

## REPORTING FORMAT FOR THE GREAT BUSTARD MOU AND ACTION PLAN

This reporting format is designed to monitor the implementation of the Action Plan associated with the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of the Middle-European Population of the Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*). Reporting on the Action Plan's implementation will support exchange of information throughout the range and assist the identification of necessary future actions by the Signatory States. The questions presented here go beyond the scope of information already requested from CMS Contracting Parties for national reports to the CMS Conference of the Parties.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

<p><b>Agency or institution responsible for the preparation of this report</b></p> <p>State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic</p>
<p><b>List any other agencies, institutions, or NGOs that have provided input</b></p> <p>Slovak Ornithological Society/BirdLife Slovakia Raptor Protection of Slovakia</p>
<p><b>Reports submitted to date:</b> 2017 First: 01/12/2001 - 31/12/2004 Second: 01/01/2005 - 30/06/2008 Third: 01/07/2008 – 31/12/2012</p>
<p><b>Period covered by this report</b></p> <p>01/01/2013 - 31/10/2017</p>
<p><b>Memorandum in effect in country since:</b> 01/12/2001 (following signature on 28/11/2001)</p>

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## PART I. GENERAL

This questionnaire follows the structure and numbering of the Action Plan annexed to the Memorandum of Understanding to make it easier to read the relevant action points before the form is filled in. In some cases, however, sub-actions were not listed separately for the sake of simplicity and to avoid duplications. They should however be taken into consideration when answering the questions.

### 0. National work programme

Is there a national work programme or action plan already in place in your country for the Great Bustard pursuant to Paragraph 4(g) of the Memorandum of Understanding?

Yes  No

### 1. Habitat protection

#### 1.1 Designation of protected areas.

To what extent are the display, breeding, stop-over and wintering sites covered by protected areas?

Designation of protected areas under national law	Classification of Special Protection Areas according to the requirements of Art.4.1 of the EC Birds Directive
<input type="checkbox"/> Fully (>75%) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High (50-75%) <input type="checkbox"/> Medium (10-49%) <input type="checkbox"/> Low (<10%) <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <sup>1</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/> Fully (>75%) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High (50-75%) <input type="checkbox"/> Medium (10-49%) <input type="checkbox"/> Low (<10%) <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <sup>1</sup>

#### **What measures were taken to ensure the adequate protection of the species and its habitat at these sites?**

Agri-environmental scheme (AES) for the protection of *Otis tarda* adopted as a part of the Rural Development Programme (RDP) for Slovakia for the period 2014-2020 and implemented in one protected area; Memorandum of understanding in areas aimed at reducing disturbance of *Otis tarda* from agricultural activities and from predators concluded with hunters and farmers using land in concerned protected areas. It was secured by increased control activity by the nature guard.

Regular monitoring of occurrence and breeding in protected areas.

Protection of bustards nests against agricultural activities.

#### **Where are the remaining gaps?**

Practically no appropriate management of breeding biotopes for bustards in SPA with regular presence and/or breeding.

Absence of the agri-environmental scheme implementation in one of the two protected areas designated for the protection of the *Otis tarda*.

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<sup>1</sup> The species occurs only irregularly, no regular stop-over or wintering sites identified.

Are currently unoccupied, but potential breeding habitats identified in your country?

Yes       No       Not applicable<sup>2</sup>

**If yes, please explain how these areas are protected or managed to enable the re-establishment of Great Bustard.**

The Slovak RDP 2014–2020 was approved by the European Commission on 04/02/2015 and it includes several measures for biodiversity protection. The AES for Great Bustard with title "The Great Bustard Protection" with the scope for support for 3 000 ha of arable land has number 8.5.8.3.8. The approved document is presented at the websites of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic (<http://www.land.gov.sk>) and the Agricultural Paying Agency (<http://www.apa.sk/en/>). The AES is applicable in Sysľovské polia and Lehnice SPAs, both areas designated for the protection of Great Bustard in Slovakia. Detailed conditions for application for participation in AES were regulated through "Regulation by the Slovak Government No. 75/2015 from 15 April 2015 laying down the rules for providing the financial support relating to the measures of the Rural Development Program". Agricultural companies, Agripent s.r.o. Lehnice and Agrolens s.r.o. Čenkovce, both managing land at Lehnice SPA applied for participation in official agri-environmental scheme in 2016 (and up to 2020) with 1360.04 ha, and 427.40 ha respectively. Thus as of 31/12/2016, total of 1787.44 ha of land were managed under AES, which represented 43.4 % of the area of both project sites. More information in PART II of this report.

## **1.2 Measures taken to ensure the maintenance of Great Bustard habitats outside of protected areas.**

**Please describe what measures have been taken to maintain land-use practices beneficial for Great Bustard outside of protected areas (e.g., set-aside and extensification schemes, cultivation of alfalfa and oilseed rape for winter, maintenance of rotational grazing, etc.).**

No *Otis tarda* specific conservation measures have been taken to maintain land use practices beneficial for the species outside protected areas.

**To what extent do these measures, combined with site protection, cover the national population?**

- Fully (>75%)  
 Most (50-75%)  
 Some (10-49%)  
 Little (<10%)  
 Not at all  
 Not applicable<sup>1</sup>

**Are recently (over the last 20 years) abandoned Great Bustard breeding habitats mapped in your country?**

Yes       No       Not applicable<sup>1</sup>

**What habitat management measures have been taken to encourage the return of Great Bustard?**

No special management measures have been taken outside protected areas.

In 2010, when breeding of Great Bustard was recorded in SPA Sysľovské polia and the nest was found the strictly protected zone around the nest was designated. In 2016 and 2017, the protected zone was agreed with farmer in SPA Sysľovské polia.

**If there were any measures taken, please provide information on their impact.**

### **1.3 Measures taken to avoid fragmentation of Great Bustard habitats.**

Are new projects potentially causing fragmentation of the species' habitat (such as construction of highways and railways, irrigation, planting of shelterbelts, afforestation, power lines, etc.) subject to environmental impact assessment in your country?

Yes  No  Not applicable<sup>1</sup>

**Is there any aspect of the existing legislation on impact assessment that limits its effective application to prevent fragmentation of Great Bustard habitats?**

Yes  No  Not applicable<sup>1</sup>

If yes, please provide details.

**Have there been any such projects implemented in any Great Bustard habitat in your country since signing this Memorandum of Understanding?**  Yes  No  Not applicable<sup>1</sup>

**Please, give details and describe the outcome of impact monitoring if available.**

## **2. Prevention of hunting, disturbance and other threats**

### **2.1 Hunting.**

Is Great Bustard afforded strict legal protection in your country?

Yes  No

**Please, give details of any hunting restrictions imposed for the benefit of Great Bustard including those on timing of hunting and game management activities.**

In Slovakia, according to Act No. 543/2002 Coll on Nature and Landscape Protection as amended (hereafter only „Act 543/2002 Coll“) and Order of the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 24/2003 Coll which implements the Act No. 543/2002 Coll (hereafter only “Order No. 24/2003 Coll”), which implement EU Habitats and Birds Directives, the Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*, Linnaeus, 1758) is protected, according to § 35 like protected animals. Pursuant to that it is prohibited to disturb birds in general, i.e. to catch, to hurt, to kill them, to disturb them in their natural sites (in particular during reproduction season or migration) including destroying their eggs, to deteriorate their habitat, etc.

According to Act No. 274/2009 Coll on Hunting as amended the species is included as all-year round protected game species. More restrictions by Order of the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic to establish the SPAs - No. 377/2005 Coll (Lehnice SPA) and No. 234/2006 Coll (Sysľovské polia SPA): Hunting restrictions in Lehnice SPA: Prohibited hunting from 16. 1.

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<sup>2</sup> Countries *outside* of the historic (beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> Century) breeding range of the species.

to 15. 5. except for predators (fox, martens, raccoon dog, European polecat). Prohibited falconry. Hunting restrictions in Sysľovské polia SPA: Prohibited falconry within the whole area of the SPA, prohibited hunting from 1. 1. to 30. 6. except for predators within the specified part of the SPA, prohibited hunting on all goose and duck species within the specified part of the SPA.

**Please, indicate to what extent these measures ensure the protection of the national Great Bustard population? The national population is covered by restrictions on hunting to prevent hunting-related disturbance:**

- Fully (>75%)
- Most (50-75%)
- Some (10-49%)
- Little (<10%)
- Not at all
- Not applicable<sup>1</sup>

## **2.2 Prevention of disturbance.**

**What measures have been taken to prevent disturbance of Great Bustard in your country, including both breeding birds and single individuals or small flocks on migration?**

See above

**Please, indicate to what extent these measures have ensured the protection of the national population.**

- Two Special Protected Areas designated for the protection of Great Bustard; Sysľovské polia SPA and Lehnice SPA. Actually (in 2017) there is a management plan developed for Sysľovské polia SPA for period 2017 – 2046 with protection measures for *Otis tarda* population and its habitat.
- Regulations through which respective SPAs have been designated establish restrictions to prevent disturbance of the species, for instance access of public/ visitors to SPA is prohibited, except on short nature trail on the edge of SPA Sysľovské polia;
- Memorandum of Understanding concluded with local hunting societies – MoUs include measures to be implemented by hunters that would decrease disturbance of the species from their activities.

**The national population is covered by restrictions on other activities causing disturbance:**

- Fully (>75%)
- Most (50-75%)
- Some (10-49%)
- Little (<10%)
- Not at all
- Not applicable<sup>1</sup>

## **2.3.1 Prevention of predation.**

**What is the significance of predation to Great Bustard in your country?**

Medium significance.

**What are the main predator species?**

Significant predator species are fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), stone marten (*Martes foina*), some *Corvidae* species and stray dogs.

**What measures have been taken to control predators in areas where Great Bustard occurs regularly?**

Increased hunting of predator species, or other ways of elimination of predators agreed with local hunters.

**How effective were these measures?**

- Effective (predation reduced by more than 50%)
- Partially effective (predation reduced by 10–49%)
- Less effective (predation reduced by less than 10%)
- Not applicable<sup>1</sup>

**2.3.2 Adoption of measures for power lines.**

**What is the significance of collision with power lines in your country?**

Highly significant.

**What proactive and corrective measures have been taken to reduce the mortality caused by existing power lines in your country?**

Project LIFE13 NAT/SK/001272 “Energy in the Landscape - power lines and conservation of priority bird species in the Natura 2000 sites” has been implemented since 2014. It is the first project with a systematic approach to solving the problem of bird collisions with power lines through the design of suitable methods for the identification and elimination of risks. The project area includes Lehnice SPA.

**What is the size of the populations affected by these corrective measures?**

**How effective were these measures?**

- Effective (collision with power lines reduced by more than 50%)
- Partially effective (collision with power lines reduced by 10–49%)
- Ineffective (collision with power lines reduced by less than 10%)
- Not applicable<sup>1</sup>

**2.3.3 Compensatory measures.**

**What is the size (in hectares) of Great Bustard habitat lost or degraded for any reasons since the Memorandum of Understanding entered into effect (1 June 2001)?**

Ca 20 000 ha in the whole Slovakia - lost due to fragmentation in SPA Ostrovné lúky which was important site for Great Bustard before Slovakia accession to the EU in 2004; there are included also former Great Bustard habitats in the vicinity of SPA Lehnice near village Orechová Poton, where racing ring for the sport cars was constructed and which caused permanent loss of former potential habitats for Great Bustards. Besides that grasslands in SPA Sysľovské polia – only regular breeding site for the Great Bustard - was converted into the arable land in 2005.

**What is the size of the populations affected?**

Totally 100 % of the national breeding population is affected by the severe changes since 2001. Converting land from grasslands into arable land led to the disappearance of Great Bustard as breeding species from Slovakia for several years. Successful negotiations with land owners, land purchase, realization of the LIFE project and implementation of agri-environmental schemes led to the return of Great Bustard as a breeding species in Sysľovské polia in 2010. Probable breeding of 3 females was recorded in 2016 and 1 female in 2017.

These severe changes affected 3 % of the European population of *Otis tarda* during winter, although 75 % of the population from Austria, West Hungary and Slovakia has regular wintering sites in SPA Sysľovské polia. However degradation of habitats has had more negative impacts on breeding population, than on wintering, despite the probable breeding of the species in 2016

and 2017.

**Were these habitat losses compensated?**  Yes  Partially  No  Not applicable<sup>1</sup>

**If yes, please explain how.**

In the SPAs Sysľovské polia and Lehnice agri-environmental measures were applied, which changed species composition of unsuitable crops to the crops more suitable to the breeding of Great Bustard. Although no area of arable land was converted back to grassland.

**Were these measures effective?**  Yes  Partially  No  Not applicable<sup>1</sup>

**Please, give details on the effectiveness or explain why they were not effective if that is the case.**

In 2010 Great Bustard was once again breeding in Slovakia. In SPA Sysľovské polia, probable breeding of 3 females was recorded in 2016 and 1 female in 2017.

### **3. Possession and trade**

**Is collection of Great Bustard eggs or chicks, the possession of and trade in the birds and their eggs prohibited in your country?**  Yes  No

**How are these restrictions enforced? What are the remaining shortcomings, if any?**

These restrictions are enforced by the Act No. 543/2002 Coll on Nature and Landscape Protection and there was never tradition of eggs collection, or Great Bustard chick collection in Slovakia.

**Please indicate if any exemption is granted or not all of these activities are prohibited.**

There was no exemption granted.

### **4. Recovery measures**

#### **4.1 Captive breeding\* in emergency situations.**

Is captive breeding playing any role in Great Bustard conservation in your country?

Yes  No

**Please, describe the measures, staff and facilities involved and how these operations comply with the IUCN criteria on reintroductions.**

NA

#### **4.2 Reintroduction.**

**Have there been any measures taken to reintroduce the species in your country?**

Yes  No

**If yes, please describe the progress. If there was any feasibility study carried out, please summarize its conclusions.**

#### **4.3 Monitoring of the success of release programmes.**

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\* In effect, "captive breeding" should be read as "captive rearing" according to current practices.

Are captive reared birds released in your country?  Yes  No

**If yes, please summarize the experience with release programmes in your country. What is the survival rate of released birds? What is the breeding performance of released birds?**

**What is the overall assessment of release programmes based on the survival of released birds one year after release?**

- Effective (the survival is about the same as of the wild ones)
- Partially effective (the survival rate is lower than 75% of the wild birds)
- Ineffective (the survival is less than 25% of wild birds)
- Not applicable<sup>3</sup>

## **5. Cross-border conservation measure**

**Has your country undertaken any cross-border conservation measures with neighbouring countries?**

Yes  No  Not applicable<sup>4</sup>

**Please, give details of your country's collaboration with neighbouring countries on national surveys, research, monitoring and conservation activities for Great Bustard. Especially, list any measures taken to harmonise legal instruments protecting Great Bustard and its habitats, as well as funding you have provided to Great Bustard for particular conservation actions in other Range States.**

Regular – monthly counting of Western-Pannonian population of Great Bustard implemented jointly with Hungarian and Austrian experts. Along the Slovak – Hungarian – Austrian borders SPAs for the species were designated, however no special effort was made in terms of harmonizing applicable legal instruments. Management measures consulted at the expert level with Hungarian and Austrian experts. Slovakia has not provided funding for conservation actions in other Range States.

