

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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A081
1.3 EURING code	2600
1.4 Species scientific name	Circus aeruginosus
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	barna rétihéja
1.8 Season	Breeding (B)

2. Population size

2.1 Year or period	2014-2018
2.2 Population size	a) Unit number of breeding females (bfemales) b) Minimum c) Maximum d) Best single value 9000
2.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate
2.4 Population size Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
2.5 Sources	KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database.
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	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértességi Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 552-555. puts the population between 7000-10000 pairs. 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. 316 breeding pairs of Circus aeruginosus were estimated for the 530 grids. As the habitat distribution in the 530 grids is considered to be representative of the country, 8777 pairs can be calculated for the national population. From the national common bird monitoring, the population has been calculated to be 17596-18680 individuals, which was halved to get number of breeding females.

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	Unknown (X)

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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

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.
Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértességi Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 552-555.
http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Circus_aeruginosus.pdf
National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species)
<http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2>
National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database.

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-term trend Period

1980-2018

3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction

Fluctuating (F)

3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude

- a) Minimum
- b) Maximum
- 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

Magyar G., Hadarics T., Waliczky Z., Schmidt A., Nagy T. & Bankovics A. (1998): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Madártani Intézet, Budapest, 45-46 p.
Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 82 p.
Ecsedi Z. (szerk.) (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros - Szeged. 2004. 203-205 p.
MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 84-85 p.
KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished.
National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species)
<http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2>

3.3 Additional information

Haraszthy (1998) and Magyar et al (1998) estimated the population around 1990 at 1000-1500 pairs. Haraszthy (1984) did not make an estimate but explains that the population had seriously declined in the preceding 15 years, but started to slowly increase in 1981-1982. Later population estimates also showed an increase in the 1990s. The common bird census (MMM) showed a small increase in the first five years, then a decrease in the next five years, followed by a small increase for three years and then a stronger decrease till 2018. The long-term trend is thus best described as fluctuating, while the short-term trend is uncertain (its true direction may only be found out in a longer term).

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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	55944
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) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
4.8 Additional information	The map was compiled from the national bird atlas mapping (MAP) database, excluding the data with A1 breeding probability (observation in the breeding period, but no sign of breeding shown), to exclude observations of transient individuals.

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
5.1.5 Sources	http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Circus_aeruginosus.pdf Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértess Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 552-555. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) 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 5 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	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 59-60 p. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

5.3 Additional information

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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

a) Pressure	b) Ranking	c) location
Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning) (A02)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Mowing or cutting of grasslands (A08)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Harvesting of crops and cutting of croplands (A17)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture (A21)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Illegal shooting/killing (G10)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Poisoning of animals (excluding lead poisoning) (G13)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens) (L06)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)

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a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning) (A02)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Mowing or cutting of grasslands (A08)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Harvesting of crops and cutting of croplands (A17)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture (A21)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Illegal shooting/killing (G10)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Poisoning of animals (excluding lead poisoning) (G13)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens) (L06)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)

7.2 Sources of information

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 59-60 p.
 Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértess Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 552-555.

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	Restore the habitat of 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

CA01 - Prevent conversion of natural and semi-natural habitats, and habitats of species into agricultural land

CA05 - Adapt mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities

CA06 - Stop mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities

CA09 - Manage the use of natural fertilisers and chemicals in agricultural (plant and animal) production

CA16 - Other measures related to agricultural practices

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

CL04 - Other measures related to natural processes

8.6 Additional information

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértess Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 552-555.

9. Natura 2000 (SPAs) coverage

9.1 Population size inside the Natura 2000 (SPA) network	a) Unit	number of breeding females (bfemales)
	b) Minimum	3000
	c) Maximum	3500
	d) Best single value	

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9.2 Type of estimate	Best estimate
9.3 Population size inside the network Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
9.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction	Increasing (+)
9.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
9.6 Additional information	The SPA coverage of the population was estimated based on the number of 2.5x2.5 km grids where the species was observed compared to the subset of grids where the species was observed and which are also covered at least 50% by SPAs. This ratio was then applied to the national population estimate.