

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	Winter (W)

2. Population size

2.1 Year or period	2013-2018
2.2 Population size	a) Unit number of individuals (i) b) Minimum 554 c) Maximum 884 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	MME Monitoring Központ (2017): Országos sasszinkron sas- és két sólyomfaj megfigyelési adatok 2004-2017 között az MME Monitoring Központ összesítése alapján. http://www.mme.hu/elkeszult-2017-evi-xiv-orszagossasleltar_ MME (2018): 2018. évi XV. Országos Sasleltár http://www.mme.hu/elkeszult-2018-evi-xv-orszagossasleltar 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 Improved knowledge/more accurate data The change is mainly due to: Genuine change

2.7 Additional information

National wintering eagle counts are organised by BirdLife Hungary every January since 2004. The lowest minimum number and the highest maximum number counted between 2013-2018 are given here.

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 73 b) Maximum 76 c) Best single value

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3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

3.1.5 Sources

MME Monitoring Központ (2017): Országos sasszinkron sas- és két sólyomfaj megfigyelési adatok 2004-2017 között az MME Monitoring Központ összesítése alapján. http://www.mme.hu/elkeszult-2017-evi-xiv-orszagossasleltar_

MME (2018): 2018. évi XV. Országos Sasleltár <http://www.mme.hu/elkeszult-2018-evi-xv-orszagossasleltar>

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 1000

b) Maximum 2000

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

MME Monitoring Központ (2017): Országos sasszinkron sas- és két sólyomfaj megfigyelési adatok 2004-2017 között az MME Monitoring Központ összesítése alapján. http://www.mme.hu/elkeszult-2017-evi-xiv-orszagossasleltar_

MME (2018): 2018. évi XV. Országos Sasleltár <http://www.mme.hu/elkeszult-2018-evi-xv-orszagossasleltar>

Horváth, Z. (2009): A rétisas (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) 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>

2013 Birds Directive Article 12 report

3.3 Additional information

To get the short-term trend, the three-year means of the winter counts of 2007-2009 (398-425) and 2016-2018 (699-737) were compared (minimums vs. minimums and maximums vs. maximums).

The long-term trend was based on the expert opinion reported in the 2013 Birds Directive Article 12 report, according to which the wintering population had increased by 1000-2000% between 1980-2012. As the population fluctuated rather than increased in the 2013-2018 period, the long-term trend is considered approximately the same as in the previous report.

4. Breeding distribution map and size

4.1 Sensitive species

No

4.2 Year or period

4.3 Breeding distribution map

No

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4.4 Breeding distribution surface area	
4.5 Breeding distribution Method used	
4.6 Additional maps	No
4.7 Sources	
4.8 Additional information	

5. Breeding range trend

5.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

5.1.1 Short-term trend Period	
5.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	
5.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value
5.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	
5.1.5 Sources	

5.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

5.2.1 Long-term trend Period	
5.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	
5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value
5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	
5.2.5 Sources	
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	Wetland restorations. Protection of roosts. Operation of feeding sites. Ban of lead pellets in wetlands. Retrofitting of dangerous power lines. National wintering eagle census.
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)

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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)

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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
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
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 Vértes 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

CC06 - Reduce impact of service corridors and networks

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

8.6 Additional information

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9. Natura 2000 (SPAs) coverage

9.1 Population size inside the Natura 2000 (SPA) network

a) Unit number of individuals (i)

b) Minimum 300

c) Maximum 600

d) Best single value

Best estimate

9.2 Type of estimate

Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

9.3 Population size inside the network Method used

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