities are carried out.

**Species name: Falco cherrug (except Mongolian populations)**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Tibor Hadarics & Tamás Zalai eds. (2008), Nomenclator Avium Hungariae - An Annotated list of the birds of Hungary, Birdlife Hungary, Budapest  
<http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/hu/eu/art12/envvuyk4q/>

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

unclear

> Due to conservation efforts, the national population has been steadily increasing in recent decades and reached 220-245 pairs. In the last five years, however, this increase seems to have halted or even reversed slightly, but it is unclear whether the formerly increasing trend has really changed or there are only fewer data due to less intensive monitoring. The breeding population estimate for 2015 and 2016 was 175 and 144 pairs respectively.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

stable

> The national distribution has increased since 2000 by about 10-20%, but it is presently stable.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> Satellite-tracking and nest camera research has been carried out in order to analyse habitat use of adult birds with special regard to infrastructure development (how Sakers can live with wind farms) and agricultural practices, as well as prey preference, respectively.

Monitoring

> Independently, but linked to the LIFE-Nature project, annual, country-scale monitoring has been carried out to map the status of the population, and another survey is carried out in the breeding season to collect information on the breeding success and ring chicks. This type of monitoring has been implemented annually since 1980.

Education/awareness rising

> In the frame of the second Saker Falcon conservation LIFE-Nature project, a Saker nest box was equipped with an online camera (<http://sakerlife2.mme.hu/en/content/webcam-1>) and the website has been announced through many channels. It has soon become very popular already in the first breeding season and even now there are a few hundred regular followers from across the globe. Also popular science articles were published on the species and we organise press conferences at every important event of the project (e.g. when releasing recovered individuals), and involved a world champion boxer to raise the profile of the project. Media coverage has been quite noticeable on Saker Falcon in the past years. A new version of the poster on all strictly protected bird species is in preparation. The HELICON Life Nature project aims at reducing the conflict between hunters/poachers and raptors. A tractor cab guide to farmland birds has been published in 2014. A new version of the poster on all strictly protected bird species has been published in 2014. A new bird guide for hunters is published in 2017, explaining identification of huntable and similar non-huntable bird species as well as measures for their protection.

Presently, the RaptorsPrey LIFE project has, among others, awareness raising activities:

<http://sakerlife3.mme.hu/>

Species protection

> Protected since 1954 (hunting prohibited since 1946), strictly protected since 1982.

Species restoration

> The offspring of a pair of disabled, captive Saker Falcons are annually and successfully repatriated to wild-breeding Saker Falcon nests.

Habitat protection

> Based on the information gained from the LIFE projects, official proposals have been made to include Saker conservation aspect into land management plans, including infrastructure development (e.g. wind farms, power lines) and agricultural practices through agri-environmental schemes.

Habitat restoration

> Priority 4 of the Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme for 2014-2020 is fully dedicated to support direct nature conservation investments targeting Natura 2000 sites and protected areas of less developed NUTS regions of Hungary. The programme is supplemented by measures envisioned in the framework of the Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme that finances investments within the boundaries of the only more developed region of Central Hungary. The two programmes together ensure that financing for direct nature conservation investments is available throughout the whole country. The package of investments supported by the two programmes includes ecological restoration and species restoration investments (45 projects, EUR 75.1 million) aiming to improve the conservation status of species and habitats of community interest; investments in site management infrastructure (11 projects, EUR 14.9 million); building the capacity and infrastructure for site surveillance (10 projects, EUR 5.2 million); and investments in nature interpretation infrastructure (12 projects, EUR 13 million). Projects directly targeting to improve conservation status either by habitat restoration measures or through improving management conditions reach a total area of 90 800 hectares of Natura 2000 sites or protected areas.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> n.a.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> The second Saker Falcon conservation EU LIFE-Nature programme was closed in September 2014. However, a new LIFE-Nature programme, RaptorsPrey LIFE (<http://sakerlife3.mme.hu/>) started in October 2014, focussing on the prey species of Saker Falcon and Eastern Imperial Eagle. In frame of that project conservation research studies the habitat use and predator – prey relation for those two species in order to better target conservation measures.

## Species name: *Falco vespertinus*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Tibor Hadarics & Tamás Zalai eds. (2008), Nomenclator Avium Hungariae - An Annotated list of the birds of Hungary, Birdlife Hungary, Budapest

<http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/hu/eu/art12/envvuyk4q/>



## 2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

unclear

> The present (2003-2012) population size is estimated at 700-1200 pairs. After a drastic decline in the 1980s, 1990s and early 2000s, the population stabilised and started to increase slowly recently due to major active conservation efforts. However, the short-term trend has been calculated as -3-15% decline in the 1997-2012 period. In recent years, there has been a slight increase, but it is unclear whether the trend has really changed.

## 2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

increasing

> The short-term trend (2000-2012) has been estimated as +10-20% increase, despite the slight population decline in the corresponding period. The explanation is probably the fact that some large colonies have dispersed.

## 3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> Main activities under the project: Conservation of the Red-footed Falcon in the Carpathian Basin (LIFE11/NAT/HU/000926): Study migration of the falcons to identify European hotspots and establish an NGO-network to promote conservation initiatives. See also: <http://falconproject.eu/en/content/action-list>

Monitoring

> Main activities under the project: Conservation of the Red-footed Falcon in the Carpathian Basin (LIFE11/NAT/HU/000926): Study migration of the falcons to identify European hotspots and establish an NGO-network to promote conservation initiatives. See also: <http://falconproject.eu/en/content/action-list>

Education/awareness rising

> A new version of the poster on all strictly protected bird species and a tractor cab guide to farmland birds have been published in 2014.

A new bird guide for hunters is published in 2017, explaining identification of huntable and similar non-huntable bird species as well as measures for their protection.

Species protection

> Protected since 1906, strictly protected since 1996.

Habitat protection

> Most of the potential habitats for the species lie in protected areas. See also:

<http://falconproject.eu/en/content/action-list>

Habitat restoration

> Main activities under the project: Conservation of the Red-footed Falcon in the Carpathian Basin (LIFE11/NAT/HU/000926): Secure nests by placing nest-boxes and improve natural nesting condition by providing „extra nest material“ for Rooks

- Improve feeding habitat conditions by means of AES in Slovakia and demonstrative farming on 530 ha in Hungary

- Prevent nest predation by stone martens.

See also: <http://falconproject.eu/en/content/action-list>

Priority 4 of the Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme for 2014-2020 is fully dedicated to support direct nature conservation investments targeting Natura 2000 sites and protected areas of less developed NUTS regions of Hungary. The programme is supplemented by measures envisioned in the framework of the Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme that finances investments within the boundaries of the only more developed region of Central Hungary. The two programmes together ensure that financing for direct nature conservation investments is available throughout the whole country. The package of investments supported by the two programmes includes ecological restoration and species restoration investments (45 projects, EUR 75.1 million) aiming to improve the conservation status of species and habitats of community interest; investments in site management infrastructure (11 projects, EUR 14,9 million); building the capacity and infrastructure for site surveillance (10 projects, EUR 5.2 million); and investments in nature interpretation infrastructure (12 projects, EUR 13 million). Projects directly targeting to improve conservation status either by habitat restoration measures or through improving management conditions reach a total area of 90 800 hectares of Natura 2000 sites or protected areas.

## 4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> n.a.

## 5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Planned activities under the project: Conservation of the Red-footed Falcon in the Carpathian Basin

(LIFE11/NAT/HU/000926):

Continuation of ongoing activities under this project (see above), as well as  
Preparation of a handbook and update of the National Action Plan for the species  
Demonstrate the project results to involve stakeholders in the falcon friendly management  
See also: <http://falconproject.eu/en/content/action-list>

## Species name: *Otis tarda* (Middle-European population)

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Tibor Hadarics & Tamás Zalai eds. (2008), Nomenclator Avium Hungariae - An Annotated list of the birds of Hungary, Birdlife Hungary, Budapest.  
<http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/hu/eu/art12/envuyk4q/>

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

stable

> Min. 1,450, max. 1,645 (2008-2017 period). Larger populations of the Maros-Körös Plain, Nagykunság, Bihar Plain and Hortobágy, presumably forming a single metapopulation, stabilized. At the same time the small populations of the Mosoni-sík as well as the largest Hungarian population in the Kiskunság have started to increase significantly. 10% increase in the past six years. Numbers are slowly decreasing in the Heves Plain and in the Borsodi-Mezőség, so overall population stable. Mostly breeds in agricultural areas, primarily in fallow lands. Resident, but in harsh winters with much snowfall a certain proportion of the population migrates southwards.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

increasing

> See above. Several topographically separated (sub)populations exist. As a result of conservation management the distribution area of the species is increasing - especially in the Kiskunság.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> The relation between breeding success and environmental factors and genetic variability; habitat preference and daily movements studied via satellite telemetry. In the frame of the Middle-European Great Bustard MoU, Hungary drafted the following documents: Guidelines on measures to secure the successful wintering of Great Bustard populations in Middle-Europe, contributed to the study on the impact of different agri-environmental schemes on the Great Bustard and is preparing guidelines for the management of predator populations in Great Bustard sites. A special volume of *Aquila* (2014) has been dedicated to the papers from MoS 3 of the Middle-European Great Bustard MoU.

Monitoring

> National synchronic censuses conducted twice each year - in Jan/Febr and in Apr/May - estimating population size. In the frame of the former LIFE-Nature project a monitoring protocol has been developed containing integrated population and habitat monitoring. Monitoring of the effects of habitat management in the High Nature Value Area regime is carried out also.

Education/awareness rising

> Meetings for farmers in the settlements which have important habitats of Great Bustard in their territory; leaflets. Farmers get small rewards for reporting on nests found. A new version of the poster on all strictly protected bird species and a tractor cab guide to farmland birds have been published in 2014.

A new bird guide for hunters is published in 2017, explaining identification of huntable and similar non-huntable bird species as well as measures for their protection.

Species protection

> Protected since 1971, strictly protected since 1982.

Species restoration

> Eggs found during agricultural works and deserted by the females are transported as an emergency measure to a the Great Bustard Conservation Station for hatching and repatriation. At the same station, experiments are carried out for captive breeding with birds not capable for release. A new LIFE project focussing on the Middle-European Great Bustard was launched in 2016: LIFE15NAT/AT/000834, with various partners from Austria and Hungary (project duration: July 2016-December 2023).

Habitat protection

> Most of the leks (display areas) and breeding areas are protected; however, a significant extent of the habitat - mostly arable lands, important for the Great Bustard - are not included in the traditional protected area system, but are protected in the Natura 2000 network. In Hungary there is a total of 217 999 ha of Great Bustard habitats (total distribution area in the country) from which 182 215 ha is protected (nationally and / or as Natura 2000 site). From this, 85 182 ha land is protected

by national law, 175 659 ha land is designated as SPA and 96 263 ha as SAC site (latter two giving altogether 182 007 ha of Natura 2000 sites for the GB in total). A new LIFE project focussing on the Middle-European Great Bustard was launched in 2016: LIFE15NAT/AT/000834, with various partners from Austria and Hungary (project duration: July 2016-December 2023).

Habitat restoration

> The Hungarian agri-environmental scheme includes an option to restore grasslands for nature conservation reasons.

Priority 4 of the Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme for 2014-2020 is fully dedicated to support direct nature conservation investments targeting Natura 2000 sites and protected areas of less developed NUTS regions of Hungary. The programme is supplemented by measures envisioned in the framework of the Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme that finances investments within the boundaries of the only more developed region of Central Hungary. The two programmes together ensure that financing for direct nature conservation investments is available throughout the whole country. The package of investments supported by the two programmes includes ecological restoration and species restoration investments (45 projects, EUR 75.1 million) aiming to improve the conservation status of species and habitats of community interest; investments in site management infrastructure (11 projects, EUR 14.9 million); building the capacity and infrastructure for site surveillance (10 projects, EUR 5.2 million); and investments in nature interpretation infrastructure (12 projects, EUR 13 million). Projects directly targeting to improve conservation status either by habitat restoration measures or through improving management conditions reach a total area of 90 800 hectares of Natura 2000 sites or protected areas.

Other

> Nest safeguarding, rescue of abandoned eggs, artificial hatching and rearing of saved eggs in the Great Bustard Conservation Station; laying down precise management provisions and restrictions (such as date of first mowing etc.) in management plans and in agri-environmental contracts regarding High Nature Value Areas; provision of winter food in harsh weather.

See more details in Hungary's report for the Great Bustard MoU and Action Plan in 2013.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> n.a.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> A new LIFE project focussing on the Middle-European Great Bustard was launched in 2016: LIFE15NAT/AT/000834, with various partners from Austria and Hungary (project duration: July 2016-December 2023). Beside continuing above mentioned conservation activities. Regarding research, more widespread use of satellite transmitters is also planned for the species.

## Species name: *Otis tarda*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Tibor Hadarics & Tamás Zalai eds. (2008), Nomenclator Avium Hungariae - An Annotated list of the birds of Hungary, Birdlife Hungary, Budapest.

<http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/hu/eu/art12/envuyk4q/>

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

stable

> Min. 1,450, max. 1,645 (2008-2017 period). Larger populations of the Maros-Körös Plain, Nagykunság, Bihar Plain and Hortobágy, presumably forming a single metapopulation, stabilized. At the same time the small populations of the Mosoni-sík as well as the largest Hungarian population in the Kiskunság have started to increase significantly. 10% increase in the past six years. Numbers are slowly decreasing in the Heves Plain and in the Borsodi-Mezőség, so overall population stable. Mostly breeds in agricultural areas, primarily in fallow lands. Resident, but in harsh winters with much snowfall a certain proportion of the population migrates southwards.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

increasing

> See above. Several topographically separated (sub)populations exist. As a result of conservation management the distribution area of the species is increasing - especially in the Kiskunság.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> The relation between breeding success and environmental factors and genetic variability; habitat preference

and daily movements studied via satellite telemetry. In the frame of the Middle-European Great Bustard MoU, Hungary drafted the following documents: Guidelines on measures to secure the successful wintering of Great Bustard populations in Middle-Europe, contributed to the study on the impact of different agri-environmental schemes on the Great Bustard and is preparing guidelines for the management of predator populations in Great Bustard sites. A special volume of Aquila (2014) has been dedicated to the papers from MoS 3 of the Middle-European Great Bustard MoU.

Monitoring

> National synchronic censuses conducted twice each year - in Jan/Febr and in Apr/May - estimating population size. In the frame of the former LIFE-Nature project a monitoring protocol has been developed containing integrated population and habitat monitoring. Monitoring of the effects of habitat management in the High Nature Value Area regime is carried out also.

Education/awareness rising

> A new bird guide for hunters is published in 2017, explaining identification of huntable and similar non-huntable bird species as well as measures for their protection.

Species protection

> Protected since 1971, strictly protected since 1982.

Species restoration

> Eggs found during agricultural works and deserted by the females are transported as an emergency measure to a the Great Bustard Conservation Station for hatching and repatriation. At the same station, experiments are carried out for captive breeding with birds not capable for release. A new LIFE project focussing on the Middle-European Great Bustard was launched in 2016: LIFE15NAT/AT/000834, with various partners from Austria and Hungary (project duration: July 2016-December 2023).

Habitat protection

> Most of the leks (display areas) and breeding areas are protected; however, a significant extent of the habitat - mostly arable lands, important for the Great Bustard - are not included in the traditional protected area system, but are protected in the Natura 2000 network. In Hungary there is a total of 217 999 ha of Great Bustard habitats (total distribution area in the country) from which 182 215 ha is protected (nationally and / or as Natura 2000 site). From this, 85 182 ha land is protected by national law, 175 659 ha land is designated as SPA and 96 263 ha as SAC site (latter two giving altogether 182 007 ha of Natura 2000 sites for the GB in total). A new LIFE project focussing on the Middle-European Great Bustard was launched in 2016: LIFE15NAT/AT/000834, with various partners from Austria and Hungary (project duration: July 2016-December 2023).

Habitat restoration

> The Hungarian agri-environmental scheme includes an option to restore grasslands for nature conservation reasons.

Priority 4 of the Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme for 2014-2020 is fully dedicated to support direct nature conservation investments targeting Natura 2000 sites and protected areas of less developed NUTS regions of Hungary. The programme is supplemented by measures envisioned in the framework of the Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme that finances investments within the boundaries of the only more developed region of Central Hungary. The two programmes together ensure that financing for direct nature conservation investments is available throughout the whole country. The package of investments supported by the two programmes includes ecological restoration and species restoration investments (45 projects, EUR 75.1 million) aiming to improve the conservation status of species and habitats of community interest; investments in site management infrastructure (11 projects, EUR 14,9 million); building the capacity and infrastructure for site surveillance (10 projects, EUR 5.2 million); and investments in nature interpretation infrastructure (12 projects, EUR 13 million). Projects directly targeting to improve conservation status either by habitat restoration measures or through improving management conditions reach a total area of 90 800 hectares of Natura 2000 sites or protected areas.

Other

> Nest safeguarding, rescue of abandoned eggs, artificial hatching and rearing of saved eggs in the Great Bustard Conservation Station; laying down precise management provisions and restrictions (such as date of first mowing etc.) in management plans and in agri-environmental contracts regarding High Nature Value Areas; provision of winter food in harsh weather.

See more details in Hungary's report for the Great Bustard MoU and Action Plan in 2013.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> n.a.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> A new LIFE project focussing on the Middle-European Great Bustard was launched in 2016: LIFE15NAT/AT/000834, with various partners from Austria and Hungary (project duration: July 2016-December 2023). Beside continuing above mentioned conservation activities. Regarding research, more widespread use

of satellite transmitters is also planned for the species.

## Species name: *Coracias garrulus*

### 1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Tibor Hadarics & Tamás Zalai eds. (2008), *Nomenclator Avium Hungariae - An Annotated list of the birds of Hungary*, Birdlife Hungary, Budapest.

<http://rollerproject.eu/en>

<http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/hu/eu/art12/envvuyk4q/>

<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/report?period=1&country=HU>

### 2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

> 750-1050 pairs. Its preferred habitat is sandy puszta interspersed with open poplar woodlands and wet meadows. The strongest population lives in the Great Plain, especially in the Danube-Tisza Plain. Its population has been increasing due to the active conservation management of the species.

### 2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

stable

> Short-term trend (2000-2012) is stable, however the long-term trend (1980-2012) is declining. It has disappeared from most of Transdanubia and the foothills of the Northern Uplands. These places were its old traditional breeding sites.

### 3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> Stopover sites of migration routes are examined during field trips in order to get substantial information, which helps analyzing results of migration research in the frame of EU LIFE Nature project (Conservation of the European Roller (*Coracias garrulus*) in the Carpathian Basin) between 2015-2019.

Monitoring

> Annual monitoring has been carried out in the most important breeding sites to collect information on the breeding success and ring chicks. This type of monitoring has been implemented annually in these areas (such as Hortobágy).

Existing nesting sites will be mapped in 2015. Results of 2018-2019 monitorings will be compared to the baseline data to show changes in roller population in the frame of EU LIFE Nature project (Conservation of the European Roller (*Coracias garrulus*) in the Carpathian Basin) between 2015-2019.

Education/awareness raising

> In the frame of EU LIFE Nature project (Conservation of the European Roller (*Coracias garrulus*) in the Carpathian Basin) between 2015-2019 there are some activities in connection with education/awareness raising:

- Demonstration and dissemination of habitat management techniques
- Roller Visitor Center
- Development of educational trails and installation of information boards
- Communication materials
- Development and maintenance of project website, production of Layman's report
- Ensuring continuous media coverage
- Workshops, conferences, scientific journals, trainings

A new version of the poster on all strictly protected bird species and a tractor cab guide to farmland birds has been published in 2014.

Species protection

> Protected since 1901, strictly protected since 1988.

Control hunting / poaching

Habitat protection

> Most of the potential habitats for the species lie in protected areas. Several breeding grounds are protected in the frame of Natura 2000 network and not the traditional protected area system.

Habitat restoration

> In the frame of EU LIFE Nature project (Conservation of the European Roller (*Coracias garrulus*) in the Carpathian Basin) between 2015-2019 there are some activities in connection with habitat restoration:

- Restoration of steppe habitats
- Restoration of wooded pastures
- Restoration of riparian forests
- Plantation and maintenance of forest patches

Priority 4 of the Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme for 2014-2020 is fully dedicated to

support direct nature conservation investments targeting Natura 2000 sites and protected areas of less developed NUTS regions of Hungary. The programme is supplemented by measures envisioned in the framework of the Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme that finances investments within the boundaries of the only more developed region of Central Hungary. The two programmes together ensure that financing for direct nature conservation investments is available throughout the whole country. The package of investments supported by the two programmes includes ecological restoration and species restoration investments (45 projects, EUR 75.1 million) aiming to improve the conservation status of species and habitats of community interest; investments in site management infrastructure (11 projects, EUR 14,9 million); building the capacity and infrastructure for site surveillance (10 projects, EUR 5.2 million); and investments in nature interpretation infrastructure (12 projects, EUR 13 million). Projects directly targeting to improve conservation status either by habitat restoration measures or through improving management conditions reach a total area of 90 800 hectares of Natura 2000 sites or protected areas.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> n.a.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> see above

<http://rollerproject.eu/en>

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I birds in general:

> Further information on the species' status in Hungary: <http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/hu/eu/art12/envuyk4q/>  
<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/report?period=1&country=HU>

## 5. FISH

### 5.1 General questions on Appendix I fish species

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I fish species prohibited by the national legislation listed as being implementing legislation in Table I(a) (General Information)?

Yes

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:

> no other legislation

1a. If the taking of Appendix I fish species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

No

If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):

> not applicable

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I fish species:

Other

> not applicable

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> not applicable

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> not applicable

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

> not applicable

3. What are the major threats to Appendix I fish species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

Other

> not applicable

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger fish species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

> not applicable

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> not applicable

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:

> not applicable

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

> not applicable

## 5.2 Questions on specific Appendix I fish species

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I fish species, for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

### Species name: *Acipenser sturio*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> The species never occurred in Hungary.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

stable

> No accepted record of this species in Hungary.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

stable

> Hungary is not a Range State for this species.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Species protection

> Protected as a species of EU community importance since 2001.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> not applicable

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> No activity is planned due to the Hungary is not a range state for this species.

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I bats in general:

> Not applicable

## 6. LISTING OF OTHER ENDANGERED MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX I

1. Is your country a Range State for any other endangered migratory species currently listed in Appendix I?

(according to the latest IUCN red data list). N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> European Pochard (*Aythya ferina*) and European Turtle dove (*Streptopelia turtur*) are listed as globally threatened, Vulnerable by IUCN.

1a. Is your country taking any steps to propose listing any of these species?

No

If yes, please provide details:

> No action.

1b. What assistance/measures, if any, does your country require to initiate the listing of these species?

> No assistance is required.

### **III. Appendix II Species**

#### **1. INFORMATION ON APPENDIX II SPECIES**

Information pertaining to the conservation of Appendix II species that are the object of CMS Agreements will have been provided in periodic Party reports to those instruments. It will suffice therefore to reference (below), and preferably append, a copy of the latest report that has been submitted to the Secretariat of each of the Agreement/MoUs to which your country is a Party.

#### **Wadden Sea Seals (1991)**

Date of last report:

> not applicable

Period covered:

> Not applicable.

#### **Siberian Crane MoU (1993/1999)**

Date of last report

> not applicable

Period covered:

> Not applicable.

#### **EUROBATS (1994)**

Date of last report:

> 2010

Period covered:

> 2006-2010

#### **ASCOBANS (1994)**

Date of last report:

> not applicable

Period covered:

> Not applicable.

#### **Slender-billed Curlew MoU (1994)**

Date of last report:

> October 1995

Period covered:

> -1995

#### **Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)**

Date of last report:

> not applicable

Period covered:

> Not applicable.

#### **AEWA (1999)**

Date of last report:

> 2015

Period covered

> 2012-2015

#### **ACCOBAMS (2001)**



Date of last report:  
> not applicable

Period covered:  
> Not applicable.

### **Middle-European Great Bustard MoU (2001)**

Date of last report:  
> 2013

Period covered:  
> 2008-2013

### **IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)**

Date of last report:  
> not applicable

Period covered:  
> Not applicable.

### **ACAP (2001)**

Date of last report:  
> not applicable

Period covered:  
> Not applicable.

### **Bukhara Deer MoU (2002)**

Date of last report:  
> not applicable

Period covered:  
> Not applicable.

### **Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)**

Date of last report:  
> 2015

Period covered  
> 2011-2015

### **West African Elephants MoU (2005)**

Date of last report:  
> not applicable

Period covered:  
> Not applicable.

### **Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)**

Date of last report:  
> not applicable

Period covered:  
> Not applicable.

### **Saiga Antelope MoU (2006)**

Date of last report:  
> not applicable

Period covered:  
> Not applicable.

### **Ruddy-headed Goose MoU (2006)**

Date of last report:  
> not applicable

Period covered:  
> Not applicable.

### **Monk Seal in the Atlantic MoU (2007)**

Date of last report:  
> not applicable

Period covered:  
> Not applicable.

### **Southern South American Grassland Birds MoU (2007)**

Date of last report:  
> not applicable

Period covered:  
> Not applicable.

### **Dugong MoU (2007)**

Date of last report:  
> not applicable

Period covered:  
> Not applicable.

### **Gorilla Agreement (2008)**

Date of last report:  
> not applicable

Period covered:  
> Not applicable.

### **Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)**

Date of last report:  
> not applicable

Period covered:  
> Not applicable.

### **Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)**

Date of last report:  
> No report was due in the reporting period.

Period covered:  
> Not applicable.

### **High Andean Flamingos MoU (2008)**

Date of last report:  
> not applicable

Period covered:  
> Not applicable.

## Sharks MoU (2010)

Date of last report:

> not applicable

Period covered:

> Not applicable.

## South Andean Huemul MoU (2010)

Date of last report:

> not applicable

Period covered:

> Not applicable.

## 2. QUESTIONS ON CMS AGREEMENTS

### Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Bird Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Bird Species ?

No

If Yes, what is the current state of development?

> Not applicable.

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Bird Species ?

No

If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable.

3. If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?

> Not applicable.

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Bird Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable.

### Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Marine Mammal Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Marine Mammal Species ?

No

If Yes, what is the current state of development?

> Not applicable.

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Marine Mammal Species ?

No

If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable.

3. If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?

> Not applicable.

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Marine Mammal Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable.

### **Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Marine Turtle Species**

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Marine Turtle Species ?

No

If Yes, what is the current state of development?

> Not applicable.

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Marine Turtle Species ?

No

If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable.

3. If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?

> Not applicable.

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Marine Turtle Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable.

### **Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species**

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species ?

No

If Yes, what is the current state of development?

> Not applicable.

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species ?

No

If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable.

3. If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?

> Not applicable.

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable.

### Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Bat Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Bat Species ?

No

If Yes, what is the current state of development?

> Not applicable.

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Bat Species ?

No

If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable.

3. If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?

> Not applicable.

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Bat Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable, since all European bat species are protected by the EUROBATS agreement.

### Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Fish

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Fish ?

No

If Yes, what is the current state of development?

> Not applicable.

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Fish ?

No

If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable.

3. If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?

> Not applicable.

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Fish, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable.

### **3. LISTING OF MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX II**

1. Is your country a Range State for any migratory species that has an unfavourable conservation status, but is not currently listed in Appendix II and could benefit from the conclusion of an Agreement for its conservation?

N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> The greater and lesser grey shrikes (*Lanius excubitor* & *L. minor*).

1a. Is your country taking any steps to propose the listing of this/these species in Appendix II?

No

If Yes, please provide details:

> The proposals to list these two shrike species in Appendix II are under preparation by the European Union and its Member States.

1b. What assistance, if any, does your country require to initiate the listing of this/these species?

> Not applicable.

## IV. National and Regional Priorities

1. What priority does your country assign to the conservation and, where applicable, sustainable use of migratory species in comparison to other biodiversity-related issues

High

2. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan?

Yes

2.1. If Yes, please indicate and briefly describe the extent to which it addresses the following issues:

Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species

> Species action plans have been elaborated for the Lesser White-fronted goose. Species action plan will be prepared for the Eurasian Spoonbill, Ferruginous duck and European Pochard.

Species action plans are enforced for the Red-footed Falcon, the White Stork, the Great Bustard and the Kentish Plover

Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of the habitats of migratory species, including protected areas

> Habitat developments and restorations were implemented in the frame of LIFE-Nature and other international and Hungarian projects. About 260 Natura 2000 management plans were implemented, which help the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species and their habitats.

Several management plans entered into force (as ministerial decrees) in favor of conservation of habitats of migratory species (as well).

Actions to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger migratory species (e.g. alien invasive species or by-catch)

> Agreement signed with electric companies on reducing risk of electrocution; for the reasons of bird conservation restricted air spaces have been designated where aircrafts would endanger the flight of migrating bird species.

Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration

> Minimize the risk of electrocution and to take the interests of migratory birds into consideration in the planning process of windturbines.

Research and monitoring of migratory species

> Natura 2000 monitoring, endangered species monitoring (including species still abundant, but declining e.g. Black-tailed godwit), Strictly protected and colonial bird species monitoring (running from 2000) aiming to create scientific base to the species protection programs and to trace population trends. The results of these surveys give the base for international reporting obligation of Hungary. Common bird census, national waterfowl monitoring (carried out 8 months a year aiming to detect the dynamics of breeding birds and migratory birds and carrying out synchronic censuses on Ramsar and important migratory sites), monitoring of the effectiveness of nature conservation programs, monitoring nature conservation activities. Furthermore universities cooperate with National Parks to carry out scientific research e.g. studying the effect of urbanization and climate change on migratory waterbirds. Study of migration/movement of certain bird species by satellite transmitters (Red-footed Falcon, Saker Falcon, Peregrine Falcon, Eastern Imperial Eagle, Great Bustard, Lesser White-fronted Goose, European Roller, Eurasian Spoonbill, Sand Martin).

Transboundary co-operation

> Transboundary co-operation with Austria regarding the protection (habitat restoration, monitoring, etc.) for the Great Bustard in the frame of LIFE-Nature project.

Transboundary co-operation with Serbia and Romania regarding the monitoring and habitat reconstruction and management for the Great Bustard.

3. Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any other national or regional policies/plans (apart from CMS Agreements)

Yes

3.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> In the National Biodiversity Strategy (2015-2020) there is no specific objective for the conservation of migratory species, but their protection is included in objective No. 2. (Improving the environmental conditions of the most problematic species of community importance, as well as the most endangered species). There are also numerous other objectives that helps the conservation of migratory species and their habitats indirectly.

The National Environmental Programme for 2015-2020 and the National Nature Conservation Master Plan are also containing the obligation of implementation of CMS. Numerous provisions serve the protection of migratory species e.g. designation of protected and non-protected areas, wildlife protection, landscape protection sections.

The National Agri-environmental scheme under the Rural Development Plan includes species-specific

measures for migratory species (e.g. establishment of HNVA-s) such as Great Bustard, Montagu's Harrier (*Circus pygargus*) and Roller (*Coracias garrulus*). The Act on Regional Policy identifies the broad outlines of the National Ecological Network, which supports migratory species.

### 3a. Do these policies/plans cover the following areas?

Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting, etc.)

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> The National Biodiversity Strategy (2015-2020) emphasises six areas: protection of areas and species subject to nature conservation; maintenance of landscape diversity, green infrastructure and ecosystem services; agriculture-related issues; sustainable forest and game management and protection of water resources; combating invasive alien species (non-indigenous species); as well as Hungary's role in the fulfilment of obligations arising from international biodiversity protection agreements. Within these strategic areas, twenty objectives concentrate on managing the Hungarian problems of biodiversity protection. Each objective involves several specific goals, the implementation of which is supported by measures, while monitoring is assisted by indicators.

Economic development

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> see above

Land-use planning

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> see above

Pollution control

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> see above

Designation and development of protected areas

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> see above

Development of ecological networks

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> see above

Planning of power lines

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> see above

Planning of fences

No

If Yes, please provide details

> n.a.

Planning of dams

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> Implementation of dam construction plans have started in Upper Tisza Region assumingly establishing a few



water reservoirs along the Tisza River - which will be good habitats for migrating water birds as well.

#### Other

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> see above

#### 4. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> Conservation efforts (see above) have positive results in the population trends of several species. It is clear that among others the populations of Eastern Imperial Eagle, Great White Egret and European Roller have increased in Hungary due to the above-described conservation measures. In some cases, such as the Saker Falcon, the long-term increase is unique, as all other populations outside the Carpathian are declining. There is also a positive result in the awareness of the general public, thanks to communication activities, such as dedicated websites, visitor centres, webcams, satellite telemetry etc.

## V. Protected Areas

1. Are migratory species taken into account in the selection, establishment and management of protected areas in your country?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> Several protected areas are designated for saving certain migratory species. As a member state of the EU, the Natura 2000 network covers the most important habitats of migratory bird, fish and bat species in Hungary. SPA sites have been designated, in line with the EU Birds Directive to include the Ramsar sites that had been designated for migratory birds. The Natura 2000 network covers 21.39% of the country's territory and has been officially declared complete by the European Commission.

1a. Please identify the most important national sites for migratory species and their protection status:

> Hortobágy, Kiskunság, Balaton-Felvidék, Biharugrai Fishponds, Szeged Fishponds, Lake Fertő - as the most important stopover sites especially for waterbirds - both in abundance and in species richness. They are all protected nationally and are included in the Natura 2000 network.

### 1b. Do these protected areas cover the following areas?

Terrestrial

Yes

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas

> Approx. 10% of Hungary's territory has been designated as nationally protected area. 21.39% of its territory is included in the Natura 2000 network, which has been officially declared complete by the European Commission in the case of Hungary. This ecological network of the EU legislation includes the most important breeding, roosting and stopover sites of migratory birds as well as the most important habitats of migratory fish and bat species. The Natura 2000 network consists of disjunct sites, however, it is embedded into the National Ecological Network, which comprises about 36% of the country's territory and is incorporated into the Act on Regional Policy and thus the National Regional Policy Plan.

These sites include both the most important terrestrial and aquatic habitats in a natural or near-natural state. There is no national database from which these two types could be separated and quantified. Also, some habitat wetland types (shallow alkaline lakes, wet meadows) are typically seasonal and their water coverage depends on the actual precipitation, and can thus be interpreted both as terrestrial (seasonally and in some years) and as aquatic (in wet years for example).

Aquatic

Yes

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas

> Approx. 10% of Hungary's territory has been designated as nationally protected area. 21.39% of its territory is included in the Natura 2000 network, which has been officially declared complete by the European Commission in the case of Hungary. This ecological network of the EU legislation includes the most important breeding, roosting and stopover sites of migratory birds as well as the most important habitats of migratory fish and bat species. The Natura 2000 network consists of disjunct sites, however, it is embedded into the National Ecological Network, which comprises about 36% of the country's territory and is incorporated into the Act on Regional Policy and thus the National Regional Policy Plan.

These sites include both the most important terrestrial and aquatic habitats in a natural or near-natural state. There is no national database from which these two types could be separated and quantified. Also, some habitat wetland types (shallow alkaline lakes, wet meadows) are typically seasonal and their water coverage depends on the actual precipitation, and can thus be interpreted both as terrestrial (seasonally and in some years) and as aquatic (in wet years for example).

Marine

No

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas

> Not relevant

1c. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:

> Ministry of Agriculture

2. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> Management plans have been accepted for protected and Natura 2000 sites (e.g. for all 9 sites of the Great Bustard); some minor designations as protected areas were achieved in the reporting period.

## VI. Policies on Satellite Telemetry

1. In the current reporting period, has your country undertaken conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry?

Yes

If yes what is the state of those projects

on-going

Please provide details

> Ongoing projects: Red-footed Falcon ([www.falcoproject.eu](http://www.falcoproject.eu)); Saker Falcon (<http://sakerlife3.mme.hu>); Woodcock (no website available); Honey Buzzard, Common Buzzard & Marsh Harrier (no website available); Greater Whitefronted Goose (no website available); Sand Martin (geolocators); Eurasian Spoonbill; European Roller (<http://rollerproject.eu/>); Black Stork ([www.blackstork.hu](http://www.blackstork.hu)), White Stork (<http://satellitetracking.eu>, <http://www.kuvik.eu/>)

Completed projects: Imperial Eagle ([imperialeagle.hu](http://imperialeagle.hu)), White-tailed Eagle, Great Bustard, Saker Falcon ([www.sakerlife.mme.hu](http://www.sakerlife.mme.hu)), Lesser White-fronted Goose (<http://wwf.fi/en/lwfg/>), Peregrine Falcon ([www.vandorsolymok.hu](http://www.vandorsolymok.hu))

In addition, Hungary contributed to satellite-tracking projects in Russia (Saker Falcon), India (Amur Falcon), Turkey (Eastern Imperial Eagle), Ukraine and Moldova (Saker Falcons), Serbia (Saker Falcon), Romania (Saker Falcon) and FYR of Macedonia (Imperial Eagles).

2. Are any future conservation/research projects planned that will use satellite telemetry?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (including the expected timeframe for these projects):

> Thirty individuals of Rollers will be tracked with GPS-received transmitters and thirty with geolocators in the frame of EU LIFE-Nature project between 2015-2019.

About ten Great Bustard will be tracked with GPS-received transmitters in the frame of the recently approved and started EU LIFE-Nature project between 2016-2020.

Some lesser white-fronted geese will be tracked with GPS-received transmitters in the frame of a planned EU LIFE-Nature project in the future. The project will be submitted in 2017.

