

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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A073
1.3 EURING code	2380
1.4 Species scientific name	Milvus migrans
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	barna kánya
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 121 c) Maximum 169 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	Haraszthy L., Albert A., Bank L., Mórocz A. & Nótári K. (2018): A barna kánya (Milvus migrans) helyzete Magyarországon 2016-ban. Black kite population data 2016 (In Hungarian with English summary.) Heliaca 14: 51-52. Demeter, I., Horváth, M., Prommer, M. (2019): Az MME Ragadozómadár-védelmi Szakosztálya (RMvSz) által monitorozott fajok 2017-es költési eredményeinek összefoglalása / Summary of Population Monitoring Programmes run by MME/BirdLife Hungary's Raptor Conservation Department (RCD) in 2017. (In Hungarian with English summary). Heliaca 15: 74-75. 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)	Improved knowledge/more accurate data The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data

2.7 Additional information

Haraszthy et al. (2018) reported 85 egg-laying pairs + 71 known territories + 13 possible territories for 2015. In previous years of the period, the coverage of the survey was much less complete. The total of 2015 was used as the maximum figure, while the total of 2017 without the possible territories (121) was used as the minimum figure.

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)

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3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude

- a) Minimum
- b) Maximum
- c) Best single value

3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

3.1.5 Sources

MME Ragadozómadár-védelmi Szakosztály (2009): Barna kánya (*Milvus migrans*) állományadatok – 2007. Data on Breeding Populations of Black Kite – 2007. (In Hungarian with English summary.) Heliaca 5: 56.

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértés Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 541-543.

Haraszthy L., Albert A., Bank L., Mórocz A. & Nótári K. (2018): A barna kánya (*Milvus migrans*) helyzete Magyarországon 2016-ban. (In Hungarian with English summary.) Heliaca 14: 51-52.

Demeter, I., Horváth, M., Prommer, M. (2019): Az MME Ragadozómadár-védelmi Szakosztálya (RMvSz) által monitorozott fajok 2017-es költési eredményeinek összefoglalása / Summary of Population Monitoring Programmes run by MME/BirdLife Hungary's Raptor Conservation Department (RCD) in 2017. (In Hungarian with English summary). Heliaca 15: 74-75.

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3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-term trend Period

1980-2018

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

Insufficient or no data available

3.2.5 Sources

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 247 p.

MME Ragadozómadár-védelmi Szakosztály (2009): Barna kánya (*Milvus migrans*) állományadatok – 2007. Data on Breeding Populations of Black Kite – 2007. (In Hungarian with English summary.) Heliaca 5: 56.

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3.3 Additional information

Haraszthy (1984) put the population at 100-200 pairs which is a broad range, and the species was probably less surveyed than now. So the long-term trend is probably best called unknown.

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	4317
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)

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	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
5.1.5 Sources	MME Ragadozómadár-védelmi Szakosztály (2009): Barna kánya (<i>Milvus migrans</i>) állományadatok – 2007. Data on Breeding Populations of Black Kite – 2007. (In Hungarian with English summary.) Heliaca 5: 56. Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 541-543. Haraszthy L., Albert A., Bank L., Mórocz A. & Nótári K. (2018): A barna kánya (<i>Milvus migrans</i>) helyzete Magyarországon 2016-ban. (In Hungarian with English summary.) Heliaca 14: 51-52. 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	Unknown (X)
5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value
5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Insufficient or no data available
5.2.5 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 247 p.

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5.3 Additional information

The apparent decrease in distribution as compared to the 2013 report is probably due to improved knowledge only, considering that the population size is stable.

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 international SAP/MP/BMS been adopted?

No

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

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

()

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

7. Main pressures and threats

a) Pressure

b) Ranking

c) location

Clear-cutting, removal of all trees (B09)

M

inside the Member State (inMS)

Illegal shooting/killing (G10)

H

outside EU (outEU)

Poisoning of animals (excluding lead poisoning) (G13)

M

inside the Member State (inMS)

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a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Clear-cutting, removal of all trees (B09)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)
Illegal shooting/killing (G10)	H	outside EU (outEU)
Poisoning of animals (excluding lead poisoning) (G13)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)

7.2 Sources of information

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

CB02 - Maintain existing traditional forest management and exploitation practices

CB05 - Adapt/change forest management and exploitation practices

CB06 - Stop forest management and exploitation practices

8.6 Additional information

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 247 p.

MME Ragadozómadár-védelmi Szakosztály (2009): Barna kánya (Milvus migrans) állományadatok – 2007. Data on Breeding Populations of Black Kite – 2007. (In Hungarian with English summary.) Heliaca 5: 56.

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National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species)

<http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2>

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	100

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9.2 Type of estimate

d) Best single value

Best estimate

9.3 Population size inside the network Method used

Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

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

Stable (0)

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

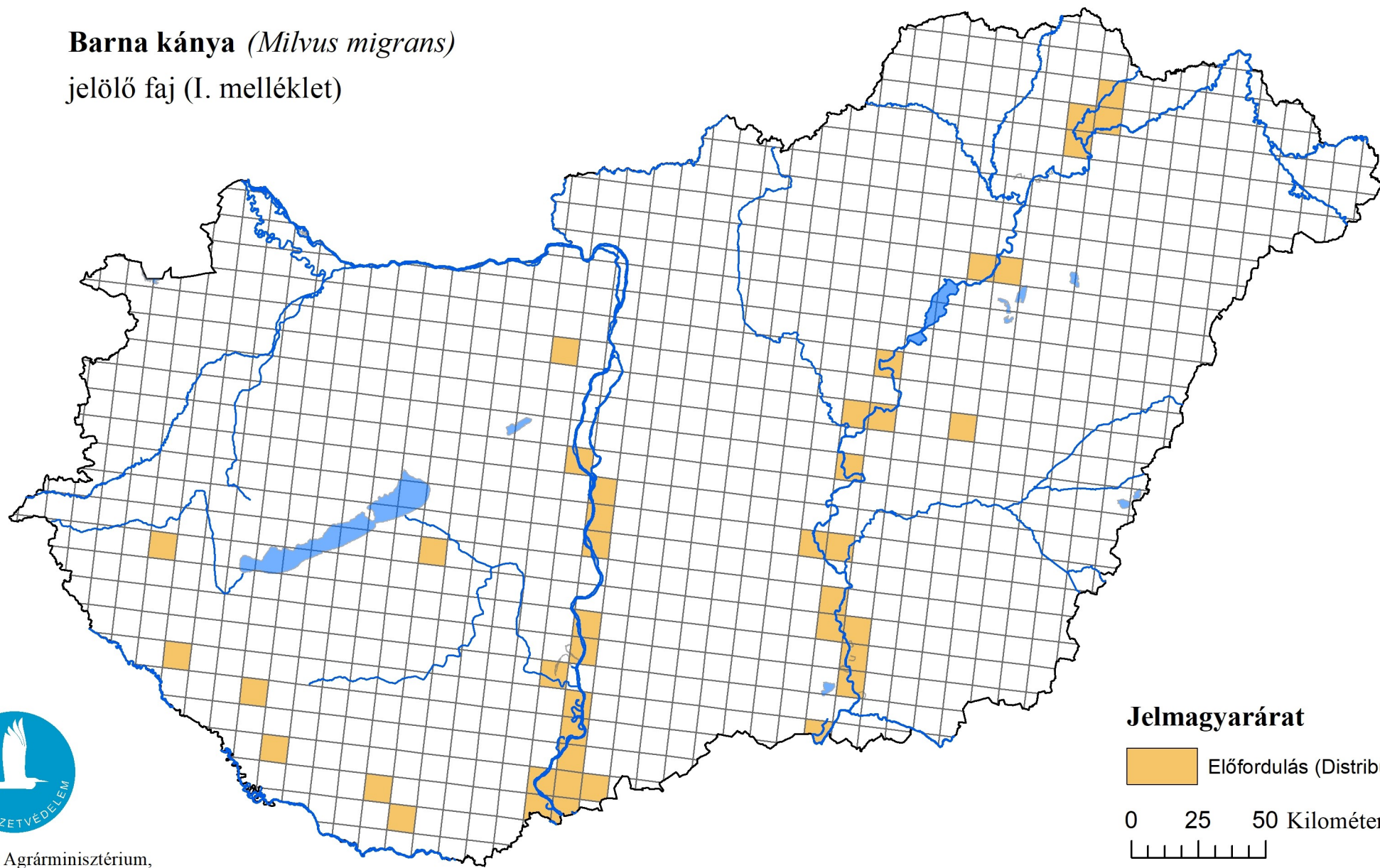
Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

9.6 Additional information


The estimate takes into consideration the number of 2.5 kmx2.5 km grids that are occupied by the species and have an overlap with SPAs. Nearly half of the grids occupied by the species have a minimum of 50% overlap with SPAs (31 out of 72). More pairs are likely to breed in SPAs, also in those grids that have a less than 50% coverage with SPAs (because the better habitats are within the SPAs). Thus, about 50-60% of the population is estimated to occur in SPAs.

A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Barna kánya (*Milvus migrans*)
jelölő faj (I. melléklet)



Jelmagyarárat

 Előfordulás (Distribution)

0 25 50 Kilométer

