

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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A084
1.3 EURING code	2630
1.4 Species scientific name	Circus pygargus
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	hamvas rétihéja
1.8 Season	Breeding (B)

2. Population size

2.1 Year or period	2015-2017
2.2 Population size	a) Unit number of breeding females (bfemales) b) Minimum 49 c) Maximum 60 d) Best single value
2.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate
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) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	Genuine change Improved knowledge/more accurate data The change is mainly due to: Genuine change

2.7 Additional information

3. Population trend

3.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

3.1.1 Short-term trend Period	2005-2017
3.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	Decreasing (-)
3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value 70
3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
3.1.5 Sources	Turny et al. (2014): Hamvas rétihéja (Circus pygargus) állományadatok 2013-2014-ből. Heliaca 2016: 34–41. Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 556-558. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

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

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 18 b) Maximum 25 c) Best single value
3.2.4 Long-term Trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
3.2.5 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 247 p. Tóth, L. (2004) : A hamvas rétihéja (<i>Circus pygargus</i> Linnaeus, 1758) elterjedése, állománynagysága és védelme a múltban és napjainkban Magyarországon. Természetvédelmi közlemények: Magyar Biológiai Társaság. Környezet- és Természetvédelmi Szakosztály 2004/ 11. 541–549 Fatér I. (2005): Hamvas rétihéja-védelmi Program–2005 – Heliaca 2005: 29–33. Turny et al. (2014): Hamvas rétihéja (<i>Circus pygargus</i>) állományadatok 2013-2014-ből. Heliaca 2016: 34–41. Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 556-558. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

3.3 Additional information

The population figures in 2005 (Fatér, 2005) were compared (minimum to minimum, maximum to maximum) with the figures of the present report to get the short-term trend (170-200 to 49-60). Both minimum and maximum values resulted in approx. 70%, so this was chosen as the best single value of the short-term trend.

Figures used from publications for the long-term trend:

1984: 60-80

1993-2005: 150-300

2005: 170-200

2007: 96-163,

2013: 54-95

2014: 88-150

The population figure published by Haraszthy (1984) was used as the basis for the long-term trend.

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	4123
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)

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

<http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2>

4.8 Additional information

5. Breeding range trend

5.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

5.1.1 Short-term trend Period

2005-2017

5.1.2 Short-term trend Direction

Decreasing (-)

5.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude

a) Minimum

b) Maximum

c) Best single value 6

5.1.4 Short-term trend Method used

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

5.1.5 Sources

Fatér I. (2005): Hamvas rétihéja-védelmi Program–2005 – Heliaca 2005: 29–33.

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 556-558.

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

Unknown (X)

5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude

a) Minimum

b) Maximum

c) Best single value

5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used

Insufficient or no data available

5.2.5 Sources

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 247 p.

Tóth, L. (2004) : A hamvas rétihéja (*Circus pygargus* Linnaeus, 1758) elterjedése, állomány nagysága és védelme a múltban és napjainkban Magyarországon. Természetvédelmi közlemények: Magyar Biológiai Társaság. Környezet- és Természetvédelmi Szakosztály 2004/ 11. 541–549

Fatér I. (2005): Hamvas rétihéja-védelmi Program–2005 – Heliaca 2005: 29–33.

Turny et al. (2014): Hamvas rétihéja (*Circus pygargus*) állomány adatok 2013-2014-ből. Heliaca 2016: 34–41.

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 556-558.

National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species)

<http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2>

5.3 Additional information

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

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

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)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Mowing or cutting of grasslands (A08)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Harvesting of crops and cutting of croplands (A17)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Modification of hydrological flow or physical alteration of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams) (A33)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Illegal shooting/killing (G10)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Problematic native species (I04)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning) (A02)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Mowing or cutting of grasslands (A08)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Harvesting of crops and cutting of croplands (A17)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Modification of hydrological flow or physical alteration of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams) (A33)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)

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

Illegal shooting/killing (G10)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Problematic native species (I04)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)

7.2 Sources of information

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 556-558.

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)

8.5 List of main conservation measures

CA03 - Maintain existing extensive agricultural practices and agricultural landscape features

CA04 - Reinstate appropriate agricultural practices to address abandonment, including mowing, grazing, burning or equivalent measures

CA05 - Adapt mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities

CA15 - Manage drainage and irrigation operations and infrastructures in agriculture

CI05 - Management of problematic native species

CI06 - Other measures related to problematic species

8.6 Additional information

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 556-558.

