

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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A858
1.3 EURING code	2920
1.4 Species scientific name	Clanga pomarina
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	békászó sas
1.8 Season	Breeding (B)

2. Population size

2.1 Year or period	2015-2017
2.2 Population size	a) Unit number of pairs (p) b) Minimum 29 c) Maximum 36 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)	Improved knowledge/more accurate data The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data
2.7 Additional information	

3. Population trend

3.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

3.1.1 Short-term trend Period	2007-2017
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	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
3.1.5 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 559-561. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2017
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Decreasing (-)

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3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	76
	b) Maximum	81
	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.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértés Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 559-561. 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 (2014) estimates the population in the 1980s around 150 pairs. This number was compared with the minimum and maximum values in the present report to get the long-term trend. In the short-term, a slow increase was noted between 2008-2016, but then the numbers dropped back to the previous level, so it is rather considered stable.	

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	2059
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	

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	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
5.1.5 Sources	http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 189-190 p.

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	40
	b) Maximum	50

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c) Best single value 50

5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used

Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

5.2.5 Sources

The long-term breeding distribution trend was estimated at 30-40% decrease in the 2013 Article 12 report, but since the present report estimates that the population decline since 1980 was slightly higher than estimated in 2013, the breeding range trend is also estimated to have been a slightly greater decline. Haraszthy (2014) names three regions where the species used to breed in the 1970s and 1980s, but no longer breeds there. In addition to this loss, the breeding distribution within each still used part of the breeding range must have shrunk, too. The short-term trend of the distribution is considered stable, as is the population, the apparent decline when the map is compared with the map in the 2013 report is because the latter was based on a much longer period (2000-2012).

5.3 Additional information

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

Species Action Plan (SAP)

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

Restriction of forestry activities around nest sites. Regular population censuses, tracking of breeding success. Re-inforcement of nests, erection of artificial nest Habitat improvement by supporting grassland management, including extensive grazing. Measures against illegal poisoning (two LIFE projects, HELICON and presently PannonEagle). Partnership of the Bükk National Park Directorate in a proposed international LIFE project for the Lesser Spotted Eagle. Measures against electrocution (retrofitting of powerlines). Satellite-tracking of two individuals.

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

unchanged (unchanged)

6.5 Assessment of the effectiveness of MPs for huntable species in non-Secure status (Articles 3 and 7, Management Plans)

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6.6 Sources of further Information

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pi Vértés Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 559-561.

Pongrácz, Á. (2018): A békászó sas (*Clanga pomarina*) magyarországi helyzete 2016-ban. Lesser Spotted Eagle (*Clanga pomarina*) population data in 2016 in Hungary. (In Hungarian with English summary). *Heliaca* 14, 32-34.

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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	inside the Member State (inMS)
Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing) (A06)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage) (B01)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Clear-cutting, removal of all trees (B09)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Illegal shooting/killing (G10)	H	outside EU (outEU)
Poisoning of animals (excluding lead poisoning) (G13)	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)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing) (A06)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage) (B01)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Clear-cutting, removal of all trees (B09)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Illegal shooting/killing (G10)	H	outside EU (outEU)
Poisoning of animals (excluding lead poisoning) (G13)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)

7.2 Sources of information

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértés Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 559-561.
 Pongrácz, Á. (2018): A békászó sas (*Clanga pomarina*) magyarországi helyzete 2016-ban. Lesser Spotted Eagle (*Clanga pomarina*) populatió data in 2016 in Hungary. (In Hungarian with English summary). *Heliaca* 14, 32-34.

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

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

CA03 - Maintain existing extensive agricultural practices and agricultural landscape features

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

CB02 - Maintain existing traditional forest management and exploitation practices

CB05 - Adapt/change forest management and exploitation practices

CB06 - Stop forest management and exploitation practices

CS03 - Improvement of habitat of species from the directives

8.6 Additional information

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 559-561.
Pongrácz, Á. (2018): A békászó sas (*Clanga pomarina*) magyarországi helyzete 2016-ban. Lesser Spotted Eagle (*Clanga pomarina*) population data in 2016 in Hungary. (In Hungarian with English summary). *Heliaca* 14, 32-34.

9. Natura 2000 (SPAs) coverage

9.1 Population size inside the Natura 2000 (SPA) network

a) Unit	number of pairs (p)
b) Minimum	24
c) Maximum	31
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

Stable (0)

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

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

9.6 Additional information

Based on the number of 2.5x2.5 km² grids (24) with likely or certain breeding of the species and on the subset of these overlapping more than 50% with SPAs (20) or any degree with SPAs (21), assuming an even density within occupied grids.

A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Békászó sas (*Clanga pomarina*)
jelölő faj (I. melléklet)