In addition, in the period 2017-2019, Hungary contributes to satellite tracking in conservation projects in various countries: 60 geolocators will be deployed with Hungarian contribution in Romania (European Roller).

If No, please explain any impediments or requirements in this regard:

> not relevant

3. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> A great deal of data has been collected in the previous years on the migration and habitat use of various migrating species. For collection of data, please, see [www.satellitetracking.eu](http://www.satellitetracking.eu). Data have been used for identifying main threats and prepare targeted conservation measures on the given species (in case of all species) and habitat use data will be used for evaluating and authorizing infrastructure development projects (e.g. wind farm developments), and they contribute to the planning of agri-environmental subsidy schemes. Relevant information has always been shared with partner organisations in other countries to help the conservation of the given species.

## VII. Membership

1. Have actions been taken by your country to encourage non- Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

No

If Yes, please provide details. (In particular, describe actions taken to recruit the non-Parties that have been identified by the Standing Committee as high priorities for recruitment.)

> Hungary did not recruit non-Parties in the reporting period.

1a. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:

> Ministry of Agriculture

2. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> No result.

## VIII. Global and National Importance of CMS

1. Have actions been taken by your country to increase national, regional and/or global awareness of the relevance of CMS and its global importance in the context of biodiversity conservation?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> Satellite telemetry projects with online tracking of satellite-tagged birds as well as webcams of migratory bird species nests also help raise awareness at national as well as global level.

Hungary provided the venue of the international workshops that worked out international species action plans for the European Roller (*Coracias garrulus*) and the Turtle Dove (*Streptopelia turtur*) in January 2017.

2. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:

> Ministry of Agriculture, national park directorates, BirdLifeHungary/MME

3. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> Large numbers of visitors of websites featuring satellite-tracked birds and/or occupied nests of migratory birds. Good progress made toward the elaboration of the international species action plans for the European Roller (*Coracias garrulus*) and the Turtle Dove (*Streptopelia turtur*).

## IX. Mobilization of Resources

1. Has your country made financial resources available for conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> Co-financing LIFE Nature projects for the Great Bustard, the Imperial Eagle, the Red-footed Falcon and the Saker Falcon, and more recently the Roller; Co-financing ERDF-funded projects for habitat restoration, retrofitting of powerlines etc.

2. Has your country made voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund to support requests from developing countries and countries with economies in transition?

No

If Yes, please provide details:

> No budget available.

3. Has your country made other voluntary financial contributions to support conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries (particularly developing countries)?

No

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> No budget available.

4. Has your country provided technical and/or scientific assistance to developing countries to facilitate initiatives for the benefit of migratory species?

No

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> BirdLife Hungary experts participated in one expeditions (Malawi in 2014) with support from the Raptors MoU to tag Amur Falcons with satellite transmitters.

5. Has your country received financial assistance/support from the CMS Trust Fund, via the CMS Secretariat, for national conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?

No

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> Not relevant.

6. Has your country received financial assistance/support from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefit for migratory species in your country?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> Through LIFE Nature projects (See above) and European Regional Development Fund which supported the Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Program.

## **X. Implementation of COP Resolutions and Recommendations**

**Please provide information about measures undertaken by your country relating to recent Resolutions and Recommendations since the last Report. For your convenience please refer to the list of COP Resolutions and Recommendations listed below:**

### **Strategic and Institutional Matters**

Capacity Building Strategy (Res. 9.12 / Res. 10.6)

> not applicable at national level

Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 (Res. 11.2)

> As a member of the Convention on Biological Diversity Hungary needs to contribute to the attainment of the objectives of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020), including Aichi Biodiversity Targets. In addition, Hungary must also comply with the Biodiversity Strategy of the European Union, effective until 2020.

Consequently, Hungary has defined the objectives of its National Biodiversity Strategy accordingly to the international and EU targets.

Financial and Administrative Matters and Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund (Res. 11.1)

> No voluntary contributions were provided to the Trust Fund by Hungary.

Relationship between the CMS Family and the Civil Society (Res. 11.11)

> The Civil Society is involved in the work of state nature conservation, responsible for CMS implementation in Hungary, in many ways. For example, NGOs are represented in the national Great Bustard Committee that implements the Middle-European Great Bustard MoU in Hungary. The Hungarian Raptor Conservation Council consists of numerous NGOs as well as state nature conservation organisations. NGOs also participate, either as beneficiaries or as partners, in several LIFE projects that are conducted to save species protected under CMS. In February 2016, the Ministry of Agriculture signed a Partnership Agreement with MME/BirdLife Hungary, covering the following fields of collaboration: mutual exchange of bird monitoring data, collaboration against illegal killing, trapping and trading of birds, mutual exchange of data on bird mortality along power lines and collaboration on bird ringing.

World Migratory Bird Day (Res. 11.9)

> The Day of Birds and Trees has been celebrated on or around 10 May since 1901 throughout Hungary. Presently, the programmes offered on this day include birdwatching and bird ringing activities at national park directorates, especially for schoolgroups.

Outreach and Communication Issues (Res. 11.8)

> The following LIFE projects have had extensive communication work, about which more information can be found at the following websites:

Ongoing projects: Imperial Eagle ([imperialeagle.hu](http://imperialeagle.hu)); Red-footed Falcon ([www.falcoproject.eu](http://www.falcoproject.eu)); Saker Falcon ([www.sakerlife.mme.hu](http://www.sakerlife.mme.hu));

Completed projects: Imperial Eagle ([imperialeagle.hu](http://imperialeagle.hu)), Saker Falcon ([www.sakerlife.mme.hu](http://www.sakerlife.mme.hu)), Red-footed Falcon ([www.falcoproject.eu](http://www.falcoproject.eu)), Lesser White-fronted Goose

(<http://wwf.fi/en/lwfg/>), Most of the above projects, as well as several others included satellite telemetry and or nestsite webcam shows, which have proved extremely popular and reached a wide audience, for example White Stork ([www.satellitetracking.eu](http://www.satellitetracking.eu)); Peregrine Falcon ([www.vandorsolymok.hu](http://www.vandorsolymok.hu)); Black Stork

([www.blackstork.hu](http://www.blackstork.hu)),

Annual events are also organised to raise awareness for migratory birds: e.g. Day of Birds and Trees (10 May), International Birdwatching Day (early October), and the wild goose festival at Tata (attracting several thousand visitors annually to a city park lake with tens of thousands of migrating waterfowl in late November), Nightingale Night (late April, early May).

The Biodiversity and Gene Conservation Unit, Ministry of Agriculture organised an awareness raising event on the World Biodiversity in May 2016. It was held in Szeged Zoo which is one of Hungary's main rescue centres for confiscated live animals. The event was focused on the younger generations, explaining the need for the protection of species and sustainable use of wildlife products through various games.

Development of CMS Agreements (Res. 11.12)

> Hungary did not participate in the elaboration of new proposals for CMS agreements.

Concerted and Cooperative Actions (Res. 11.13)

> In Hungary there are some habitat restoration programmes (LIFE, EEEO, etc) which help the protection of the undermentioned species. The Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme for 2014-2020 is fully dedicated to support direct nature conservation investments targeting Natura 2000 sites and protected areas of less developed NUTS regions of Hungary, which help the conservation and sustainable use of the



undermentioned species and their habitats.

Lesser White-fronted Goose: Strictly protected. Hungary participated in two international LIFE Nature projects targeting this species, moreover a new LIFE Nature project will be submitted in 2017. Hunting legislation also takes into account migration hotspots of the species and restricts waterfowl hunting there. Wetlands restoration and habitats development projects in its habitat, banning of lead shot in wetlands since 2005, waterbird monitoring in 49 most important waterbird migration sites were carried out. Species action plans have been elaborated for the Lesser White-fronted Goose in 2013. As an AEWA party, Hungary is implementing the tasks included the AEWA action plan.

Ferruginous Duck: strictly protected. Wetlands restoration and habitat development projects in its habitat, restrictions on waterfowl hunting in the most important breeding and migration sites, banning of lead shot in wetlands since 2005,

waterbird monitoring in 49 most important waterbird migration sites. Species action plan will be prepared for this species between 2017-2020. As an AEWA party, Hungary is implementing the tasks included the AEWA action plan.

Saker Falcon: Strictly protected. Hungary participated in two international LIFE Nature projects targeting this species, moreover a new LIFE Nature program started in July 2014 that focuses on the prey species of Saker Falcon and Eastern Imperial Eagle. In frame of this new project conservation research is studying the habitat use and predator - prey relation for those two species in order to better target conservation measures. Highlighted monitoring program every breeding sites.

Quail: Protected. A large number of its habitats are also protected. Measures include agri-environmental schemes, bird-friendly mowing, grazing, elimination of invasive plant species. Highlighted monitoring program from 2017 in the most important breeding sites.

Corncrake: Strictly protected. Agri-environmental schemes, habitat restoration in wet grasslands (supporting grazing rather than mowing, elimination of invasive plants and shrubs), restrictions on cultivation around nest sites and compensation. Highlighted monitoring program in the most important breeding sites. As an AEWA party, Hungary is implementing the tasks included the AEWA action plan.

The Sterlet: Closed season all year round. The Hungarian populations decreased to a critical level which resulted the status of 'non-catchable fish' (provided by law). Hungary carried out in situ and ex-situ measures to reach active conservation of these Sterlet populations. A genetic research was performed to avoid the decreasing of genetic variability in our Sterlet gene bank. The most varied genetic population was used for artificial reproduction. As a result 17.000 juvenile Sterlet (7000 kg in total) released into Duna and Tisza Rivers. (The individuals were 300-400 gram in weight and 40-50 cm in length.) 10% of the released fish was tagged in order to trace their growth and migration. The expected goal with this program (within 5-10 years) is to build up self-sustaining Sterlet populations, so the species can be catchable again. The project produced a conservation plan for Sterlet as well and its essence will shortly become a part of the related legislation.

#### Synergies and Partnerships / Cooperation with other Conventions (Res. 11.10)

> In Hungary, the Ministry of Agriculture has responsibility for national implementation of several international conventions, such as CBD and related agreements, CITES, Ramsar, Bern Convention, CMS and its family. The focal points of the mentioned conventions work in the same department within the ministry, and collaboration is thus straightforward and takes place on a daily basis.

Furthermore, biodiversity aspects have been integrated into national strategies and their action plans, such as the National Sustainable Development Framework Strategy 2012-2024, the National Rural Development Strategy 2012-2020, the National Action Plan for the Development of Ecological Farming, the Fourth National Environmental Programme 2015-2020, including the National Nature Conservation Master Plan. Some integration can also be observed in certain parts of the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, the National Water Strategy and the National Forest Programme 2006-2015. However, more progress is needed in these areas. Some sectors such as energy, transportation, poverty reduction have been less successful in the integration of biodiversity aspects, but, among others, EIA obligations also apply to these sectors.

#### Future strategies of the CMS Family / "Future Shape" (Res. 10.9)

> Hungary actively participates in the preparation of the next meeting of Signatories to the Middle-European Great Bustard MoU. At the initiative of Austria, we took part in a meeting with delegates from the respective Signatories in 2017 to prepare the next MoU in 2018.

#### Other resolutions/recommendations:

> n.a.

#### Avian Species and Issues

##### Electrocution of Migratory Birds (Res. 7.04 / Res. 10.11)

> The Accessible Sky agreement was prepared and signed on 26 February 2008 on collaboration among all distribution companies, governmental and non-governmental conservation organisations to minimise bird mortality along power lines. Partners hold regular meetings, conferences since, among others to discuss priorities and to develop and promote best available technology. Under the agreement, MME (Birdlife Hungary), contracted by the Ministry of Environment and Water, produced a conflict map in late 2008 to

prioritise all power lines in Hungary as to the urgency of retrofitting. The total length of top priority power lines was 21,700 km.

The Act on Nature Conservation No. 53 of 1996 was amended in December 2008 to only allow bird-friendly technologies in new or fully renewed power lines. Large-scale retrofitting projects are carried out from EU funding sources (LIFE, LIFE+ and EFRD): they include burial of medium-voltage power lines especially in areas where Great Bustards are threatened by collision as well as retrofitting projects to prevent electrocution. An important, self-financed initiative by the Hungarian high-voltage electricity distribution company to fit high-voltage

power lines with markers where in conflict with the most important bird habitats. Thanks to improving co-operation, energy companies also co-financed projects from the start, and since February 2011 a minimum of 25% co-financing by energy companies is a requirement under the Hungarian Environment and Energy Operational Programme.

In close cooperation between energy companies and conservation experts, the best available technology (BAT) to produce power lines in a bird friendly way is constantly updated and new solutions are field-tested. The 2007 BAT was renewed by 2011 and again in 2013.

BirdLife Hungary, in cooperation with the Ministry of Rural Development and the Hungarian Grid Operator company organised an international conference in 2011 where the Budapest Declaration was approved by the delegates of 29 European and Central Asian countries. Implementation of the Budapest Declaration has since been monitored by a mechanism of the Bern Convention.

Presently, a Great Bustard LIFE project is running, under which the burying of 25 km of power lines is planned.

### Southern Hemisphere Albatross Conservation (Res. 6.3)

> Not applicable

### Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region (Res. 11.17)

> The Natura 2000 network has been designated in Hungary among others for the protection of the most important populations of the following migratory landbirds: *Acrocephalus paludicola*, *Coracias garrulus*, *Acrocephalus melanopogon*, *Hippolais pallida*, *Sylvia nisoria*, *Panurus biarmicus*, *Luscinia svecica*, *Ficedula albicollis*, *Ficedula parva*. The protection of these sites for the above-mentioned species also serves the interests of the other migratory landbird species. Harvest is banned for the species listed in the resolution, except wood pigeon, collared dove, jay, magpie and hooded crow.

Hungary has also drafted a proposal for the European Union to propose to COP11 the Appendix I listing of *Coracias garrulus*. The proposal was adopted at CoP11 by consensus. Hungary has applied for and gained support from LIFE+Nature for a project aiming to improve the conservation status of European Roller. Hungary provided the venue of the international workshops that worked out international species action plans for the European Roller (*Coracias garrulus*) and the Turtle Dove (*Streptopelia turtur*) in January 2017, in the frame of LIFE Nature project in connection with the European Roller. About 260 Natura 2000 management plans were implemented, which help the conservation and sustainable use of these species and their habitats. Several management plans entered into force (as ministerial decrees) in favor of conservation of habitats of these species (as well). In Hungary there are few monitoring program which focus primarily the different landbird species, especially common bird census from 1998.

### Global Flyway Conservation (Res. 10.10 / Res. 11.14)

> See text under Ecological Networks. The Natura 2000 network includes nearly all Ramsar sites (which themselves cover 2.4% of the country), most of which have been designated for migratory bird species. Satellite telemetry is used for several bird species in Hungary, including the Great Bustard, Greater White-fronted Goose, Red-footed Falcon, Saker Falcon, Imperial Eagle (see section VI on Satellite Telemetry).

### Saker Falcon (Res. 11.18)

> Strictly protected. Hungary participated in two international LIFE Nature projects targeting this species, moreover a new LIFE Nature program started in July 2014 that focuses on the prey species of Saker Falcon and Eastern Imperial Eagle. In frame of this new project conservation research is studying the habitat use and predator – prey relation for those two species in order to better target conservation measures. Highlighted monitoring program every breeding sites.

### Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds (Res. 11.16)

> Hungary actively participates in the work of the IKB expert group of the Bern Convention. The most important IKB activity in Hungary is illegal poisoning of wildlife, killing large raptors on a scale that can be potentially harmful even on a population level, causing population decline. To reduce this illegal activity, BirdLife Hungary, in partnership with several national park directorates and the Ministry responsible for Nature conservation implemented the HELICON LIFE project 2012-2016 (see: [www.imperialeagle.hu](http://www.imperialeagle.hu)). It successfully reduced IKB activity in the project's target zones, and its results are now extended to the rest of the country as well as to parts of the Czech Republic, Austria, Slovakia and Serbia under the Pannon Eagle LIFE project (see also at: [www.imperialeagle.hu](http://www.imperialeagle.hu)).

### Migratory Species and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (Res. 8.27 / Res. 9.8 / Res. 10.22)

› Passive and active monitoring of wild birds and poultry is carried out every year, the results are collected and published by the European Commission. From the animal health point of view, the online reporting system of the EU and the OIE represent a sufficient and detailed database.

#### Poisoning Migratory Birds (Res. 11.15)

› The most important IKB activity in Hungary is illegal poisoning of wildlife, killing large raptors on a scale that can be potentially harmful even on a population level, causing population decline. To reduce this illegal activity, BirdLife Hungary, in partnership with several national park directorates and the Ministry responsible for Nature conservation implemented the HELICON LIFE project 2012-2016 (see: [www.imperialeagle.hu](http://www.imperialeagle.hu)). It successfully reduced IKB activity in the project's target zones, and its results are now extended to the rest of the country as well as to parts of the Czech Republic, Austria, Slovakia and Serbia under the Pannon Eagle LIFE project (see also at: [www.imperialeagle.hu](http://www.imperialeagle.hu)).

### **Aquatic Species and Issues**

#### Migratory Marine Species (Res. 9.9 / Res. 10.15)

› Not applicable

#### Conservation of Migratory Sharks and Rays (Res. 11.20)

› Not applicable

#### Live capture of Cetacean from the Wild (Res. 11.22)

› Keeping, display and transit of any dolphins are fully prohibited in Hungary, according our Animal Welfare Act.

#### Adverse Anthropogenic Impacts on Cetaceans and other Biota (Res. 9.19 / Res. 10.24)

› Not applicable

#### Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean (Res. 11.21)

› Not applicable

#### Conservation Implications of Cetacean Culture (Res. 11.23)

› Not applicable

#### Improving the Conservation Status of the Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) (Rec. 7.6)

› Not applicable

#### Antarctic Minke, Bryde's and Pygmy Right Whales (Res. 7.15)

› Not applicable

#### Migratory Freshwater Fish (Res. 10.12)

› The Sterlet (*Acipenser ruthenus*) is the most widespread potamodromous sturgeon that is indigenous in Danube and Tisza Rivers. The Hungarian populations decreased to a critic level which resulted the status of 'non-catchable fish' (provided by law). Hungary carried out in situ and ex-situ measures to reach active conservation of these Sterlet populations. A genetic research was performed to avoid the decreasing of genetic variability in our Sterlet gene bank. The most varied genetic population was used for artificial reproduction. As a result 17.000 juvenile Sterlet (7000 kg in total) released into Duna and Tisza Rivers. (The individuals were 300-400 gram in weight and 40-50 cm in length.) 10% of the released fish was tagged in order to trace their growth and migration. The expected goal with this program (within 5-10 years) is to build up self-sustaining Sterlet populations, so the species can be catchable again. The project produced a conservation plan for Sterlet as well and its essence will shortly become a part of the related legislation. The conservation plan of Sterlet (in Hungarian) is downloadable from here:

<http://www.haki.hu/hu/content/kecsege-%C3%A9s-sz%C3%A9les-k%C3%A1r%C3%A1sz-fajmeg%C5%91rz%C3%A9si-program-%C3%B6sszegz%C3%A9se>

### **Terrestrial Species and Issues**

#### Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna (Rec. 9.2)

› Not applicable

#### Tigers and other Asian Big Cats (Rec. 9.3)

› Not applicable

#### Conservation of the African Lion (Res. 11.32)

› Not applicable

## Cross-cutting Issues

Marine Debris (Res. 10.4 / Res. 11.30)

› Not applicable

Bycatch (incl. Recommendation) (Res. 6.2 / Rec. 7.2 / Res. 8.14 / Res. 9.18 / Res. 10.14)

› Not applicable

Wildlife Crime (Res. 11.31)

› The Hungarian Criminal Code was reviewed in 2012, and addresses this question from legal aspects adequately, so additional review is not required.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Biodiversity and Gene Conservation Unit organised an awareness raising event on the World Biodiversity in May 2016. It was held in Szeged Zoo which is one of Hungary's main rescue centres for confiscated live animals. The event was focused on the younger generations, explaining the need for the protection of species and sustainable use of wildlife products through various games.

On 5 December 2016, a specific procedural order was adopted by the National Tax and Customs Administration on the customs procedure with regard to the trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, including their import, (re)export, intra-EU trade, and reporting requirements about illegal activities. This procedural order was developed together with the Ministry of Agriculture, Biodiversity and Gene Conservation Unit and is expected to streamline and improve the work of customs authorities in the field of wildlife trade controls.

As regards internal controls, breeders, traders and pet shops are regularly checked by the competent nature conservation authorities. The Ministry of Agriculture, Biodiversity and Gene Conservation Unit set priorities and selected 7 priority species for making these checks in 2016.

There are bilateral cooperation agreements between the Ministry of Agriculture, Biodiversity and Gene Conservation Unit and the Police, the National Tax and Customs Administration, and other enforcement agencies in Hungary about exchange of data, coordination and communication. The Management Authority also supervises the work of nature conservation authorities of the Government Offices.

Between the 17th and 28th of October 2016 a 2 week course, called Wildlife Trafficking Investigators Program was held at the FBI's International Law Enforcement Academy in Budapest. The training was given by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This specialized course presented the planning methods and techniques for conducting successful wildlife investigations, such as various types of investigative techniques and crime scene processing and interviews, undercover operations, and case report writing. The participating countries (Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary) could nominate 10 persons each to attend this course, which consisted of ministry personnel, police officials, customs officials, inspectors and technicians that support such criminal investigations, and prosecutors; and by that the training was available for the entire part of enforcement / judiciary chain. The Ministry of Agriculture, Biodiversity and Gene Conservation Unit was involved in the designation of participants as well as participated in the course.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Biodiversity and Gene Conservation Unit as CITES Management Authority organises a wildlife trade committee meeting each year, with the participation of customs, police, nature conservation authorities, veterinary authority as well as the representative of TRAFFIC with the aim to discuss enforcement matters.

The HELICON LIFE Project, launched in January 2012, successfully reduced bird poisoning, illegal killing, and trapping. The flagship species of the project was the Eastern imperial eagle (*Aquila heliaca*) and also other birds of prey. The project finishes by the end of 2016, and its results will be extended to other countries (Czech Republic, Slovakia, Austria, Serbia) within the Pannon Biogeographical Region by the new Pannon Eagle Life project.

In the framework of the Helicon Life Project the National Bureau of Investigation dedicated extra resources to the investigation of online auction sites for illegally obtained and traded wildlife specimens.

Ecological Networks (Res. 10.3 / Res. 11.25)

› Approx. 10% of Hungary's territory has been designated as nationally protected area. In 2004, Hungary designated 21% of its territory into the Natura 2000 network, the ecological network under EU legislation, including in the network the most important breeding, roosting and stopover sites of migratory birds as well as the most important habitats of migratory fish and bat species. The Natura 2000 network consists of disjunct sites, however, it is embedded into the National Ecological Network, which comprises about 36% of the country's territory and is incorporated into the Act on Regional Policy and thus the National Regional Policy Plan. Green Infrastructure projects are ongoing to be financed from ERDF (EU) funding in the 2014-2020 budgetary period.

Climate Change Impacts on Migratory Species (Res. 7.5 / Res. 11.26)

› The second National Climate Change Strategy for the 2015-2020 period is adopted by the Hungarian Parliament. The strategy analyses the potential impact of climate change on the country's water, soil, biodiversity and forest resources and identifies the main direction of measures to be taken in the field of nature conservation as well.

The strategy refers to the National Nature Conservation Master Plan 2015-2020 which is to identify the more

detailed measures in nature conservation. The Master Plan was adopted in 2015. A key element of adaptation will be the development of Green Infrastructure. A restoration prioritisation framework has to be elaborated by the end of 2014 under the EU Biodiversity Strategy.

Numerous conservation measures are implemented for migratory species (e.g. Red-footed Falcon LIFE+ project, Saker Falcon LIFE+ project, Roller LIFE+ project) that aim to strengthen the populations of these species and thus better enable them to compensate for losses due to climate change.

#### Modus Operandi for Conservation Emergencies (Res. 10.2)

> No action was required in the reporting period.

#### Marine Wildlife Watching (Res. 11.29)

> Not applicable

#### Oil Pollution and Migratory Species (Res. 7.3)

> Not applicable

#### Impact Assessment and Migratory Species (Res. 7.2)

> Government Decree No. 314/2005 provides for environmental impact assessments and Government Decree No. 2/2005 provides for Strategic Environmental Assessments.

EIA is compulsory for major projects that may have a serious impact on wildlife (the decree lists in an appendix for which projects an EIA is compulsory) and EIA may be required by the environmental authority for smaller projects especially in nationally protected areas and in Natura 2000 sites (another appendix identifies the types of projects that fall under this provision). See the example described under wind farms above.

SEA is required for plans or programmes in the agricultural, forestry, fishing, energy, transport, traffic, waste management, water management, electronic communication, tourism and regional development that include elements covered by Government Decree 314/2005 and may have significant detrimental effects on Natura 2000 sites, nationally protected areas or certain water bodies.

#### Invasive Alien Species and Migratory Species (Res. 11.28)

> The prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species is a multi-sectorial task that assumes broad cooperation. For the harmonization of the EU Regulation No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species, a comprehensive analysis of national law was carried out followed by adjustment of legislation.

Until recently, Hungarian legislation did not contain a dedicated law against invasive alien species providing a black list including the most dangerous species (General regulations can be found in Act. No. LIII. of 1996 on Nature Conservation). In order to implement the above EU Regulation, Hungary recently modified its legislation concerning measures against invasive alien species. Sectorial regulation incorporates the topic of invasive alien species and regulates their maintenance.

In this way six acts were modified (in the fields of nature conservation, forestry, fishery, game management and hunting, food-chain, plant species) and one Governmental Decree was established to cover all relevant sectors producing the possibilities for harmonised regulation to manage invasive alien species throughout the whole Hungarian governmental system. This modification gave us the opportunity for detailed regulation to build new and modified ministerial regulations and also lower regulations in the sectorial laws in the near future.

On this basis, a government decision has been made in 2016 to employ further 66 staff members for tasks concerning invasive alien species as of 2017, and further 12 persons in national parks and in the Ministry:

- Employment of 66 new staff in the administrative district government offices working on the authorization tasks of invasive alien species as of 2017. It costs 366.2 million HUF.

- Employment of 10 new staff as of 2017 in the national park directorates working on the management coordination of the issues of invasive alien species. It costs 45.7 million HUF.

- Employment of two new staff as of 2017 in the Ministry of Agriculture, working on the coordination of the issues of invasive alien species. It costs 10.3 million HUF.

#### Renewable Energy and Migratory Species (Res. 7.5 / Res. 11.27)

> The former Ministry of Environment and Water issued guidance on the nature and landscape conservation aspects of the planning and location of wind turbines in Hungary in 2005. The guidance includes the zones that are not recommended for such developments.

Government Decree No. 314/2005 provides for environmental impact assessments to be carried out for wind turbines and wind farms: EIA is compulsory if the total capacity of the wind turbine/wind farm is above 10 MW and it is planned for a nationally protected area. On the basis of the same Government Decree, the environmental authority may decide to prescribe an EIA after screening any wind farm/wind turbine project whose capacity is above 600 kW, or whose capacity is above 200 kW and it is planned for a nationally protected area, or a Natura 2000 site or a cave protection zone.

Government Decree 2/2005 provides for Strategic Environmental Assessments. This decree also applies for plans or programmes in the energy sector that include elements covered by Government Decree 314/2005

and may have significant detrimental effects on Natura 2000 sites, nationally protected areas or certain water bodies.

Other remarks:

> n.a.

## Annex: Updating Data on Appendix II Species

1. The drop-down lists below contain the list of all species listed in Appendix II. Parties which did not submit a National Report in 2014 are requested to complete the entire form. Parties that did submit a report in 2014 are requested to review and update the data (e.g. new published distribution references and details concerning species added to Appendix II at COP11).

### Chiroptera

#### Vespertilionidae spp (European populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

#### Rhinolophidae spp (European populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

#### Acipenser gueldenstaedtii

Please choose the one that applies.

Extinct at National level

Published distribution reference

> Dr. Harka Ákos, Sallai Zoltán (2007): Magyarország halfaunája, Nimfea Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Szarvas, p. 263.

### Gaviiformes

#### Gavia adamsii (W. Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

#### Gavia arctica arctica

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

#### Gavia arctica suschkini

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

#### Gavia immer immer (NW Europe)

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Gavia stellata (W. Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Podicipediformes**

#### **Podiceps auritus (W. Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

#### **Podiceps grisegena grisegena**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Pelecaniformes**

#### **Pelecanus crispus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Extinct at National level

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

#### **Pelecanus onocrotalus (W. Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Extinct at National level

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

#### **Phalacrocorax nigrogularis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

#### **Phalacrocorax pygmeus**



Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Ciconiiformes**

#### **Ardea purpurea purpurea (Populations breeding in the W Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

#### **Botaurus stellaris stellaris (W. Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

#### **Casmerodius albus albus (W. Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

#### **Ixobrychus minutus minutus (W. Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

#### **Ciconia ciconia**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

#### **Ciconia nigra**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

#### **Platalea leucorodia**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

## **Plegadis falcinellus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

## **Anseriformes**

### **Anatidae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

## **Falconiformes**

### **Pandion haliaetus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Cathartidae. spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Accipitridae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Falconidae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

## **Galliformes**

### **Coturnix coturnix coturnix**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

## **Gruiformes**

### **Crex crex**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Fulica atra atra (Mediterranean and Black Sea populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Porzana parva parva**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Porzana porzana (Populations breeding in the W Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Porzana pusilla intermedia**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Otis tarda**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Grus spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

## **Charadriiformes**

### **Burhinus oedicnemus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Glareola pratincola**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Chlidonias leucopterus (West Eurasian and African populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Chlidonias niger niger**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Larus melanocephalus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Sterna albifrons**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Sterna caspia (West Eurasian and African populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae.

### **Sterna hirundo hirundo (Populations breeding in the W Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Recurvirostridae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Charadriidae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Scolopacidae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Columbiformes**

#### **Streptopelia turtur turtur**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Coraciiformes**

#### **Merops apiaster**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

#### **Coracias garrulus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae.

## **Passeriformes**

### **Muscicapidae (s.l.) spp.**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

## **Acipenseriformes**

### **Acipenser nudiventris**

Please choose the one that applies.

Extinct at National level

Published distribution reference

> Dr. Harka Ákos, Sallai Zoltán (2007): Magyarország halfaunája, Nimfea Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Szarvas, p. 263.

### **Acipenser ruthenus (Danube population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Dr. Harka Ákos, Sallai Zoltán (2007): Magyarország halfaunája, Nimfea Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Szarvas, p. 263.

### **Acipenser stellatus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Published distribution reference

> Dr. Harka Ákos, Sallai Zoltán (2007): Magyarország halfaunája, Nimfea Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Szarvas, p. 263.

## **Huso huso**

Please choose the one that applies.

Extinct at National level

Published distribution reference

> Dr. Harka Ákos, Sallai Zoltán (2007): Magyarország halfaunája, Nimfea Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Szarvas, p. 263.

**2. All species of each of the Families below are listed in Appendix II. If your country is a Range State for any of the species in these Families, please indicate whether your country is a Range State or the species is extinct and, where appropriate, please provide published distribution references.**

## **Order FALCONIFORMES, Family ACCIPITRIDAE**

### **Accipiter gentilis**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

## **Accipiter nisus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

## **Aquila chrysaetos**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

## **Aquila clanga**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

## **Aquila heliaca**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

## **Aquila pomarina**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

## **Buteo buteo**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

## **Buteo lagopus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

## **Buteo rufinus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Circaetus gallicus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Circus aeruginosus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Circus cyaneus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Circus macrourus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Circus pygargus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Haliaeetus albicilla**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Milvus migrans**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.



## **Milvus milvus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

## **Pernis apivorus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

## **Order FALCONIFORMES, Family FALCONIDAE**

### **Falco cherrug**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Falco columbarius**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Falco naumanni**

Choose the one that applies.

Extinct

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Falco peregrinus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Falco subbuteo**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Falco tinnunculus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Falco vespertinus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

## **Order PASSERIFORMES, Family MUSCICAPIDAE**

### **Acrocephalus arundinaceus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Acrocephalus melanopogon**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Acrocephalus paludicola**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Acrocephalus palustris**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Acrocephalus schoenobaenus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Acrocephalus scirpaceus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Cettia cetti**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Erithacus rubecula**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Ficedula albicollis**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Ficedula hypoleuca**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Ficedula parva**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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### **Hippolais icterina**

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Range State

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### **Hippolais pallida**

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Range State

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## **Locustella fluviatilis**

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Range State

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## **Locustella luscinioides**

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Range State

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## **Locustella naevia**

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## **Luscinia luscinia**

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Range State

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## **Luscinia megarhynchos**

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Range State

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## **Luscinia svecica**

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Range State

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## **Monticola saxatilis**

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Extinct

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## **Muscicapa striata**

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Range State

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### **Oenanthe oenanthe**

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Range State

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### **Phoenicurus ochruros**

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Range State

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### **Phoenicurus phoenicurus**

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### **Phylloscopus collybita**

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Range State

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### **Phylloscopus sibilatrix**

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Range State

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### **Phylloscopus trochilus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

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### **Regulus ignicapillus**

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Range State

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## **Regulus regulus**

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Range State

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## **Saxicola rubetra**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

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## **Saxicola torquata**

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Range State

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## **Sylvia atricapilla**

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Range State

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## **Sylvia borin**

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Range State

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## **Sylvia communis**

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Range State

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## **Sylvia curruca**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

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## **Sylvia nisoria**

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### **Turdus iliacus**

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### **Turdus merula**

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### **Turdus philomelos**

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### **Turdus pilaris**

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### **Turdus torquatus**

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## **Order ANSERIFORMES, Family ANATIDAE**

### **Anas platyrhynchos**

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Range State

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### **Anas strepera**

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### **Anser albifrons**

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### **Anser anser**

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### **Anser erythropus**

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### **Anser fabalis**

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### **Aythya ferina**

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### **Aythya fuligula**

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### **Aythya marila**

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### **Aythya nyroca**



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### **Branta bernicla**

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### **Branta leucopsis**

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### **Branta ruficollis**

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### **Bucephala clangula**

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### **Clangula hyemalis**

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### **Cygnus cygnus**

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Range State

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### **Cygnus olor**

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### **Melanitta fusca**

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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### **Melanitta nigra**

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### **Mergellus albellus**

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### **Mergus merganser**

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### **Mergus serrator**

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### **Netta rufina**

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### **Oxyura leucocephala**

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Extinct

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### **Tadorna tadorna**

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## **Order CHARADRIIFORMES, Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE**

### **Himantopus himantopus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

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### **Recurvirostra avosetta**

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## **Order CHARADRIIFORMES, Family CHARADRIIDAE**

### **Charadrius alexandrinus**

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### **Charadrius dubius**

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Range State

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### **Charadrius hiaticula**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

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### **Eudromias morinellus**

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### **Pluvialis apricaria**

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### **Pluvialis squatarola**

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### **Vanellus vanellus**

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## **Order CHARADRIIFORMES, Family SCOLOPACIDAE**

### **Arenaria interpres**

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### **Calidris alba**

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### **Calidris alpina**

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### **Calidris canutus**

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### **Calidris ferruginea**

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### **Calidris minuta**

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### **Calidris temminckii**

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### **Gallinago gallinago**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

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### **Gallinago media**

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### **Limicola falcinellus**

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### **Limosa lapponica**

Choose the one that applies.

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### **Limosa limosa**

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## **Lymnocyptes minimus**

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## **Numenius arquata**

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## **Numenius phaeopus**

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## **Numenius tenuirostris**

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## **Phalaropus lobatus**

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## **Philomachus pugnax**

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Range State

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## **Scolopax rusticola**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

## **Tringa cinerea**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Tringa erythropus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Tringa glareola**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Tringa hypoleucos**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Tringa nebularia**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Tringa ochropus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Tringa stagnatilis**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

### **Tringa totanus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

## Order CHIROPTERA, Family RHINOLOPHIDAE (European populations)

### **Rhinolophus euryale**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

### **Rhinolophus ferrumequinum**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

### **Rhinolophus hipposideros**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

## Order CHIROPTERA, Family VESPERTILIONIDAE (European populations)

### **Barbastella barbastellus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

### **Eptesicus nilssonii**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

### **Eptesicus serotinus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

### **Hypsugo savii**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.



## **Miniopterus schreibersii**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

## **Myotis alcathoe**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

## **Myotis bechsteini**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó

## **Myotis blythii**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

## **Myotis brandti**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

## **Myotis dasycneme**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

## **Myotis daubentonii**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

## **Myotis emarginatus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

### **Myotis myotis**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

### **Myotis mystacinus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

### **Myotis nattereri**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

### **Nyctalus lasiopterus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

### **Nyctalus leisleri**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

### **Nyctalus noctula**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

### **Pipistrellus kuhlii**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

## **Pipistrellus nathusii**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

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> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

## **Pipistrellus pipistrellus**

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Range State

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> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

## **Pipistrellus pygmaeus**

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Range State

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> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

## **Plecotus auritus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

## **Plecotus austriacus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

## **Vespertilio murinus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

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> Bihari Zoltán - Csorba Gábor - Heltai Miklós (Szerk.) 2007 : Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza, Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, p. 360.

MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

Dr. Harka Ákos, Sallai Zoltán (2007): Magyarország halfaunája, Nimfea Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Szarvas, p. 263.