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

1. Species information

1.1 Member State	Hungary
1.2 Species code	A072
1.3 EURING code	2310
1.4 Species scientific name	Pernis apivorus
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name	
1.7 Common name	darázsölyv
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	800
c) Maximum	1000
d) Best single value	

2.3 Type of estimate: Best estimate

2.4 Population size Method used: Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

2.5 Sources:

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 538-540.

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

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

KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished.

2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report):

Improved knowledge/more accurate data

Use of different method

The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data

2.7 Additional information:

Haraszthy (2014) estimated the national population at 800-1000 pairs. Due to the relatively secretive lifestyle of the species, a complete census is not realistic. The national park directorates reported 203 pairs in 2015, 270 pairs in 2016 and 280 pairs in 2017, but these figures are most likely incomplete. Under the KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project in 2017-2018, 530 2.5x2.5 km2 grids were surveyed for a given set of breeding bird species, covering 3.6% of the country. 60 pairs of Pernis apivorus were estimated for the 530 grids. The habitat distribution in the 530 grids is considered to be representative of the country, therefore, the national population could be estimated at 1685 pairs. This figure was not used here as it may be an overestimation (distortions may be caused, for example, if the habitat distribution of the sample sites is not representative of the country), but it supports the higher population estimate made by Haraszthy (2014) as opposed to the national total of the figures reported by the national park directorates.

3. Population trend

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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)
3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value
3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
3.1.5 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 538-540. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278. Horváth M., Bagyura J., Fatér I., Firmánszky G., Horváth Zoltán, Palatitz Péter & Prommer Mátyás (szerk.) (2008): Ragadozómadár és bagoly-fajok országos monitoringja 2007-ben. Kutatási jelentés. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület. Budapest. 46 pp.

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)

3.2.1 Long-tern trend Period	1980-2018	
3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	Increasing (+)	
3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	50
	b) Maximum	100
	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	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 247 p. Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 538-540. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278. Horváth M., Bagyura J., Fatér I., Firmánszky G., Horváth Zoltán, Palatitz Péter & Prommer Mátyás (szerk.) (2008): Ragadozómadár és bagoly-fajok országos monitoringja 2007-ben. Kutatási jelentés. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület. Budapest. 46 pp.	
3.3 Additional information	Haraszthy (1984) put the population at 200-250 pairs, based on data from around 1980. However, it is here considered to be an underestimate and an expert opinion was used in the present report for the long-term trend.	

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4. Breeding distribution map and size

4.1 Sensitive species	No
4.2 Year or period	2014-2018
4.3 Breading distribution map	Yes
4.4 Breading distribution surface area	14445
4.5 Breading 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	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
5.1.5 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 538-540. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished.	

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	0
	b) Maximum	20
	c) Best single value	20
5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data	
5.2.5 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 441 p. Magyar G., Hadarics T., Waliczky Z., Schmidt A., Nagy T. & Bankovics A. (1998): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Madártani Intézet, Budapest, 110 p. Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 538-540. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species)	

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	http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278. Horváth M., Bagyura J., Fatér I., Firmánszky G., Horváth Zoltán, Palatitz Péter & Prommer Mátyás (szerk.) (2008): Ragadozómadár és bagoly-fajok országos monitoringja 2007-ben. Kutatási jelentés. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület. Budapest. 46 pp.
5.3 Additional information	The 2013 report probably largely overestimated the 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	No plan (NA)
6.2 Has a national plan linked to the intarnational 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 effectivess of SAPs for globally threatened species (Art. 12, Species Action Plans)	()
6.5 Assessment of the effectivess 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	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)

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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	both inside and outside EU (inOutEU)

7.2 Sources of information	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 538-540. Pongrácz Á. & Horváth M. (2012): Javaslat a fokozottan védett ragadozómadár- és bagolyfajok, valamint a fekete gólya fészkelőhelyei körül alkalmazandó időbeni és területi korlátozásokra. Heliaca 8: 104-107.
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.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 538-540.

9. Natura 2000 (SPAs) coverage

9.1 Population size inside the Natura 2000 (SPA) network	**a) Unit**	number of pairs (p)
	b) Minimum	280
	c) Maximum	350
	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	Stable (0)	

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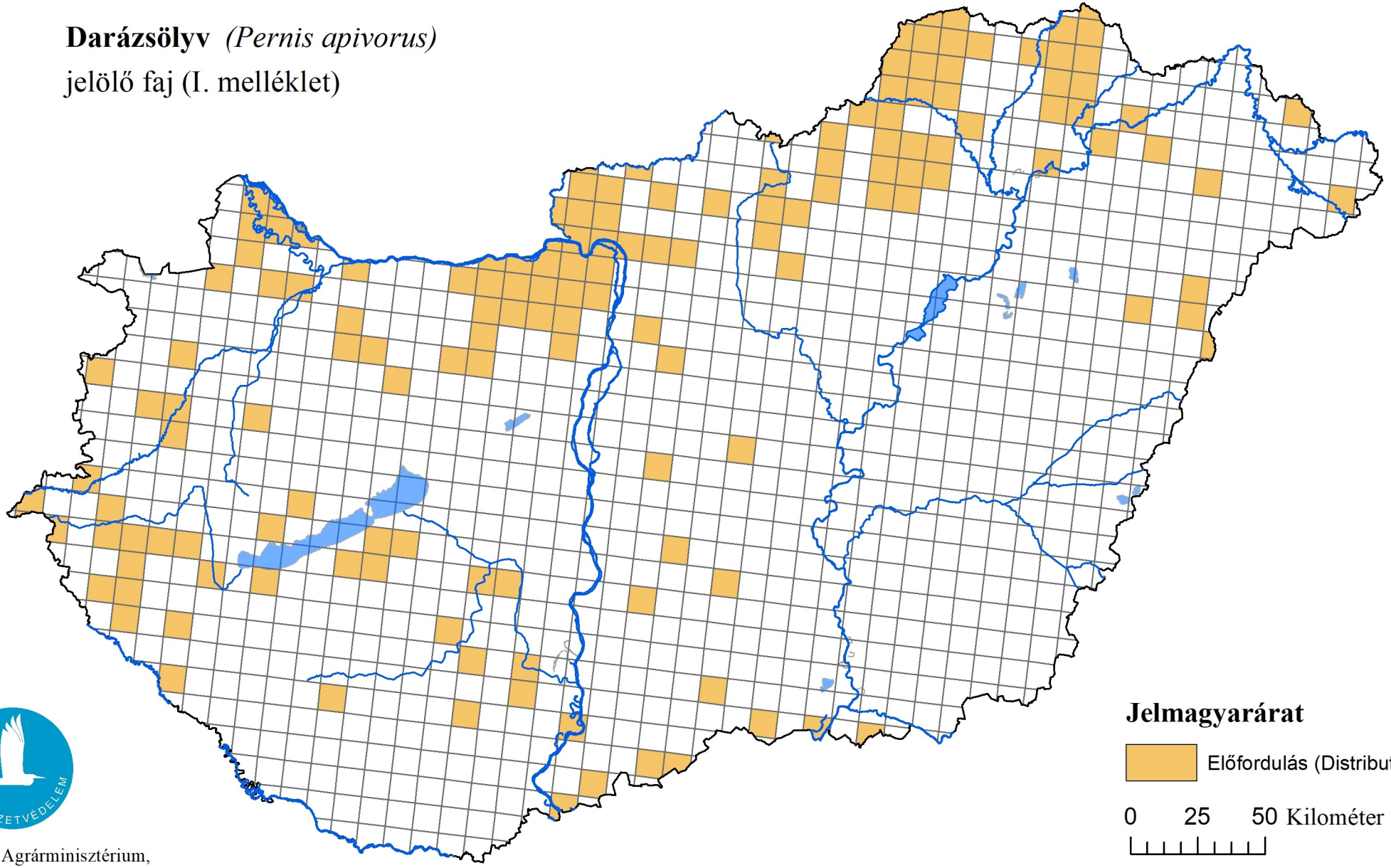
9.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
9.6 Additional information	From the KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project in 2017-2018, 281 pairs can be estimated to breed in SPAs (calculating from the number of pairs in the sample grids covered more than 50% by SPAs). This was used here as the minimum, as probably more pairs breed also in SPAs where less than 50% of the grid is covered by SPA (but the habitats are better in SPAs).

A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019.

Darázsölyv *(Pernis apivorus)*

jelölő faj (I. melléklet)



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály