

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

## 1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A074
1.3 EURING code	2390
1.4 Species scientific name	Milvus milvus
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	vörös kánya
1.8 Season	Breeding (B)

## 2. Population size

2.1 Year or period	2014-2017
2.2 Population size	a) Unit number of pairs (p) b) Minimum 9 c) Maximum 12 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	Bank L., Kovács L., Mórocz A., Váczi M. & Haraszthy L. (2016): 2014. évi vörös kánya ( <i>Milvus milvus</i> ) adatok. <i>Heliaca</i> 12: 33. 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). <i>Heliaca</i> 15: 74-75. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) <a href="http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2">http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2</a>
2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	Genuine change Improved knowledge/more accurate data  The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data
2.7 Additional information	Bank et al. (2016) reported 1 known nest and 8 known territories for 2014 (this was the smallest reported value in the given period), while the population in 2017 was known to be the highest in the given period (Demeter et al (2019)).

## 3. Population trend

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

3.1.1 Short-term trend Period	2008-2018
3.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	Increasing (+)

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

### 3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude

- a) Minimum
- b) Maximum
- c) Best single value 20

### 3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

### 3.1.5 Sources

Bank L. (2010): Vörös kánya (*Milvus milvus*) adatok - 2008. Red kite population data 2008 (In Hungarian with English summary.) *Heliaca* 6: 37.  
Bank L., Kovács L., Mórocz A., Váczi M. & Haraszthy L. (2016): 2014. évi vörös kánya (*Milvus milvus*) adatok. Red kite population data 2014 (In Hungarian with English summary.) *Heliaca* 12: 33.  
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>

## 3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

### 3.2.1 Long-term trend Period

1990-2018

### 3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction

Increasing (+)

### 3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude

- a) Minimum
- b) Maximum
- c) Best single value 950

### 3.2.4 Long-term Trend Method used

Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

### 3.2.5 Sources

Bank, L., Dudás, M. és Balázs, I. (2010): Vörös kánya állomány adatok - 2009 / Red kite population data 2009 (In Hungarian with English summary.) *Heliaca* 7: 66-67.  
Magyar, G., Hadarics, T., Waliczky, Z., Schmidt, A., Nagy, T. & Bankovics, A. (1998): *Nomenclator avium Hungariae*. Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. KTM Természetvédelmi Hivatal Madártani Intézete – Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület – Winter Fair, Budapest – Szeged. P. 202.  
Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): *Magyarország madarai*. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 441 p.  
Bank L. (2010): Vörös kánya (*Milvus milvus*) adatok - 2008. Red kite population data 2008 (In Hungarian with English summary.) *Heliaca* 6: 37.  
Bank L., Kovács L., Mórocz A., Váczi M. & Haraszthy L. (2016): 2014. évi vörös kánya (*Milvus milvus*) adatok. Red kite population data 2014 (In Hungarian with English summary.) *Heliaca* 12: 33.  
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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## Annex B - Bird Species' status and trends report (Article 12)

### 3.3 Additional information

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

After two decades of absence, the species first bred again in the early 1990s. The long-term population trend was calculated using the baseline population of 1 pair in 1990 (Bank et al. 2010) and comparing it to the mean of the minimum and maximum figures provided in this report.

The short-term trend best single value was calculated by comparing the maximum figures provided in the previous and the present reporting periods. The maximum values of the previous reporting period are retrospectively considered to be closer to reality than the minimum figures as a large part of the pairs were not confirmed to breed at that time, but breeding was confirmed later (or at least the territories remained and thus the pairs can be assumed to breed and to have bred before).

## 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	578
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) <a href="http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2">http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2</a>

### 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	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
5.1.5 Sources	Bank L. (2010): Vörös kánya (Milvus milvus) adatok - 2008. Red kite population data 2008 (In Hungarian with English summary.) Heliaca 6: 37. Bank L., Kovács L., Mórocz A., Vácz M. & Haraszthy L. (2016): 2014. évi vörös kánya (Milvus milvus) adatok. Red kite population data 2014 (In Hungarian with English summary.) Heliaca 12: 33. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) <a href="http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2">http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2</a>

### 5.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

5.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1990-2018
5.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Increasing (+)
5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum

2020. május 21.

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

b) Maximum

c) Best single value

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

Bank, L., Dudás, M. és Balázs, I. (2010): Vörös kánya állomány adatok - 2009 / Red kite population data 2009 (In Hungarian with English summary.) Heliaca 7: 66-67.

Magyar, G., Hadarics, T., Waliczky, Z., Schmidt, A., Nagy, T. & Bankovics, A. (1998): Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyarország madarinak névjegyzéke. KTM Természetvédelmi Hivatal Madártani Intézete – Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület – Winter Fair, Budapest – Szeged. p. 202.

Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 441 p.

Bank L. (2010): Vörös kánya (Milvus milvus) adatok - 2008. Red kite population data 2008 (In Hungarian with English summary.) Heliaca 6: 37.

Bank L., Kovács L., Mórocz A., Vácz M. & Haraszthy L. (2016): 2014. évi vörös kánya (Milvus milvus) adatok. Red kite population data 2014 (In Hungarian with English summary.) Heliaca 12: 33.

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

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

After two decades of absence, the species first bred again in the early 1990s. The long-term population trend was calculated using the baseline population of 1 pair occupying 1 10x10 km ETRS grid in 1990 (Bank et al. 2010) and comparing it to the breeding range figure provided in this report.

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

Two LIFE Nature projects (Helicon and PannonEagle) to reduce the risk of poisoning and shooting of raptors. Raptor feeding sites maintained at several locations in the country. Harmonization of national legislation and technical standards to make all new powerlines bird friendly and retrofitting of dangerous powerlines. Monitoring of breeding and wintering populations (including satellite-tracking). Restrictions on forestry activities around nestsites.

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)

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

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

Bank L., Kovács L., Mórocz A., Váczi M. & Haraszthy L. (2016): 2014. évi vöröskánya (*Milvus milvus*) adatok. Red kite population data 2014 (In Hungarian with English summary.)

### 7. Main pressures and threats

a) Pressure	b) Ranking	c) location
Use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture (A21)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
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)
Illegal shooting/killing (G10)	H	outside EU (outEU)
Poisoning of animals (excluding lead poisoning) (G13)	M	inside the Member State (inMS)

  

a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture (A21)	H	inside the Member State (inMS)
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)
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

CC06 - Reduce impact of service corridors and networks

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

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 1
- c) Maximum 3
- d) Best single value

### 9.2 Type of estimate

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

Fluctuating (F)

### 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

After two decades of absence, the species first bred again in the 1990s. However, only a very few pairs were and are still present and the nestsites are also frequently shifted. So their presence on SPAs can be considered fluctuating.



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

**Vörös kánya** (*Milvus milvus*)  
nem jelölő faj

