

PART B - BIRD SPECIES' STATUS AND TRENDS REPORT FORMAT

1. SPECIES INFORMATION	
1.1 Member State	HU
1.2 Species code	A858
1.3 EURING code	2920
1.4 Species scientific name	<i>Clanga pomarina</i>
1.5 Subspecific population	
1.6 Alternative species scientific name (Optional)	
1.7 Common name (Optional)	

2. SEASON	
2.1 Season	Breeding
2.2 First time reporting	No
2.3 Additional information	

3. POPULATION SIZE		
3.1 Year or period	2019-2023	
3.2 Population size	a) Unit	number of pairs
	b) Minimum	38
	c) Maximum	45
	d) Best single value	–
3.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate	
3.4 Population size Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
3.5 Sources	National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species), Pongrácz Ádám (2024): A békászó sas (<i>Clanga pomarina</i>) magyarországi állományának alakulása 2020–2023 között. Heliaca 20: 89-94.	
3.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	Is there a change between reporting periods? yes, due to genuine change	
	The change is mainly due to: genuine change	
3.7 Additional information (Optional)		

4. POPULATION TREND		
4.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)		
4.1.1 Short-term trend Period	2013-2024	
4.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	stable	
4.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	–
	b) Maximum	–
	c) Best single value	–
4.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
4.1.5 Sources	Databases of National Park Directorates (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species), and BirdLife Hungary's Bird Atlas Database (http://map.mme.hu/)	
4.2 Long-term trend (since ca. 1980)		
4.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1990-2024	
4.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	decreasing	
4.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	-76
	b) Maximum	–
	c) Best single value	–
4.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data	
4.2.5 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. (2nd edition: 1998); Szép et. al (2022): Bird Atlas of Hungary (https://mme.hu/madaratlasz)	
4.3 Additional information (Optional)	The baseline for long term trend is 100-150 pairs, according to Haraszthy 1998.	

5. BREEDING DISTRIBUTION MAP AND SIZE	
5.1 Sensitive species	No
5.2 Year or period	2019-2024
5.3 Breeding distribution map	Yes
5.4 Breeding distribution size	2998
5.5 Breeding distribution Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
5.6 Additional maps Optional	No
5.7 Sources	MME's bird atlas database (https://map.mme.hu) - only confirmed breedings
5.8 Additional information Optional	

6. BREEDING DISTRIBUTION TREND

6.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years)

6.1.1 Short-term trend Period	2013-2024	
6.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	stable	
6.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	–
	b) Maximum	–
	c) Best single value	–
6.1.4 Short-term trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
6.1.5 Sources	MME/BirdLife Hungary's Bird Atlas database, Szép et. al (2022): Bird Atlas of Hungary (https://mme.hu/madaratlasz)	

6.2 Long-term trend (since ca. 1980)

6.2.1 Long-term trend Period	1980-2024	
6.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	decreasing	
6.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	-50
	b) Maximum	-40
	c) Best single value	–
6.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data	
6.2.5 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest.; Szép et. al (2022): Bird Atlas of Hungary (https://mme.hu/madaratlasz)	
6.3 Additional information Optional		

7. MAIN PRESSURES AND THREATS

7.1 Characterisation of pressures

Pressure	Timing	Scope (proportion of population affected)	Influence (on population or habitat of the species)	Location (where the pressure is primarily operating)	Invasive alien species of Union concern	Other invasive alien species
PA02	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence	inside the Member State		
PA05	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence	inside the Member State		
PB01	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	High influence	inside the Member State		
PB09	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence	inside the Member State		

PG11	ongoing and likely to be in the future	whole >90%	High influence	outside EU		
PG14	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Medium influence	inside the Member State		
7.2 Methods used (Optional)		Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate				
7.3 Sources of information (Optional)		Szép et. al (2022): Bird Atlas of Hungary (https://mme.hu/madaratlasz)				
7.4 Additional information (Optional)						

8. CONSERVATION MEASURES

8.1 Status of measures	<p>Are measures needed?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Status of measures:</p> <p>Most/all of measures identified have been taken</p>
8.2 Scope of measures taken	majority 50 - 90%
8.3 Main purpose of the measures taken	<p>A. Indicate the main purpose(s) of measures taken:</p> <p>Increase population size and/or improve population dynamics</p> <p>B. The main (primary) purpose:</p> <p>Increase population size and/or improve population dynamics</p>
8.4 Location of the measures	Both inside and outside Natura 2000
8.5 Response to the measures (when the measures start to neutralize the pressure(s) and produce positive effects)	Long-term response
8.6 List of main conservation measures	MA01 MA03 MA04 MB02 MB05 MB06 MS03
8.7 Additional information Optional	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 559-561. Pongrácz, Á. (2018): A békászó sas (<i>Clanga pomarina</i>) magyarországi helyzete 2016-ban. Lesser Spotted Eagle (<i>Clanga pomarina</i>) population data in 2016 in Hungary. (In Hungarian with English summary). <i>Heliaca</i> 14, 32-34.

9. NATURA 2000 (SPECIAL PROTECTION AREAS (SPAS)) COVERAGE

9.1 Population size inside the Natura 2000 (Special Protection Area (SPA)) network (on national level including	a) Unit	number of pairs
	b) Minimum	26
	c) Maximum	34

all sites where the species is present)	d) Best single value	–				
9.2 Type of estimate	95% confidence interval					
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	stable					
9.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate					
9.6 Additional information (Optional)	The population estimate is the sum of the populations on the SDFs for each SPA. The coverage of SPAs is 87%.					

10. PROGRESS IN WORK RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL SPECIES ACTION PLANS (SAPs), MANAGEMENT PLANS (MPs) AND BRIEF MANAGEMENT STATEMENTS (BMSS)

10.1 Type of international plan	Species action plan					
10.2 Has a national plan linked to the international Species Action Plan (SAP) / Management Plan (MP) / Brief Management Statement (BMS) been adopted?	Yes					
10.3 Assessment of the effectiveness of Species Action Plans (SAPs) for globally threatened species	unchanged					
10.4 Assessment of the effectiveness of Management Plans (MPs) for huntable species in non-Secure status	–					
10.5 Sources of further information	https://termeszetvedelem.hu/fajmegorzesi-tervek-keszítése-es-megvalósítása/					

11. INFORMATION RELATED TO ANNEX II SPECIES OF DIRECTIVE 2009/147/EC

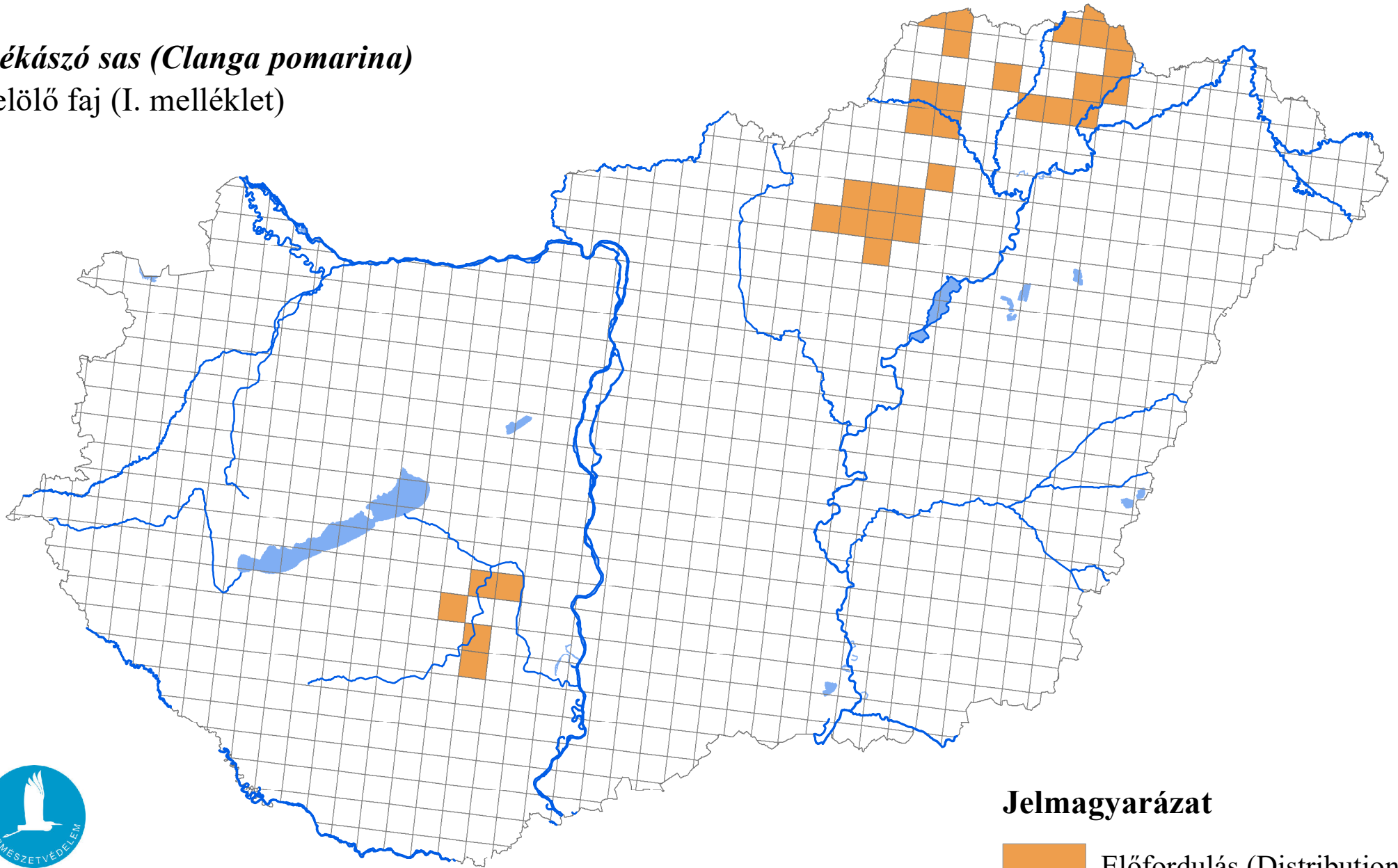
11.1 Is the species nationally hunted?	–					
11.2 Hunting bag	a) Unit	–				
	b) Season (optional)	–				
	c) Statistics / numbers (in individuals)	<i>Provide statistics per hunting season or per year (where season is not used) over the reporting period.</i>				
		Season/ year 1	Season/ year 2	Season/ year 3	Season/ year 4	Season/ year 5

	Min. (raw, i.e. not rounded)	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Max. (raw, i.e. not rounded)						
	Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–
11.3 Hunting bag Method used	–						
11.4 Additional information Optional							

A madárvédelmi irányelv 12. cikke alapján készített országjelentés, 2025


békászó sas (Clanga pomarina)

jelölő faj (I. melléklet)



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály

Jelmagyarázat

 Előfordulás (Distribution)

0 25 50 Kilometers
