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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A099
1.3 EURING code	3100
1.4 Species scientific name	Falco subbuteo
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	kabasólyom
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: 1600 c) Maximum: 2500 d) Best single value:
2.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate
2.4 Population size Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
2.5 Sources	KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. National park directorates' databases 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	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. 88 breeding pairs of Falco subbuteo were estimated for the 530 grids. As the habitat distribution in the 530 grids is considered to be representative of the country, 2444 pairs can be calculated for the national population. This figure was used here as the maximum population. From the national common bird monitoring, the population has been calculated to be 3300-4000 individuals. The lower figure has been used here as the minimum population.

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	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 expert opinion with very limited data
3.1.5 Sources	http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Falco_subbuteo.pdf National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-tern trend Period	1998-2018
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Unknown (X)
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, 52 p. Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 101 p. Ecsedi Z. (szerk.) (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros - Szeged. 2004. 232-234 p. BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No.12.), 87 p. MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 94 p. KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
3.3 Additional information	The population can be considered stable since the previous reporting period. The long-term trend is based on Magyar G., Hadarics T., Waliczky Z., Schmidt A., Nagy T. & Bankovics A. (1998), but it is now impossible to tell how much of the supposed increase is genuine and how much due to improved knowledge. No population estimate was below 600 pairs.

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	21396
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 http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
4.8 Additional information	Grids with probable or certain breeding were included into the map, grids only with possible breeding were excluded, as they may often indicate only

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/Falco_subbuteo.pdf National park directorates' databases 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	Stable (0)
5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value
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. 62-63 p. National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
5.3 Additional information	Rövidtávú trendnél a nagymértékű csökkenés a jobb minőségű adatgyűjtéssel és adatokkal magyarázható. The long-term trend is based on Haraszthy (1984).

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	

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

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

7.2 Sources of information

7.3 Additional information

8. Main Conservation Measures

8.1 Status of measures

8.2 Main purpose of the measures taken

8.3 Location of the measures

8.4 Response to the measures

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	

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

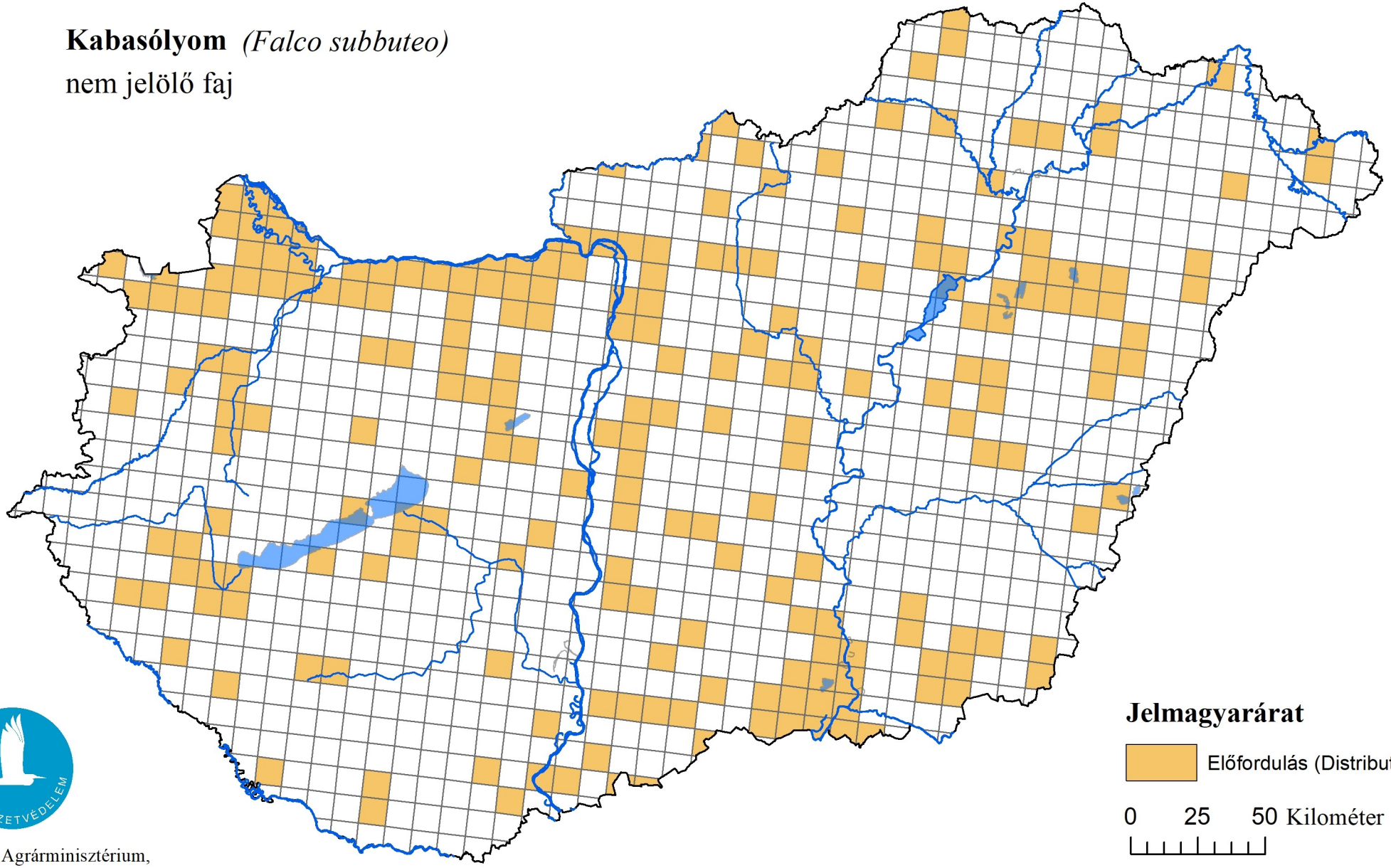
c) Maximum
d) Best single value

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.

Kabasólyom *(Falco subbuteo)*

nem jelölő faj



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály