

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

1. Species information

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1.1 Member State | Hungary |
| 1.2 Species code | A075 |
| 1.3 EURING code | 2430 |
| 1.4 Species scientific name | Haliaeetus albicilla |
| 1.5 Subspecific population | |
| 1.6 Alternative species scientific name | |
| 1.7 Common name | rétisas |
| 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 311 c) Maximum 336 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 | Increasing (+) |
| 3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude | a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value 79 |
| 3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used | Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate |
| 3.1.5 Sources | Horváth Z. (2009): Rétisas-védelmi program – 2007. The White-tailed Eagle Protection Programme – 2007. (In Hungarian with English summary.) Heliaca 5: 36-40. Horváth Z. (2010): Rétisas-védelmi program – 2008. The White-tailed Eagle Protection Programme – 2008. (In Hungarian with English summary.) Heliaca 6: 30-33. Horváth Z. (2010): A magyarországi rétisas-védelmi program tevékenysége 2009-ben. White-tailed Eagles Working Group Annual Report 2009. (In Hungarian with English summary.) Heliaca 7: 55-58. |

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Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. P. 544-547.
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 | 1980-2018 |
| 3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction | Increasing (+) |
| 3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude | a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value 2875 |
| 3.2.4 Long-term Trend Method used | Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate |
| 3.2.5 Sources | Haraszthy, L. és Bagyura, J. (1993): Ragadozómadár-védelem az elmúlt 100 évben Magyarországon. Aquila 100: 105-121. Horváth, Z. (2009): A rétisas (<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>) állomány alakulása Magyarországon 1987-2007 között. Population Dynamics of White-tailed Eagle in Hungary between 1987-2007. (In Hungarian with English summary.) Heliaca 5: 40-50. Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. P. 544-547. 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 long-term trend is based on the estimate by Haraszthy, L. & Bagyura, J. (1993) that put the population at 10-12 pairs in the 1970s. The three-year (2015-2017) mean (327 pairs) was compared with the mean of this estimate (11 pairs). For the short-term trend, the three-year (2015-2017) mean (327 pairs) was compared with the three-year mean of 2007-2009 (183 pairs). Recent data come from the national park directorates databases. |

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 | 32009 |
| 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)

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| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 5.1.1 Short-term trend Period | 2007-2018 |
| 5.1.2 Short-term trend Direction | Increasing (+) |
| 5.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude | a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value 42 |
| 5.1.4 Short-term trend Method used | Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate |
| 5.1.5 Sources | Horváth Z. (2009): Rétisas-védelmi program – 2007. The White-tailed Eagle Protection Programme – 2007. (In Hungarian with English summary.) Heliaca 5: 36-40. 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 b) Maximum c) Best single value |
| 5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used | Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate |
| 5.2.5 Sources | Horváth, Z. (2009): A rétisas (<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>) állomány alakulása Magyarországon 1987-2007 között. Population Dynamics of White-tailed Eagle in Hungary between 1987-2007. (In Hungarian with English summary.) Heliaca 5: 40-50. Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 544-547. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 |
| 5.3 Additional information | Assuming the 10-12 pairs estimated for the 1970s each occupied a nestsite in a different ETRS grid, the average number (11 grids) was used to calculate the long-term trend, by comparing it to the present distribution. |

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 | Wetland restorations. Protection of nesting sites. Operation of feeding sites. Ba of lead pellets in wetlands. Retrofitting of dangerous power lines. |

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

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

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

Haraszthy, L., Horváth, Z. és Kalocsa, B. (2003): Rétisas. in Veszélyeztetett madarak fajvédelmi tervei. MME, Budapest 49-56. pp.

7. Main pressures and threats

| a) Pressure | b) Ranking | c) location |
|---|------------|--------------------------------|
| Clear-cutting, removal of all trees (B09) | M | inside the Member State (inMS) |
| Transmission of electricity and communications (cables) (D06) | H | inside the Member State (inMS) |
| Poisoning of animals (excluding lead poisoning) (G13) | H | inside the Member State (inMS) |

| a) Threat | d) Ranking | e) location |
|---|------------|--------------------------------|
| Clear-cutting, removal of all trees (B09) | M | inside the Member State (inMS) |
| Transmission of electricity and communications (cables) (D06) | H | inside the Member State (inMS) |
| Poisoning of animals (excluding lead poisoning) (G13) | H | inside the Member State (inMS) |

7.2 Sources of information

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértess Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 544-547.

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

☑ Maintain the current distribution, population and/or habitat for the species

8.3 Location of the measures

Both inside and outside Natura 2000

8.4 Response to the measures

Short-term results (within the current reporting period, 2013-2018)

8.5 List of main conservation 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

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CC06 - Reduce impact of service corridors and networks

CG04 - Control/eradication of illegal killing, fishing and harvesting

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 150
- c) Maximum 200
- d) Best single value

9.2 Type of estimate

Best estimate

9.3 Population size inside the network Method used

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

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

Increasing (+)

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

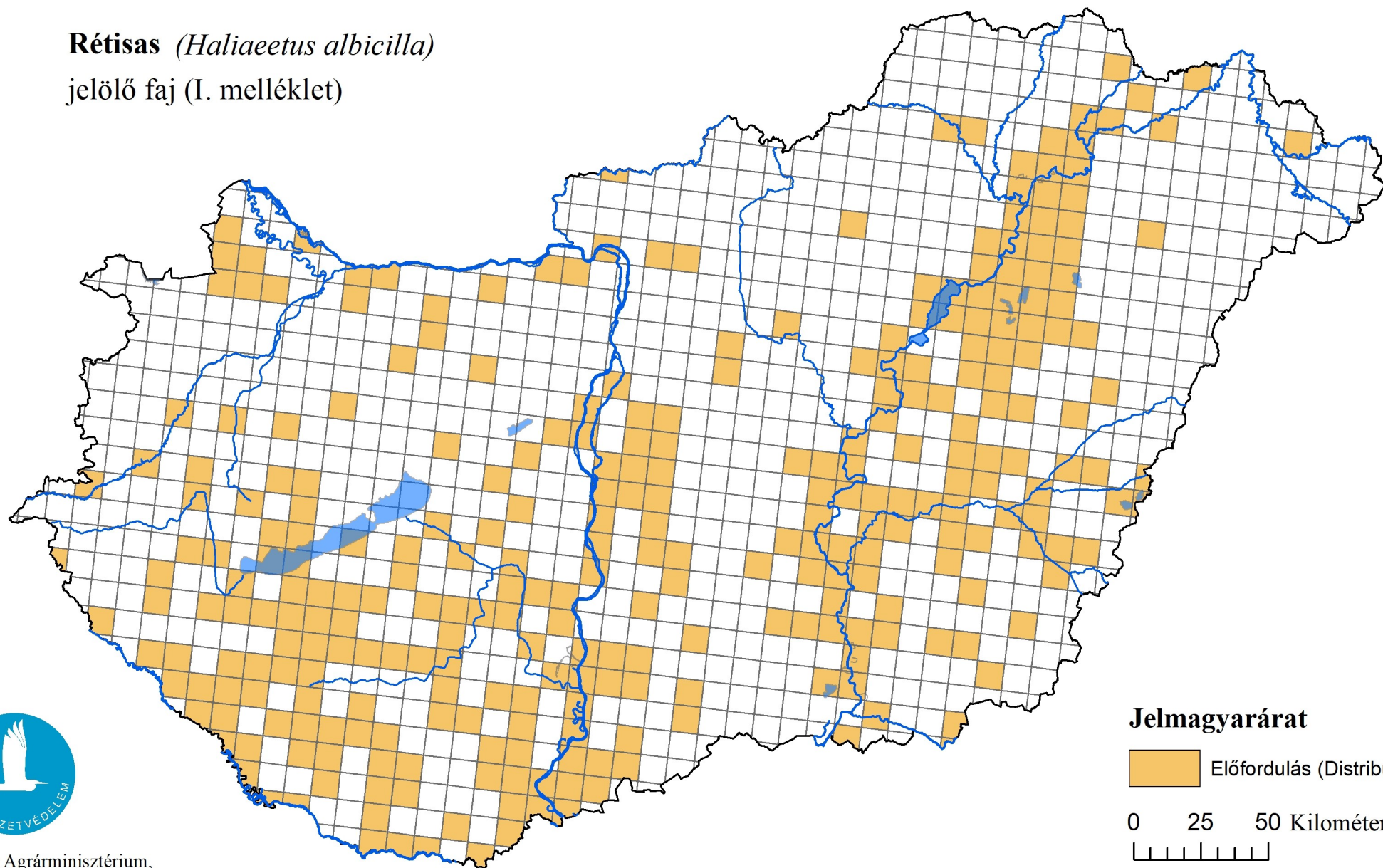
Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

9.6 Additional information


Based on the number of 2.5x2.5 km² grids (598) with likely or certain breeding of the species and on the subset of these overlapping more than 50% with SPAs (196), more than 30% with SPAs (206) or any degree with SPAs (323).

A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Rétisas (*Haliaeetus albicilla*)
jelölő faj (I. melléklet)



Jelmagyarárat

 Előfordulás (Distribution)

0 25 50 Kilométer

