

2014 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 1 May 2014. The reporting period is 15 June 2011 to 1 May 2014.

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.

Reporting format 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) 2014.

The questions below combine elements of Resolution 4.1 (Party Reports) adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Nairobi, June 1994) and Resolution 6.4 (Strategic Plan for the Convention on Migratory Species 2000-2005), adopted by the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Cape Town, November 1999), the COP8 Strategic Plan 2006-2011 and Resolution 8.24 adopted by the Conference of the Parties (Nairobi 2005), as well as commitments arising from other operational Resolutions and Recommendations of the Conference of the Parties.

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 Rural Development

Please list any other agencies that have provided input

> Department for Nature Conservation / Ministry for Rural Development, 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

> 2011-2014

Territories to which the Convention applies

> Territory of Hungary

Designated National Focal Point

Full name of the institution

> Ministry of Rural Development
Biodiversity and Gene Conservation Unit

Name and title of designated Focal Point

> Mr. Zoltán Czirák

Mailing address

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1055 Budapest

Telephone

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> zoltan.czirak@vm.gov.hu

Appointment to the Scientific Council

Full name of the institution

> Birdlife Hungary

Name and title of contact officer

> Dr. Attila Bankovics

Mailing address

> 1181 Budapest, Vikár Béla u. 19. IV. / 2.

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> none

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Submission

Name and Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report

Name:

> Mr. Zoltán Czirák

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Date of submission

> 31st March, 2011

Membership of the Standing Committee (if applicable):

Name:
> not applicable

Address
> not applicable

Tel
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Fax
> not applicable

E-mail
> not applicable

Implementation

Competent Authority:
> Ministry of Rural Development

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 2014-2020.

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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Administrative Focal Point

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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

Address

> not applicable

Tel

> not applicable

Fax

> not applicable

E-mail

> not applicable

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

Party

National Focal Point

Name

> Biodiversity and Gene Conservation Unit / Ministry of Rural Development

Address

> H-1055, Budapest, Kossuth tér 11.

Tel

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Name

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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**

Name

> Department for Nature Conservation / Ministry of Rural Development

Address

> H-1055, Budapest, Kossuth tér 11.

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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, Department for Strategy, Ministry of Rural Development

Address
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Contact point

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E-mail

> anna.prager@vm.gov.hu

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

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E-mail

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Contact point

Name

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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 Rural Development

Address

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Tel

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E-mail

> andras.schmidt@vm.gov.hu

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

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Tel

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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

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Contact point

Name

> not applicable

Address

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Tel

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E-mail

> not applicable

Saiga Antelope MoU (2006)

Saiga Antelope 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

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

Southern South American Grassland Birds MoU (2007)

Southern South American Grassland Birds 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

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

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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

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> not applicable

Fax
> not applicable

E-mail
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Contact point

Name
> not applicable

Address
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Fax
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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.)

> Department for Nature Conservation within the Ministry of Rural Development; Department for Hunting, Forestry and Fisheries within the Ministry for Rural Development - regarding migratory game species; National parks and landscape protection Department

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

> In June 2010, the Ministry for Agriculture and Regional Policy fused with the Ministry of Environment and Water, to form the Ministry of Rural Development. 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;).

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:

> 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 Rural Development

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 (please provide details):

> 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, Environment and Energy Operative Programmes of the New Hungary Development Plan, including schemes for habitat restoration as well as nature-friendly transformation of infrastructure. The Environment and Energy Operation Programme supported/support 44 projects that contained, for example, wetland restorations. The 44 projects cover 76 602 ha Natura 2000 areas, of which 22 wetland projects cover 39453 ha. 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.

> Natura 2000 compensation payment in grasslands: In 2008 the Payment Agency received 2634 applications with the territory of 73 000 hectares, and by 2013 the total area subsidized under this measure has reached 250 000 hectares. Agri-environmental schemes (High Nature Value Farmland): the total area under the nature protection aimed schemes is 214 000 hectares, which leads to the fact that we spend more than 44 345 000 euro/year on financing the HNV programme. Non-productive investments: Serving the habitat rehabilitation goals of the Natura 2000 areas the measure allocates sources among others for plantation of hedgerows and field-protecting trees, for establishment of grassland for nature conservation purpose. In the period 2007-2013, over a thousand farmers received a total of 4 490 000 euros for such investments. 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)?

Poaching

Other (please specify)

> Poisoning (mainly carbofuran baits): in the period 2011-2013, 29 specimens Eastern Imperial Eagles were poisoned and 3 specimens were shot. In the same period, 6 specimens of Saker Falcon were poisoned.

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.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[HELICON LIFE project](#) - LIFE Nature project website

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 HNPD 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: *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. Twelve accepted records in Hungary.

unclear

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. Twelve accepted records in Hungary.

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 is in preparation.

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

> 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.

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. 24 accepted records involving 32 individuals in Hungary.

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. 24 accepted records involving 32 individuals in Hungary.

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 is in preparation.

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

> 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.

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: *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: **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):

stable

> Hungary is a staging ground during autumn and spring migration. It migrates in largest numbers (40-60 ind.) through the Hortobágy - coming from Scandinavia. They arrive in mid September, stay till late October; during spring they reappear in mid-March. Sporadic occurrences in winter probably refer to Siberian breeders rather than the Scandinavian population that migrates through.

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. Apparent increase in the number of records may be 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

> Study on the habitat preference and the level of threat due to hunting in the Hortobágy region.

Monitoring

> Regular waterbird census; monitoring covers the habitats in Vojvodina (Serbia) also; monitoring of the Fennoscandinavian 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 version of the poster on all strictly protected bird species is in preparation.

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.

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 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.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Hungarian action plan for Lesser White-fronted Goose](#)

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 is in preparation.

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

> Occasional artificial flooding near feeding grounds - especially in Hortobágy - is carried out. In the Fertő-Hanság Region (NW-Hungary) restorations have been carried out giving better feeding areas for several water bird species. 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.

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: 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 is in preparation.

Species protection

> Protected since 1971 and strictly protected since 1993.

Control hunting / poaching

> Strictly protected species, therefore hunting is prohibited. Duck hunting season is regulated to decrease hunting pressure.

Species restoration

Habitat protection

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

Habitat restoration

> 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.

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: Aythya nyroca

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 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

stable

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 is in preparation.

Species protection

> Protected since 1971, strictly protected since 1993.

Control hunting / poaching

> Similar species, Pochard - *Aythya ferina* is also fully protected since 2008, one of the reasons of this step: misidentification for this species. The duck hunting season is regulated to decrease hunting pressure. 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. 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.

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: *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. Twelve records since 1986 - single birds observed primarily in late autumn and winter on larger fishponds.) The reintroduction programme commenced in 1982 failed.

unclear

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 is in preparation.

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

> 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.

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: *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/envvuyk4q/>

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

increasing

> The breeding population estimate for 2010-2011 was 226-271 pairs. 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 is in preparation. The HELICON Life Nature project aims at reducing conflict between hunters/poachers and raptors.

Species protection

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

- Control hunting / poaching
- Habitat protection

> Most of the nests and the feeding grounds are found in 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: 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, 14 records of occurrence.

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

- unclear

> Very rare vagrant, 14 records of occurrence. 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 is in preparation.

- 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: 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

pusztas. 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 is in preparation.

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

> 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.

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

> Min. 125 max. 160 pairs. 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 154 individuals in 2008 and 90 individuals in 2009 in Hungary.

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

increasing

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

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 Madártávtat (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 HNPD 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 and www.parlagisas.hu) has been continuously developed by new contents. A special website was prepared for tracking satellite-tagged birds (www.satellitetracking.eu). Online camera systems has been broadcasting live on the Ustream

6 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 is in preparation. A tractor cab guide to farmland birds has been published in 2014.

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 will continue in the frame of the Eastern Imperial Eagle Working Group - incorporating Birdlife Hungary and National park directorates as well.

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. Eleven accepted records in Hungary since 1988. 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 is in preparation.

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: 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):

increasing

> Due to conservation efforts, the national population has been steadily increasing in recent decades and is presently 220-245 pairs.

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

increasing

> The national distribution has increased since 2000 by about 10-20%.

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.

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 project, official proposals will be 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.

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 will be closing in September 2014. However, a new LIFE-Nature programme will start in October 2014 that focuses on the prey species of Saker Falcon and Eastern Imperial Eagle. In frame of that new project conservation research will be studying 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/envuyk4q/>

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

 decreasing

> 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.

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 is in preparation. A tractor cab guide to farmland birds has been published in 2014.

 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>

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: 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):

increasing

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

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

increasing

> Occurrences do not show a clear pattern, the species may turn up at any suitable habitat (wetlands, wet grasslands), but occurrences are more widespread than in the past.

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 is in preparation.

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

> 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.

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: 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 is in preparation.

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

> 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.

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: Tryngites subruficollis

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

stable

> Very rare autumn (August–October) vagrant. Eight accepted records.

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 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

> 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.

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: *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.

stable

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 and evaluated by the Hungarian Checklist and Rarities Committee.

Education/awareness rising

> A new version of the poster on all strictly protected bird species is in preparation.

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: *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/envvuyk4q/>

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

increasing

> Min. 1,450, max. 1,645 (2008-2012 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. 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.

Burnside R. J., Végvári, Z., Konyhás, S., James, R. and Székely, T. Human disturbance and conspecifics influence display site selection by Great Bustards *Otis tarda*. Bird Conservation International (in press)

Spakovszky P., Pellinger A., and Burda B. - A mosoni túzok (*Otis tarda*) állomány hosszú távú fenntartásának természetvédelmi problémái. *Ornis Hungarica*, 19, pp 133-140, 2011.

Németh Á., Lóránt M., and Vadász Cs. - How effective are the management regulations of the Great Bustard Protection Agro-Environmental Program? *Természetvédelmi közlemények* 15, pp. 226-234, 2009.

18/22

Monitoring

> National synchronic censuses conducted twice each year - in Jan/Febr and in Apr/May - estimating population size. In the frame of the 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 is in preparation. A tractor cab guide to farmland birds has been published in 2014.

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 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.

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).

Habitat restoration

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

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:

> Beside continuing above mentioned conservation activities, new projects are being elaborated for the conservation of the stronghold population in the Kiskunság and crossborder bilateral projects are planned for the conservation of joint populations. Regarding research, more widespread use of satellite transmitters is also planned for the species.

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/>

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 threats to migration (please provide details)

> 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 (please specify)

> 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 Roller (*Coracias garrulus*) meets the criteria of Appendix I.

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

Yes

If yes, please provide details:

> The European Union will propose to list of European Roller (*Coracias garrulus*) in Appendix I at CoP11.

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

> No further 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:

> 2012

Period covered

> 2008-2012

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:

> 2010

Period covered

> 2006-2010

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:

> Some European grassland passerines have been proposed by Hungary on previous Scientific Council Meeting. Any further steps are dependent from outcomes of the process of Future Shape of CMS and adoption of proposed Action Plan on Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds.

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

No

If Yes, please provide details:

> Any further steps are dependent from outcomes of the process of Future Shape of CMS and adoption of proposed Action Plan on Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds.

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 Red-footed Falcon, the Great Bustard and the Kentish Plover

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

> 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

> 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. White Stork), 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).

Transboundary co-operation

> 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:

> Further details for question 2:

The objectives of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan help the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species and their habitats but there is no specific strategic objective on this issue. The objectives focusing on species and habitats include migratory species as well. All sectoral chapters (mining; forestry and forest management; fisheries management, fishing, angling; agriculture; regional development and tourism; land use; hunting; water management; molecular biology methods and biodiversity) of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan help indirectly the above mentioned objective. The Hungarian Parliament has approved the resolution on the National Environmental Programme for 2009-2014. Within this frame exists the National Nature Conservation Master Plan 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.

Question 3: 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

Land-use planning

Yes

Development of ecological networks

Yes

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.

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 Rural Development

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: Imperial Eagle (imperialeagle.hu); Red-footed Falcon (www.falcoproject.eu); Saker Falcon (www.sakerlife.mme.hu); Woodcock (no website available); White Stork (www.satellitetracking.eu); Common Buzzard (no website available); Greylag Goose (no website available); House Martin (geolocators); Sand Martin (geolocators)

Completed projects: Imperial Eagle (imperialeagle.hu), White-tailed Eagle, Great Bustard, Saker Falcon (www.sakerlife.mme.hu), Black Stork (www.blackstork.hu), Red-footed Falcon (www.falcoproject.eu), Lesser White-fronted Goose (<http://wwf.fi/en/lwfg/>), Peregrine Falcon (www.vandorsolymok.hu)

In addition, in the last reporting period, Hungary contributed to satellite-tracking projects in Ukraine (Saker Falcons), Serbia (Saker Falcon), Romania (Saker Falcon) and 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):

> One or two individuals (or more, if budget allows) of Spoonbill will be satellite tracked by Kiskunság National Park Directorate in 2014-2015.

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

Ten more juvenile Imperial Eagles will be followed with satellite tracking in the frame of recent LIFE Nature project (imperialeagle.hu) in 2014.

Adult Imperial Eagles and Saker Falcons will be satellite-tracked in the frame of recently approved LIFE Nature project, in the period 2015-2019.

Five Woodcocks and /or Quails will be followed with satellite-tracking in the frame of a game management project by the West-Hungarian University, in 2014-2015.

Red-footed Falcons will be tracked in the frame of the ongoing Red-footed Falcon conservation LIFE-Nature project in 2015-2016.

In addition, in the period 2014-2019, Hungary contributes to satellite tracking in conservation projects in various countries: 60 geolocators will be deployed with Hungarian contribution in Romania (Roller), six GPS-GSM transmitters will be deployed in Russia, 3-4 GPS-Argos transmitters will be deployed in Ukraine (or in the Balkan, if circumstances will not allow the work in Ukraine) and likely 5 Argos transmitters will be deployed in Kazakhstan (Red-footed Falcons).

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. 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?

Yes

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 has contacted Russia on potential joining to CMS, AEWA and Great Bustard MoU, and Serbia to join the Great Bustard MoU.

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

> Ministry of Rural Development

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

> Negotiations are to be continued with Russia in 2014, and Serbia has already indicated interest in signing the Great Bustard MoU towards the Secretariat.

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:

> Hungary provided the venue for the 3rd meeting of the Signatories to the Great Bustard MoU in 2013 and invited Russia and Serbia, and urged them to sign the MoU.

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.

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

> Ministry of Rural Development, national park directorates, BirdLifeHungary/MME

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

> Interest on behalf of Russia to join CMS and the Great Bustard MoU and on behalf of Serbia to join the Great Bustard MoU. Large numbers of visitors of websites featuring satellite-tracked birds and/or occupied nests of migratory birds.

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 two expeditions (Eastern India in 2013 and 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 Operational Program (ERDF).

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:

Resolutions

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

> not applicable

Oil Pollution and Migratory Species (7.3)

> not applicable

Electrocution of Migratory Birds (7.4 / 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.

Wind Turbines and Migratory Species (7.5)

> The 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.

Under the Espoo Convention, Hungary actively participated in the authorisation procedure of Austrian and Slovak wind farm projects near the Hungarian border that may have transboundary impacts on migratory species (for example Great Bustard, Saker Falcon etc).

Migratory Species and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (8.27 / 10.22)

> From the animal health point of view, the online reporting system of the EU and the OIE represent a sufficient and detailed database.

Climate Change Impacts on Migratory Species (8.13 / 9.7 / 10.19)

> The second National Climate Change Strategy for the 2014-2020 period has been drafted in 2013. 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 2014-2020 which is to identify the more

detailed measures in nature conservation. The Master Plan was drafted in 2013 but has not been endorsed by the Government yet. 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 (e.g. extremely cold and wet weather events in springs 2010 and 2013 caused very poor breeding results in those years).

Marine Debris (10.4)

> not applicable

Poisoning Migratory Birds (10.26)

> The issue of illegal poisoning has been targeted by the Helicon LIFE+ project (LIFE10NAZ/HU/019) which began in January 2012. Under the project, an international conference was held on the issue of illegal poisoning in February 2013. Weblink to the project: <http://www.imperialeagle.hu/en> Participating partners to the project: MME/BirdLife Hungary, 3 national park directorates, Budapest Zoo and Botanical Garden, Zoological Park and Botanical Garden of Jászberény, Hungarian Hunters' National Chamber, Hungarian National Bureau of Investigation, Filmjungle.eu Society.

Activities under the Helicon LIFE+ project: elaboration of best-practice protocols and databases, field investigations and interventions, direct communication with key stakeholders through demonstrating exemplary habitat management. Inform continuously the public about the aims and results of the project through the media, and through disseminating educational materials and documentary films

- Develop interactive exhibitions and information points in Hungarian Zoos
- Purchase and develop an Imperial Eagle Visitor Centre and Educational Trail at the Jászság SPA
- Develop and maintain project website including online camera systems
- Produce and erect notice boards at project sites.

Expected results:

Serious precedent judgements imposed and advertised in at least one of the bird crime investigations during the project.

The project appears in >1000 national media reports, which reach the public audience by >10 million occasions. The project exhibitions in Hungarian Zoos are visited by >2 million people. The project website has >1 million visitors and the project films are seen by >2 million people as well. The Imperial Eagle Visitor Centre and Education Trail is visited personally by >2500 people that belong to the specified target groups (farmers, hunters, police, jurists, environmental, hunting and agricultural authorities). This vast appearance of the project results in a significantly increased stakeholder and public awareness on the status of imperial eagle, on the conservational consequences of persecution incidents and on the importance of Natura 2000 network.

Adverse Anthropogenic Impacts on Cetaceans and other Biota (8.22 / 9.19 / 10.24)

> not applicable

Southern Hemisphere Albatross Conservation (6.3)

> not applicable

Impact Assessment and Migratory Species (7.2)

> Government Decree No. 314/2005 provides for environmental impact assessments and Government Decree 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.

Under the Espoo Convention, Hungary actively participated in the authorisation procedure of Austrian and Slovak wind farm projects near the Hungarian border that may have transboundary impacts on migratory species (for example Great Bustard, Saker Falcon etc) as well as in a procedure in Romania that may impact on a transboundary Great Bustard population.

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

> not applicable

Sustainable Use (8.1)

> Recent efforts to bring use (harvest) of migratory waterbirds in line with the principle of sustainable use of biodiversity (Addis Ababa Principle): in October 2012, Hungarian legislation on hunting and on nature conservation has changed so that Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) remained the only huntable duck species (other duck species have a nationally and/or internationally declining population).

Implementation of Existing Agreements and Development of Future Agreements (8.5)

> Hungary provided the venue for and collaborated in the preparation of the 3rd meeting of the Signatories of the Great Bustard MoU in 2013. Hungary also contributed financially to the organisation of this event, and drafted important documents for this MoU meeting (amendment of the geographical scope of the MoU, amendment of the Action Plan of the MoU, Medium Term International Work Programme and several guidelines). Hungary also uses existing relations to bring Serbia and Russia among the Signatories of the MoU.

Concerted Actions for Appendix I Species (8.29)

> not applicable

Concerted and Cooperative Actions (9.1 / 10.23)

> Lesser White-fronted Goose: Strictly protected. Hungary participated and participates in two international LIFE Nature projects targeting this species. Hunting legislation also takes into account migration hotspots of the species and restricts waterfowl hunting there. wetlands restoration projects in its habitat, banning of lead shot in wetlands since 2005, waterbird monitoring in 48 most important waterbird migration sites.

Ferruginous Duck: strictly protected. Wetlands restoration 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 48 most important waterbird migration 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.

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 nestsites and compensation.

Priorities for CMS Agreements (9.2 / 10.16)

> Hungary provided the venue for and collaborated in the preparation of the 3rd meeting of the Signatories of the Great Bustard MoU in 2013. Hungary also contributed financially to the organisation of this event. Hungary uses existing relations to bring Serbia and Russia among the Signatories of the MoU.

Migratory Marine Species (9.9 / 10.15)

> not applicable

Saker Falcon (9.20 / 10.28)

> 9.20 - As the Resolution requested, the status of Saker Falcon (*Falco cherrug*) was revised and taking into consideration the best available data and the precautionary principle, the species was listed in Appendix I at CoP10.

10.28 - According to the Resolution, Hungary supported the CMS Raptor MoU's efforts for establishing the Saker Falcon Task Force (STF) and contributed to its work. Hungary delegated a regular member to the STF, who shared the experience of Saker Falcon conservation and actively contributed to the preparation of Saker Falcon Global Action Plan (Saker GAP).

Modus Operandi for Conservation Emergencies (10.2)

> No action was required in the reporting period.

Ecological Networks (10.3)

> 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 planned to be financed from ERDF (EU) funding in the 2014-2020 budgetary period.

Global Flyway Conservation (10.10)

> 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).

Migratory Freshwater Fish (10.12)

> Not applicable. Migratory sturgeon populations are extinct from the upper Danube.

Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region (10.27)

> 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 listed on Appendix II and occurring in Hungary. Harvest is banned for the species listed in the resolution.

Hungary has also drafted a proposal for the European Union to propose to COP11 the Appendix I listing of *Coracias garrulus*. Hungary has applied for and gained support from LIFE+Nature for a project aiming to improve the conservation status of *Coracias garrulus*.

Cooperation with Other Bodies and Processes (7.9)

> At national level, a great achievement is that in February 2014 the Hungarian Government adopted the new National Biodiversity Strategy (2014-2020), which is planned to be finally approved by the Hungarian Parliament after the Parliamentary elections in April 2014. In order to comply with the Global Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 Hungary's National Biodiversity Strategy (2014-2020) deals with all the issues covered by the Aichi Targets and that are relevant to Hungary, including conservation of our migratory species. A new and important element in the National Biodiversity Strategy is that within 6 strategic areas 20 objectives and 69 measurable targets and 168 related actions are determined, while the previous strategy only determined strategic directions but not measurable targets. Another new element is that it determines indicators directly related to the measurable targets.

CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011 (8.2)

> Hungary's adopted NBSAP (under CBD) contained the main objectives of CMS Strategic Plan, at national level, when was appropriate.

The objectives of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan help the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species and their habitats but there is no specific strategic objective on this issue. The objectives focusing on species and habitats include migratory species as well. All sectoral chapters (mining; forestry and forest management; fisheries management, fishing, angling; agriculture; regional development and tourism; land use; hunting; water management; molecular biology methods and biodiversity) of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan help indirectly the above mentioned objective. The Hungarian Parliament has approved the resolution on the National Environmental Programme for 2009-2014. Within this frame exists the National Nature Conservation Master Plan 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.

Contribution of CMS in Achieving the 2010 Biodiversity Target (8.7)

> not applicable

Synergies and Partnerships / Cooperation with other Conventions (8.11 / 9.11 / 10.21)

> In Hungary, the Ministry of Rural Development, Biodiversity and Gene Conservation Unit have responsibility for national implementation of several international conventions, such as CBD and related agreements, CITES, CMS and its family.

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 2014-2020, 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. Other sectors and areas like energy, transportation, poverty reduction have not been successful in the integration of biodiversity aspects.

National Reports for the Eighth and Ninth Meetings of the Conference of the Parties (8.24)

> Hungary prepared its national report for the Eighth and Ninth Meetings of the Conference of the Parties

CMS Information Priorities (9.3)

> not applicable at national level.

Outreach and Communication Issues (9.5 / 10.7)

> 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); Red-footed Falcon (www.falcoproject.eu); Saker Falcon (www.sakerlife.mme.hu); White Stork (www.satellitetracking.eu);

Completed projects: Imperial Eagle (imperialeagle.hu), Saker Falcon (www.sakerlife.mme.hu), Black Stork (www.blackstork.hu), Red-footed Falcon (www.falcoproject.eu), Lesser White-fronted Goose (<http://www.fwf.fi/en/lwfg/>), Peregrine Falcon (www.vandorsolymok.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).

Capacity Building Strategy (9.12 / 10.6)

> not applicable at national level

Financial and Administrative Matters and Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund (10.1)

> not applicable at national level

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

> not applicable at national level

Recommendations

Recommendation 7.6 - Improving the Conservation Status of the Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*)

> not applicable

Recommendation 8.17 - Marine Turtles

> not applicable

Recommendation 9.1 - Central Eurasian Aridland Mammals

> not applicable

Recommendation 9.2 - Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna

> not applicable

Recommendation 9.3 - Tigers and other Asian Big Cats

> not applicable

Recommendation 9.5 - Cooperative Action for the Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) in Central Africa

> not applicable

Other resolutions/recommendations:

> none

Other remarks:

> none

Annex: Updating Data on Appendix II Species

1. The drop-down lists below contain the list of all species listed in Appendix II. New Parties which have acceded since COP10 in 2011 and Parties which did not submit a National Report in time in 2011 are requested to complete the entire form.
Parties that did submit a timely report in 2011 are requested to review and update the data (e.g. new published distribution references and details concerning species added to Appendix II at COP9 and COP10).

Chiroptera

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.

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.

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 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.

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 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.

Podicipediformes

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.

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.

Pelecaniformes

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.

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.

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.

Ciconiiformes

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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**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.

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.

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

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 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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Charadriiformes

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.

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.

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.

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 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.

Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

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

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.

Acipenser nudiiventris

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.

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

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.

Hippolais pallida

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.

Locustella fluviatilis

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.

Locustella luscinioides

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.

Locustella naevia

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.

Luscinia luscinia

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.

Luscinia megarhynchos

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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Luscinia svecica

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Range State

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Monticola saxatilis

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.

Muscicapa striata

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Range State

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Oenanthe oenanthe

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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Phoenicurus ochruros

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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Phoenicurus phoenicurus

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Range State

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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

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Range State

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Regulus ignicapillus

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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Regulus regulus

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Range State

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Saxicola rubetra

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Range State

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Saxicola torquata

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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Sylvia atricapilla

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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Sylvia borin

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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Sylvia communis

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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Sylvia curruca

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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Sylvia nisoria

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Turdus iliacus

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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Turdus merula

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Range State

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Turdus philomelos

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Turdus pilaris

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Range State

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Turdus torquatus

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Range State

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Order ANSERIFORMES, Family ANATIDAE

Anas platyrhynchos

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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Anas strepera

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Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

Anser albifrons

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Anser anser

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Anser 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.

Anser fabalis

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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Aythya ferina

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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

Aythya fuligula

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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Aythya marila

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Range State

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Aythya nyroca

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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Branta bernicla

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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Branta leucopsis

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Range State

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Branta ruficollis

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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Bucephala clangula

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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Clangula hyemalis

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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Cygnus cygnus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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Cygnus olor

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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Melanitta fusca

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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Melanitta nigra

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.

Mergellus albellus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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Mergus merganser

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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Mergus serrator

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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Netta rufina

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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

Oxyura leucocephala

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.

Tadorna tadorna

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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Order CHARADRIIFORMES, Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE

Himantopus himantopus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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Recurvirostra avosetta

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 CHARADRIIFORMES, Family CHARADRIIDAE

Charadrius alexandrinus

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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Charadrius dubius

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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

Charadrius hiaticula

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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Eudromias morinellus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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Pluvialis apricaria

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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Pluvialis squatarola

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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Vanellus vanellus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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Order CHARADRIIFORMES, Family SCOLOPACIDAE

Arenaria interpres

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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Calidris alba

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

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Calidris alpina

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Calidris canutus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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Calidris ferruginea

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

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Calidris minuta

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

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Calidris temminckii

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

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Gallinago gallinago

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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Gallinago media

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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Limicola falcinellus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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Limosa lapponica

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Range State

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Limosa limosa

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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Lymnocyptes minimus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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Numenius arquata

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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Numenius phaeopus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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Numenius tenuirostris

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Extinct

Published distribution reference

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Phalaropus lobatus

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Range State

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Philomachus pugnax

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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Scolopax rusticola

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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Tringa cinerea

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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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

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Tringa hypoleucos

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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Tringa nebularia

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Range State

Published distribution reference

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Tringa ochropus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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Tringa stagnatilis

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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 alcaethoe

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

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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

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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

Published distribution reference

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

Pipistrellus pipistrellus

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 pygmaeus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

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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.