

# Annex B - Bird Species' status and trends report (Article 12)

## 1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A899
1.3 EURING code	2670
1.4 Species scientific name	Accipiter gentilis all others
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	héja
1.8 Season	Breeding (B)

## 2. Population size

2.1 Year or period	2014-2018
2.2 Population size	a) Unit number of pairs (p) b) Minimum 1200 c) Maximum 1600 d) Best single value
2.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate
2.4 Population size Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
2.5 Sources	KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. National park directorates' databases <a href="http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2">http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2</a>
2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	Genuine change Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method  The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data
2.7 Additional information	New method: Under the KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project in 2017-2018, 530 2.5x2.5 km <sup>2</sup> grids were surveyed for a given set of breeding bird species, covering 3.6% of the country. 50 breeding pairs of Accipiter gentilis were estimated for the 530 grids. As the habitat distribution in the 530 grids is considered to be representative of the country, 1389 pairs can be calculated for the national population.

## 3. Population trend

### 3.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

3.1.1 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018
3.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)
3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value
3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
3.1.5 Sources	<a href="http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Accipiter_gentilis.pdf">http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Accipiter_gentilis.pdf</a>

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Demeter I., Horváth M. & Prommer M. (2017): Az MME Ragadozómadár-védelmi Szakosztálya (RMvSz) által monitorozott fajok 2017-es költési eredményeinek összefoglalása. *Heliaca* 15: 74-75 p.  
National park directorates' databases  
<http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2>

### 3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2018
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Decreasing (-)
3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 30 b) Maximum 50 c) Best single value
3.2.4 Long-term Trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
3.2.5 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 51-52 p. Magyar G., Hadarics T., Waliczky Z., Schmidt A., Nagy T. & Bankovics A. (1998): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Madártani Intézet, Budapest, 46-47 p. Ecsedi Z. (szerk.) (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros - Szeged. 2004. 209-210 p. MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 86 p. National park directorates' databases <a href="http://map.mme.hu/maps/map">http://map.mme.hu/maps/map</a>

### 3.3 Additional information

## 4. Breeding distribution map and size

4.1 Sensitive species	No
4.2 Year or period	2014-2018
4.3 Breeding distribution map	Yes
4.4 Breeding distribution surface area	34748
4.5 Breeding distribution Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
4.6 Additional maps	No
4.7 Sources	National park directorates' databases <a href="http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2">http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2</a>

### 4.8 Additional information

## 5. Breeding range trend

### 5.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

5.1.1 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018
5.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)
5.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value
5.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

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5.1.5 Sources	<a href="http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Accipiter_gentilis.pdf">http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Accipiter_gentilis.pdf</a> National park directorates' databases <a href="http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2">http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2</a>
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### 5.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

5.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2018
5.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Decreasing (-)
5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 10 b) Maximum 20 c) Best single value 20
5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
5.2.5 Sources	National park directorates' databases <a href="http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2">http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2</a>
5.3 Additional information	The long-term trend of the breeding distribution is considered decreasing, but its magnitude can only be estimated in the absence of earlier distribution maps.

## 6. Progress in work related to international Species Action Plans (SAPs), Management Plans (MPs) and Brief Management Statements (BMSs)

6.0 Is/Will the information related to international SAPs, MPs and BMSs (section 6) be provided for the other season for this species?	No
6.1 Type of international plan	No plan (NA)
6.2 Has a national plan linked to the international SAP/MP/BMS been adopted?	No
6.3 If 'NO', describe any measures and initiatives taken related to the international SAP/MP/BMS	
6.4 Assessment of the effectiveness of SAPs for globally threatened species (Art. 12, Species Action Plans)	( )
6.5 Assessment of the effectiveness of MPs for huntable species in non-Secure status (Articles 3 and 7, Management Plans)	( )
6.6 Sources of further Information	

## 7. Main pressures and threats

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a) Pressure	b) Ranking	c) location
Removal of old trees (excluding dead or dying trees) (B08)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Illegal logging (B10)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Illegal shooting/killing (G10)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens) (L06)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Storm, cyclone (M07)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Removal of old trees (excluding dead or dying trees) (B08)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Illegal logging (B10)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Illegal shooting/killing (G10)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens) (L06)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Storm, cyclone (M07)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)

### 7.2 Sources of information

### 7.3 Additional information

## 8. Main Conservation Measures

### 8.1 Status of measures

Measures identified and taken

### 8.2 Main purpose of the measures taken

Increase the population size and/or improve population dynamics (improve reproduction success, reduce mortality, improve age/sex structure)

### 8.3 Location of the measures

Both inside and outside Natura 2000

### 8.4 Response to the measures

Long-term results (after 2030)

### 8.6 Additional information

## 9. Natura 2000 (SPAs) coverage

### 9.1 Population size inside the Natura 2000 (SPA) network

a) Unit                      number of pairs (p)

b) Minimum

c) Maximum

d) Best single value

### 9.2 Type of estimate

### 9.3 Population size inside the network Method used

### 9.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction

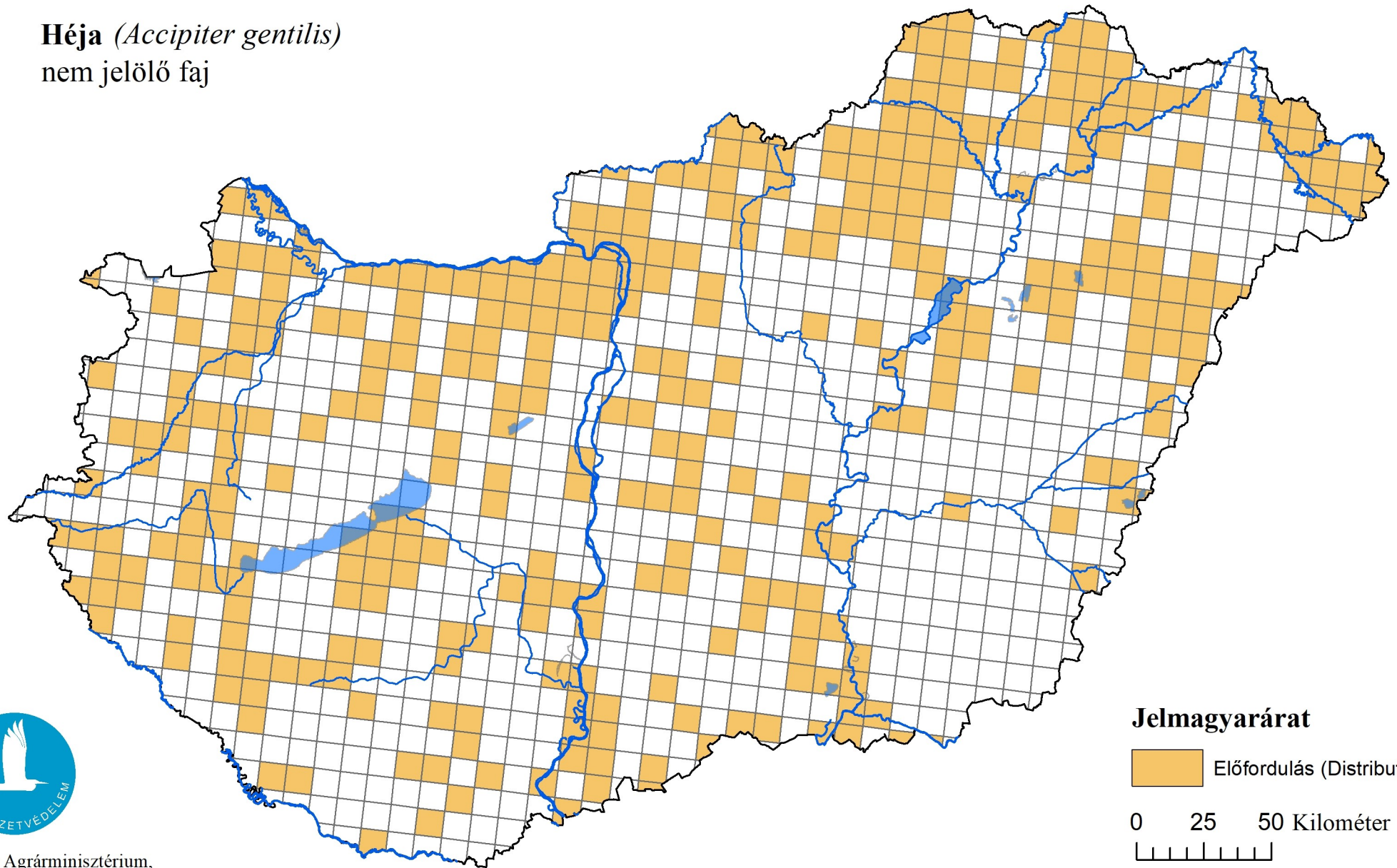
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9.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used

9.6 Additional information


# A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

**Héja** (*Accipiter gentilis*)  
nem jelölő faj



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,  
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály

## Jelmagyarárat

 Előfordulás (Distribution)

0 25 50 Kilométer