## **6. Monitoring and research**

### **6.1.1 Monitoring of population size and population trends.**

Are the breeding, migratory or wintering Great Bustard populations monitored in your country?

Yes  No

What proportion of the national population is monitored?

- All (>75%)
- Most (50-75%)
- Some (10-49%)
- Little (<10%)
- None
- Not applicable<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> No release is taking place in the country.

<sup>4</sup> For countries which do not have any transboundary population.

What is the size and trend in the national population?<sup>5</sup>

Breeding/resident population

Non-breeding population (on passage, wintering) 160 – 300 ex

No. of adult males: \_\_\_\_\_

No. of adult males: \_\_\_\_\_

No. of females: 0 - 3 \_\_\_\_\_

No. of females: \_\_\_\_\_

No. immature males: \_\_\_\_\_

No. immature males: \_\_\_\_\_

Trend:  Declined by \_\_\_% over the last 10 years  
 Stable  
 Increased by \_\_\_% over the last 10 years

Trend:  Declined by \_\_\_% over the last 10 years  
 Stable  
 Increased by 20% over the last 10 years

For countries where the species occurs only occasionally, please give the details of known observations within the reporting period:

### 6.1.2 Monitoring of the effects of habitat management.

Is the effect of habitat conservation measures monitored in your country?

Yes  Partially  No  Not applicable<sup>1</sup>

Please, provide a list of on-going and completed studies with references if results are already published.

1. Chavko J. & Maderič B. (2008): Výskyt dropa fúzatého (*Otis tarda*) na Slovensku v rokoch 2008-2009. Tichodroma 18: 7-12.
2. Maderič B. & Chavko J. (2010): Dodatok k súčasnému výskytu a ochrane dropa fúzatého (*Otis tarda*) na Slovensku. Tichodroma 20: 109-113.

### What can be learned from these studies?

Population status of the Great Bustard up to 2010 in Slovakia and conservation measures which recommended to be done in core areas with the species occurrence.

### What are the remaining gaps and what measures will your country do to address these gaps?

A comprehensive study to evaluate changes in habitats during last 40 years in Slovakia and to evaluate reasons for which the breeding population of Great Bustard almost disappeared is missing. There are some studies only from two SPAs, which are now designated for Great Bustard protection, but in the past the occurrence of this species was much wider in the country.

### 6.2.1 Comparative ecological studies.

Have there been any comparative studies carried out on the population dynamics, habitat requirements, effects of habitat changes and causes of decline in your country in collaboration with other Range States?

<sup>5</sup> Only for countries where the species occurs regularly.

Yes  No  Not applicable<sup>1</sup>

**Please, provide a list of on-going and completed studies with references if results are already published**

**What can be learned from these studies?**

**What are the remaining gaps where the Memorandum of Understanding could assist?**

### **6.2.2 Studies on mortality factors.**

Are the causes of Great Bustard mortality understood in your country?

Yes  Partially  No  Not applicable<sup>1</sup>

Please, provide a list of on-going and completed studies with references if results are already published.

Majority of known mortality factors are known from data, which were not published in Slovak scientific magazines yet.

Factors influencing mortality were published in Atlas of distribution of birds in Slovakia in 2002: Chavko J. & Siryová S. (2002): Drop veľký/Drop fúzatý (*Otis tarda*). – Pp.: 248-250. In: Danko Š., Darolová A. & Krištín A. (2002): Rozšírenie vtákov na Slovensku. VEDA, Bratislava. (in Slovak).

**What can be learned from these studies?**

The most important factors are intensive agriculture and collisions with electricity lines.

**What are the remaining gaps and what measures will your country do to address these gaps?**

### **6.2.3 Investigation of factors limiting breeding success.**

Are the factors limiting breeding success in core populations understood in your country?

Yes  Partially  No  Not applicable<sup>6</sup>

**Please, provide a list of on-going and completed studies with references if results are already published**

**What can be learned from these studies?**

**What are the remaining gaps and what measures are you going to take to address these gaps?**

### **6.2.4 Studies on migration.**

Were there any studies on migration routes and wintering places carried out in your country?

Yes  Partially  No  Not applicable<sup>1</sup>

**Where are the key sites and what is the size of the population they support?**

Numbers of wintering Great Bustards increased from maximum 86 – 90 of wintering individuals in SPA Sysľovské polia in 1998 up to regularly 160 – 300 specimens wintering in 2016. These wintering places are situated on the Austrian border and birds come from adjacent Austrian SPAs and Hungarian SPAs. Important is, that almost complete breeding population of the Great Bustard in Austria and north-western Hungary is wintering in Slovakia and therefore this SPA Sysľovské polia is a key site for conservation of this species.

**Do you have any knowledge about the origin of these birds supported by ringing or other marking methods?**

**What are the remaining gaps and what measures will your country do to address these gaps?**

**7. Training of staff working in conservation bodies**

Is there any mechanism in place in your country to share information on biological characteristics and living requirements of Great Bustard, legal matters, census techniques and management practices to personnel working regularly with the species?

Yes  No  Not applicable<sup>1</sup>

**If yes, please describe it.**

**Have personnel dealing with Great Bustard participated in any exchange programme in other Range States?**

Yes  No  Not applicable<sup>1</sup>

**If yes, please give details on number of staff involved, country visited and how the lessons were applied in your country.**

**8. Increasing awareness of the need to protect Great Bustards and their habitat**

**What measures have been taken to increase the awareness about the protection needs of the species and its habitat in your country since signing the Memorandum of Understanding?**

Public awareness material produced, press released. Excursions and particularly lectures organised for different stakeholders.

**Do farmers, shepherds, political decision makers and local and regional authorities support Great Bustard conservation?**

Yes  Partially  No

**What are the remaining gaps or problems and how are you going to address them?**

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<sup>6</sup> Only for breeding countries.

More information in PART II.

## **9. Economic measures**

**Have there been any initiatives taken to develop economic activities that are in line with the conservation requirements of Great Bustard in your country?**

Yes  Partially  No  Not applicable<sup>1</sup>

**What percentage of the population is covered in total by these measures?**

- All (>75%)
- Most (50-75%)
- Some (10-49%)
- Little (<10%)
- None
- Not applicable

How effective were these measures?

- Effective (more than 50% of the targeted area is managed according to the species' needs)
- Partially effective (10–49% of the targeted area is managed according to the species' needs)
- Ineffective (less than 10% according to the species' needs)
- Not applicable<sup>1</sup>

## **10. Threats**

**Please, fill in the table below on main threats to the species in your country. Use the threat scores categories below to quantify their significance at national level. Please, provide an explanation on what basis you have assigned the threat score and preferably provide reference. Add additional lines, if necessary.**

### **Threat scores:**

- Critical:** a factor causing or likely to cause **very rapid declines** (>30% over 10 years).
- High:** a factor causing or likely to cause **rapid declines** (20-30% over 10 years).
- Medium:** a factor causing or likely to cause relatively **slow, but significant, declines** (10-20% over 10 years).
- Low:** a factor causing or likely to cause **fluctuations**.
- Local:** a factor causing local declines but likely to cause **negligible declines at population level**.
- Unknown:** a factor that is likely to affect the species but it is unknown to what extent.