9. Natura 2000 (SPAs) coverage

9.1 Population size inside the Natura 2000 (SPA) network

a) Unit	number of breeding females (bfemales)
b) Minimum	30
c) Maximum	41
d) Best single value	

9.2 Type of estimate

Best estimate

9.3 Population size inside the network Method used

Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

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

Decreasing (-)

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

Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

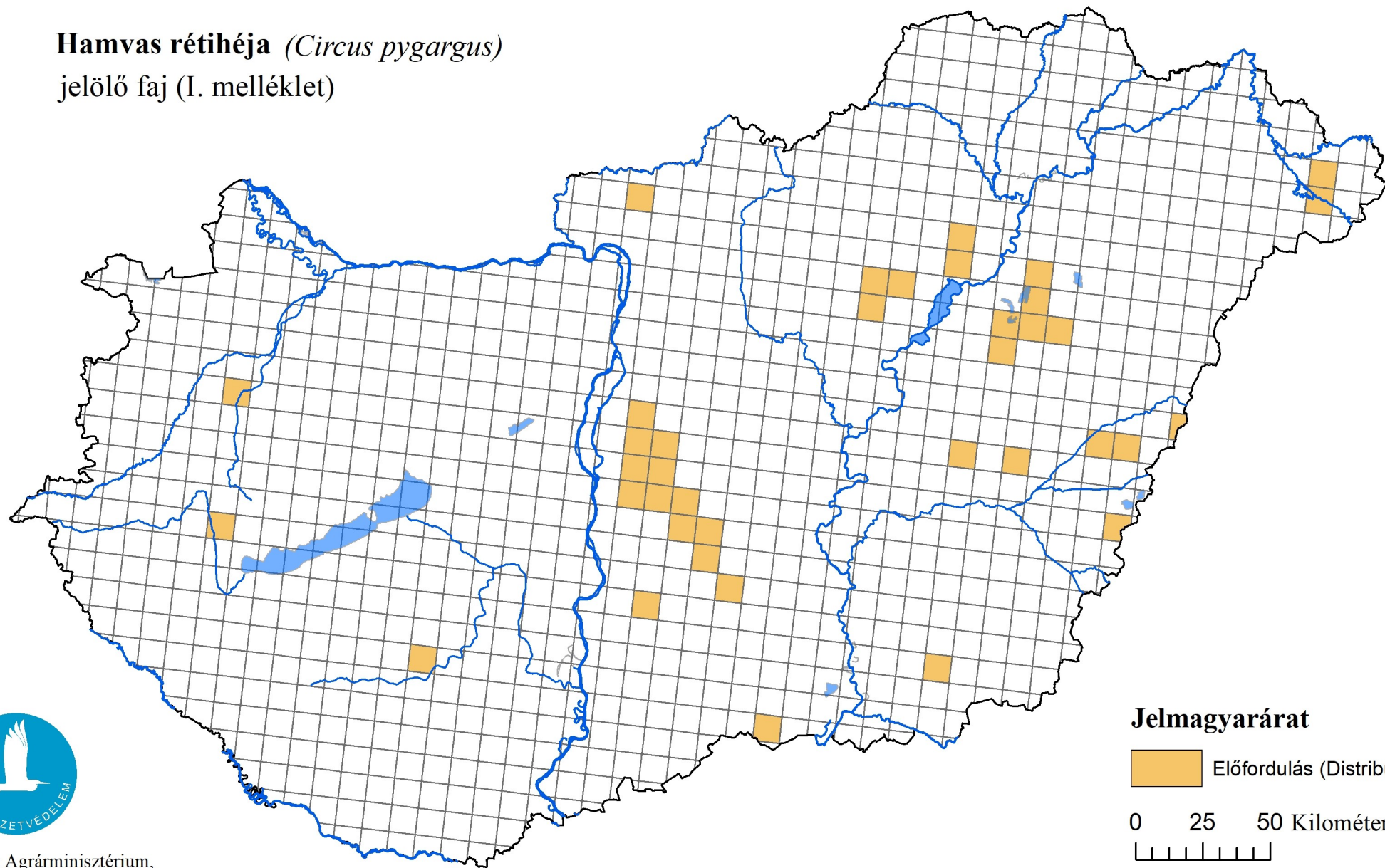
Annex B - Bird Species' status and trends report (Article 12)

9.6 Additional information


Based on the number of 2.5x2.5 km² grids (67) with likely or certain breeding of the species and on the subset of these overlapping more than 50% with SPAs (41) or any degree with SPAs (46), assuming an even distribution within occupied grids.

A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Hamvas rétihéja (*Circus pygargus*)
jelölő faj (I. melléklet)



Jelmagyarárat

 Előfordulás (Distribution)

0 25 50 Kilométer

