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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A511
1.3 EURING code	3160
1.4 Species scientific name	Falco cherrug
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	kerecsensólyom
1.8 Season	Breeding (B)

2. Population size

2.1 Year or period	2015-2018
2.2 Population size	a) Unit: number of pairs (p) b) Minimum: 145 c) Maximum: 175 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 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	2007-2018
3.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	Decreasing (-)
3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value: 13
3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
3.1.5 Sources	Bagyura, J. et al. (2009): Kerecsensólyom-védelmi Munkacsoport 2007. évi beszámolója / Annual Report of the Saker Falcon Working Group – 2007. (In Hungarian with English summary). Heliaca 5: 18-29. Bagyura, J. et al. (2010): Kerecsensólyom-védelmi Munkacsoport 2008. évi beszámolója / Annual Report of the Saker Falcon Working Group – 2008. (In Hungarian with English summary). Heliaca 6: 18-25. Bagyura, J. et al. (2010): Kerecsensólyom-védelmi Munkacsoport 2009. évi beszámolója / Annual Report of the Saker Falcon Working Group – 2009. (In Hungarian with English summary). Heliaca 7: 24-33.

Bagyura, J. et al. (2017): Kerecsensólyom-védelmi Munkacsoport 2015. évi beszámolója / Annual Report of the Saker Falcon Working Group – 2015. (In Hungarian with English summary). Heliaca 13: 51-56.
Bagyura, J. et al. (2018): Kerecsensólyom-védelmi Munkacsoport 2016. évi beszámolója / Annual Report of the Saker Falcon Working Group – 2016. (In Hungarian with English summary). Heliaca 14: 61-65.
Bagyura, J. et al. (2019): Kerecsensólyom-védelmi Munkacsoport 2017. évi beszámolója / Annual Report of the Saker Falcon Working Group – 2017. (In Hungarian with English summary). Heliaca 15: 67-70.
Bagyura, J., Prommer, M. , Cserkész, T., Váczi, M. & Tóth, P. (2019): A kerecsensólyom (Falco cherrug) állományváltozásának okai az elmúlt 120 évben, különös tekintettel a 2017-2018 közötti időszakra. /Reasons behind the population changes of the Saker Falcon (Falco cherrug) in Hungary in the past 120 years, in particular with regard to the period between 2007 and 2018. Heliaca 15: 49-66.
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-tern trend Period	1980-2018	
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Increasing (+)	
3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	397
	b) Maximum	1048
	c) Best single value	
3.2.4 Long-term Trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
3.2.5 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 573-576. Bagyura, J., Prommer, M. , Cserkész, T., Váczi, M. & Tóth, P. (2019): A kerecsensólyom (Falco cherrug) állományváltozásának okai az elmúlt 120 évben, különös tekintettel a 2017-2018 közötti időszakra. /Reasons behind the population changes of the Saker Falcon (Falco cherrug) in Hungary in the past 120 years, in particular with regard to the period between 2007 and 2018. Heliaca 15: 49-66.	
3.3 Additional information	To get the short-term trend, the mean of occupied territories recorded in the first three years (2007-2009) and in the last three years (2016-2018) were compared (2007: 172, 2008: 180, 2009: 165, 2015: 166, 2016: 155, 2017: 148, 2018: 145). The records are from the publication Heliaca. To get the long-term trend, the minimum and maximum values published by Haraszthy (2014) for 1980 (13-30 pairs) were compared with the three-year (2016-2018) mean.	

4. Breeding distribution map and size

4.1 Sensitive species	No
4.2 Year or period	2014-2018
4.3 Breading distribution map	Yes
4.4 Breading distribution surface area	13135

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

4.5 Breading 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	Decreasing (-)	
5.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	0
	b) Maximum	5
	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	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	338
	b) Maximum	910
	c) Best single value	910
5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
5.2.5 Sources	National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 573-576.	
5.3 Additional information	The comparison of the distribution maps in the 2013 report and in the present report showed 13% decline, but this is probably an exaggeration, due to the fact that the 2013 report was compiled from the data of a much longer period (2000-2012). Nevertheless, the slight population decrease in the short-term trend may have resulted in a small decrease in distribution, too. The 13-30 pairs reported for the period around 1980 was assumed here to have occupied 13-30 10x10 km2 grids, and this was compared with the present distribution size.	

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

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

6.1 Type of international plan	Species Action Plan (SAP)
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	LIFE projects for the species in the reporting period: Conservation of Falco cherrug in NE Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia (LIFE09 NAT/HU/000384): 2010-2014 Securing prey sources for endangered Falco cherrug and Aquila heliaca population in the Carpathian Basin (LIFE13 NAT/HU/000183): 2014-2018 All actions listed in Annex 8 Table B of the Saker GAP are still maintained (in particular, monitoring, providing artificial nestsites, running of agricultural schemes, conserving Susliks, insulating pylons of electric powerlines, collecting information on movements, international collaboration). Nest guarding is no longer practised, as it does not seem necessary or feasible.
6.4 Assessment of the effectivess of SAPs for globally threatened species (Art. 12, Species Action Plans)	further deteriorating away from the plan's aim/objective(s) (deteriorating)
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	http://www.sakerlife.mme.hu/

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)
Use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture (A21)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Transmission of electricity and communications (cables) (D06)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Illegal shooting/killing (G10)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Poisoning of animals (excluding lead poisoning) (G13)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Absence or reduction of interspecific faunal and floral relations (e.g. pollinators) (L07)	H	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)
Use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture (A21)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Transmission of electricity and communications (cables) (D06)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Illegal shooting/killing (G10)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Poisoning of animals (excluding lead poisoning) (G13)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)

Absence or reduction of interspecific faunal and floral relations (e.g. pollinators) (L07)	H	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. 573-576. Securing prey sources for endangered Falco cherrug and Aquila heliaca population in the Carpathian Basin (LIFE13 NAT/HU/000183): 2014-2018
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	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

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

CB05 - Adapt/change forest management and exploitation practices

CC06 - Reduce impact of service corridors and networks

CS03 - Improvement of habitat of species from the directives

CS04 - Manage other native species

CX01 - Support conservation measures in another EU Member State

8.6 Additional information	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 573-576.

9. Natura 2000 (SPAs) coverage

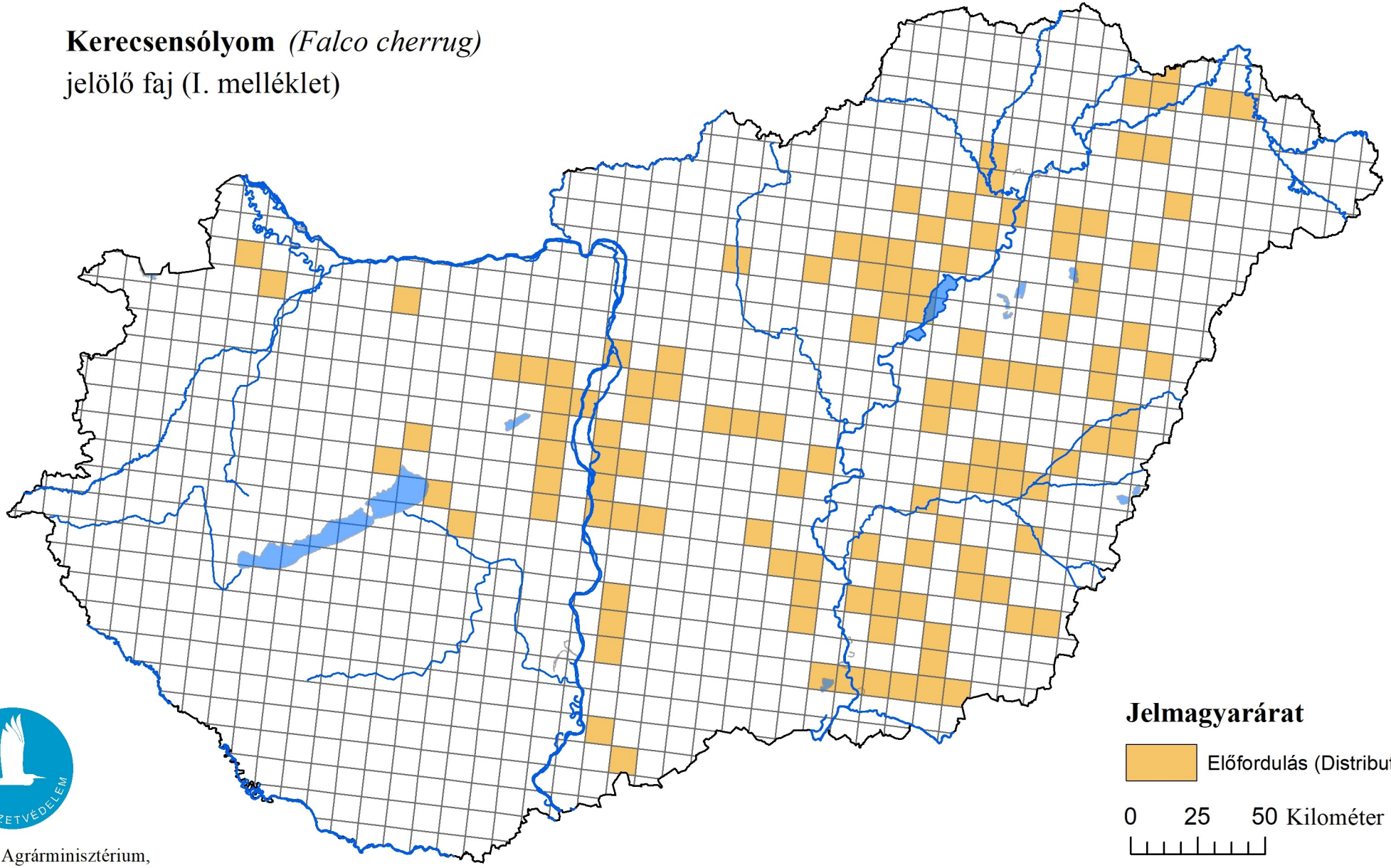
9.1 Population size inside the Natura 2000 (SPA) network	**a) Unit**	number of pairs (p)
	b) Minimum	60
	c) Maximum	80
	d) Best single value	
9.2 Type of estimate	Best estimate	
9.3 Population size inside the network Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
9.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction	Stable (0)	

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

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	Based on the number of 2.5x2.5 km2 grids (156) with likely or certain breeding of the species and on the subset of these overlapping more than 50% with SPAs (40) or any degree with SPAs (61), assuming an even distribution within occupied grids, the figures would be 38-68, but it is assumed that density is higher within SPAs (hence the estimate of 60-80pairs in SPAs).

A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Kerecsensólyom *(Falco cherrug)*
jelölő faj (I. melléklet)



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály