

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

## 1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A097
1.3 EURING code	3070
1.4 Species scientific name	Falco vespertinus
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	kék vércse
1.8 Season	Breeding (B)

## 2. Population size

2.1 Year or period	2013-2018
2.2 Population size	a) Unit number of pairs (p) b) Minimum 950 c) Maximum 1350 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2.5 Sources	Kék vércse fajmegőrzési terv 2018 (Species Action Plan), MME/BirdLife Hungary, unpublished. Palatitz P. Solt Sz. és Fehérvári P. (szerk.) (2018): Kék könyv. A kék vércse ökológiája és megőrzése. Budapest. MME. 240 p.
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	2007-2017
3.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	Increasing (+)
3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum 20 b) Maximum 25 c) Best single value
3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
3.1.5 Sources	Kék vércse fajmegőrzési terv 2018 (Species Action Plan), MME/BirdLife Hungary, unpublished.

### 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 (-)

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3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value	48
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 Vértés Közalapítvány, Csákvár. P. 569-572. Kék vércse fajmegőrzési terv 2018 (Species Action Plan), MME/BirdLife Hungary, unpublished. Palatitz P. Solt Sz. és Fehérvári P. (szerk.) (2018): Kék könyv. A kék vércse ökológiája és megőrzése. Budapest. MME. 240 p.	
3.3 Additional information	The short-term trend minimum value was calculated by comparing the first and last three-year means. The short-term trend maximum value was calculated by comparing the first and last five-year means. The long-term trend best single value was calculated by comparing the figure published in Haraszthy L. (2014) for the population between the 1950s and 1980s (around 2000 pairs) and the five-year mean of 2013-2018.	

### 4. Breeding distribution map and size

4.1 Sensitive species	No
4.2 Year or period	2017-2017
4.3 Breeding distribution map	Yes
4.4 Breeding distribution surface area	6714
4.5 Breeding distribution Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
4.6 Additional maps	No
4.7 Sources	Palatitz P. Solt Sz. és Fehérvári P. (szerk.) (2018): Kék könyv. A kék vércse ökológiája és megőrzése. Budapest. MME. 240 p.
4.8 Additional information	

### 5. Breeding range trend

#### 5.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

5.1.1 Short-term trend Period	2006-2018	
5.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	Increasing (+)	
5.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value	20
5.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data	
5.1.5 Sources	Palatitz P. Solt Sz. és Fehérvári P. (szerk.) (2018): Kék könyv. A kék vércse ökológiája és megőrzése. Budapest. MME. 240 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	Unknown (X)
5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value

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5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used

Insufficient or no data available

5.2.5 Sources

Palatitz P. Solt Sz. és Fehérvári P. (szerk.) (2018): Kék könyv. A kék vércse ökológiája és megőrzése. Budapest. MME. 240 p.

5.3 Additional information

Palatitz et al. (2018) provide distribution maps for 1949, 2006 and 2017. The 1949 map is too far back from 1980, and at that time the population was much more concentrated in large colonies. With the decline of *Corvus frugilegus*, many solitary pairs and small colonies appeared in the 1980s and since, and thus the distribution at present may be even larger than in 1949 when the population was 40% larger. So the 1949 map cannot be used and there was no other national mapping for *Falco vespertinus* nearer 1980.

## 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?

Yes

6.3 If 'NO', describe any measures and initiatives taken related to the international SAP/MP/BMS

moving towards the plan's aim/objective(s) (towards)

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

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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

Kék vércse fajmegőrzési terv 2004 (Species Action Plan), MME/BirdLife Hungary 39 p. Available at:

[http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/\\_user/downloads/fajmegorzesi%20tervek/kE9k%20v%E9rcse.pdf](http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/downloads/fajmegorzesi%20tervek/kE9k%20v%E9rcse.pdf)

Kék vércse fajmegőrzési terv 2018 (Species Action Plan), MME/BirdLife Hungary unpublished.

Palatitz P. Solt Sz. és Fehérvári P. (szerk.) (2018): Kék könyv. A kék vércse ökológiája és megőrzése. Budapest. MME. 240 p.

## 7. Main pressures and threats

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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)
Use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture (A21)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Illegal logging (B10)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Transmission of electricity and communications (cables) (D06)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Illegal shooting/killing (G10)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Problematic native species (I04)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Storm, cyclone (M07)	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)
Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing) (A06)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
Use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture (A21)	M	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Illegal logging (B10)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Transmission of electricity and communications (cables) (D06)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Illegal shooting/killing (G10)	H	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)
Problematic native species (I04)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Storm, cyclone (M07)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)

### 7.2 Sources of information

Kék vércse fajmegőrzési terv 2004 (Species Action Plan), MME/BirdLife Hungary. 39 p. Available at:

[http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/\\_user/downloads/fajmegorzesi%20tervek/K%E9k%20v%E9rcse.pdf](http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/downloads/fajmegorzesi%20tervek/K%E9k%20v%E9rcse.pdf)

Kék vércse fajmegőrzési terv 2018 (Species Action Plan), MME/BirdLife Hungary, unpublished.

Palatitz P. Solt Sz. és Fehérvári P. (szerk.) (2018): Kék könyv. A kék vércse ökológiája és megőrzése. Budapest. MME. 240 p.

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértés Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 569-572.

### 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)

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<b>8.3 Location of the measures</b>	Both inside and outside Natura 2000
<b>8.4 Response to the measures</b>	Short-term results (within the current reporting period, 2013-2018)

### 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

CA05 - Adapt mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities

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

CB05 - Adapt/change forest management and exploitation practices

CB07 - Combat illegal logging

CC06 - Reduce impact of service corridors and networks

CI05 - Management of problematic native species

CS03 - Improvement of habitat of species from the directives

CS04 - Manage other native species

### 8.6 Additional information

Kék vércse fajmegőrzési terv 2018 (Species Action Plan), MME/BirdLife Hungary, unpublished.  
 Palatitz P. Solt Sz. és Fehérvári P. (szerk.) (2018): Kék könyv. A kék vércse ökológiája és megőrzése. Budapest. MME. 240 p.  
 Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértés Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 569-572.

## 9. Natura 2000 (SPAs) coverage

<b>9.1 Population size inside the Natura 2000 (SPA) network</b>	<b>a) Unit</b>	number of pairs (p)
	<b>b) Minimum</b>	900
	<b>c) Maximum</b>	1000
	<b>d) Best single value</b>	
<b>9.2 Type of estimate</b>	Best estimate	
<b>9.3 Population size inside the network Method used</b>	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
<b>9.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction</b>	Increasing (+)	
<b>9.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used</b>	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
<b>9.6 Additional information</b>	Calculation for 2017 from the Kék vércse fajmegőrzési terv 2018 (Species Action Plan), MME/BirdLife Hungary, unpublished.	

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# A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

**Kék vércse** (*Falco vespertinus*)  
jelölő faj (I. melléklet)

