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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A087
1.3 EURING code	2870
1.4 Species scientific name	Buteo buteo
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	egerészölyv
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	18000
	c) Maximum	24000
	d) Best single value	
2.3 Type of estimate	95% confidence interval	
2.4 Population size Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
2.5 Sources	National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database. http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2	
2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	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 km2 grids were surveyed for a given set of breeding bird species, covering 3.6% of the country. In addition to that, we have taken into account the MMM 2014-2018 breeding season counts, evaluated by average value of the surveyed years on 100 m radius. In the case of the Common Buzzard, these methods have resulted to a great extent corresponding data: 1. Under our KEHOP project 755 occupied territories were counted (occupied territories being equivalent to breeding pairs), extrapolating this data from 3,6% to the whole territory of the country we got a number of 21200 breeding pairs. 2. The MMM produced data from 2,2 % of the country's territory (341 monitored grids), resulting in an extrapolated average number of 43337 individuals. As pairs generally can be detected together, we simply halved this number, resulting in 21668 breeding pairs. The minimum data comes from the KEHOP estimation and the maximum data from the MMM extrapolation(with a range below and above the exact values).	

3. Population trend

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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 extrapolation from a limited amount of data
3.1.5 Sources	National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database. http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-tern trend Period	1980-2018	
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Increasing (+)	
3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	50
	b) Maximum	200
	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	Raptor Conservation Group of MME/Birdlife Hungary	
	Szép, T., Nagy, K., Nagy, Zs. & Halmos, G. (2012): Population trends of common breeding and wintering birds in Hungary, decline of long-distance migrant and farmland birds during 1999-2012. Ornis Hungarica 2012. 20(2): 13-63.	
	National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species)	
	National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database. http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2	
3.3 Additional information	The national common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) has been running since 1999. Population trend from before can only be estimated. On the basis of MMM, from 1999 the population of the Common Buzzard is considered stable. On the other hand, in the 1980-2000 period, the trend was probably increasing (expert estimate), but now it is not considered to have been such a major increase as it was estimated in the previous reporting period.	

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	93030
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 (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database. http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

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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 extrapolation from a limited amount of data
5.1.5 Sources	National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database. http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

5.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

5.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2018	
5.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Increasing (+)	
5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	0
	b) Maximum	10
	c) Best single value	10
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 (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database. Consultation with national experts. http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2	
5.3 Additional information	The population increase may have rought about a slight increase in the distribution of the species (if there ere distribution gaps at the beginning of the period, but this cannot be traced back now).	

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 intarnational SAP/MP/BMS been adopted?	No
6.3 If 'NO', describe any measures and initiatives taken related to the international SAP/MP/BMS	

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6.4 Assessment of the effectivess of SAPs for globally threatened species (Art. 12, Species Action Plans)	()
6.5 Assessment of the effectivess 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

a) Pressure	b) Ranking	c) location
Use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture (A21)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Transmission of electricity and communications (cables) (D06)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g. bridges, viaducts, tunnels) (E01)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Poisoning of animals (excluding lead poisoning) (G13)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)

a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture (A21)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Transmission of electricity and communications (cables) (D06)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g. bridges, viaducts, tunnels) (E01)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Poisoning of animals (excluding lead poisoning) (G13)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)

7.2 Sources of information	Raptor Conservation Group of MME/Birdlife Hungary. Consultation with national experts.
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	Maintain the current distribution, population and/or habitat for the species
8.3 Location of the measures	Both inside and outside Natura 2000
8.4 Response to the measures	Medium-term results (within the next two reporting periods, 2019-2030)

8.5 List of main conservation measures

CC06 - Reduce impact of service corridors and networks

CG04 - Control/eradication of illegal killing, fishing and harvesting

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

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.

Egerészölyv *(Buteo buteo)*

nem jelölő faj

Jelmagyarárat

Előfordulás (Distribution)

0   25   50 Kilométer