Threat name	Threat score	Explanation and reference
Habitat loss	Critical	The most important factor is intensive agriculture, especially loss of permanent grasslands (pastures, meadows), planting of unsuitable crops cultivated as monocultures on large parcels, huge use of industrial fertilizers and chemical plant protection products and complete absence of extensive livestock farming
Losses of eggs and chicks	High	When breeding of Great Bustard was recorded and nest was found the strictly protected zone was designated around the nest. But losses could be recorded in cases when the nests were not found and breeding was probable.
Predation	Medium	
Collision with powerlines	Medium	
Human disturbance	High	Important Great Bustard sites are close to the capital city and infrastructure network
Pesticides	Critical	
Illegal hunting	Local	
Others (specify)	N/A	

## PART II. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC ACTIONS

Please report on the implementation of the country-specific actions listed for your country in Part II of the Action Plan and provide information if that is not already covered by your answers under Part I. Please describe not only the measures taken but also their impact on Great Bustard or its habitat in the context of the objectives of the Memorandum of Understanding and the Action Plan. Where you have already answered on country-specific actions in Part I, please only add a reference to the relevant answer here.

### Slovakia specific actions

Report structured according to the Rescue Plan for protected Critically Endangered Species – Great Bustard

#### 1 Policy and legislation

##### 1.1 Agriculture policies

- 1.1.1 To promote the maintenance of biodiversity as an objective of agricultural policies alongside production objectives including and elaboration of a sectoral plan under the EU biodiversity strategy. Agricultural policy and legislation have to make suitable conditions for the environmentally acceptable management. It is very important to support extensive /traditional/ methods of management and to establish gene pool refuges with natural biodiversity elements.

No specific actions were implemented

### **1.1.2 Preservation and recovery of extensive farming. To apply the agri-environment regulations to encourage land uses, agrochemical use and timing of agricultural practices which are compatible with Great Bustard conservation.**

Nature conservation authorities and environmental NGOs developed a proposal for agri environmental scheme for the protection of Great Bustard and were advocating the inclusion of the AES for Great Bustard into the Slovak RDP 2014–2020, whose implementation is financed by the European Commission. The scheme has been finally included into the RDP 2014–2020 (continuing in better modified version than in RDP 2007 – 2013).

According to this scheme, a farmer is obliged to meet the following conditions on the land with occurrence of Great Bustard:

- to implement the established crop rotation:
  - to grow at least 4 species of the main crops
  - the total proportion of winter cereals, oilseed rape, perennial forage, grass on arable land and intermediate crops of at least 70%, of which
    - share of oilseed rape or perennial fodder is at least 15%
    - share of grass on arable land mowed after 15.7. is at least 5%
- not to use chemical plant protection products according to a special regulation,
- mowing and carrying out harvesting work always from the center towards the edges or from one side of the piece of land to the other side; use of warning devices during the mowing and harvesting
- attend a training course by the end of the first year of the commitment

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Agricultural companies, Agripent s.r.o. Lehnice and Agrolens s.r.o. Čenkovce, both managing land at Lehnice SPA applied for participation in official agri environmental scheme in 2016 (and up to 2020) with 1360.04 ha and 427.40 ha respectively. Thus as of 31/12/2016, total of 1787.44 ha of land were managed under AES, which represented 43.4% of the area of both project sites.

The Slovak State Nature Conservancy with some NGOs have intensively communicated with representatives of agriculture company PD Dunaj, Rusovce, managing almost the entire land at Sysľovské polia SPA, about their opportunity to enter into the AES for Great Bustard Protection within new RDP 2014-2020. Unfortunately, PD Dunaj has refused this option and has no interest to improve conditions for the Great Bustard in Sysľovské polia SPA.

## **1.2 International cooperation**

Field counting was followed with joint meetings of Slovak, Hungarian and Austrian experts.

## **2 Species and habitat protection**

### **2.1 Designation of protected areas**

#### **2.1.1 To establish protected areas under national law in SPAs and other areas harbouring**

## **nationally important populations of the Great Bustard.**

Two Special Protection Areas have been designated in Slovakia for the protection of Great Bustard - Lehnice SPA and Sysľovské polia SPA (reported in the previous report).

### ***2.2 Protection and management of protected areas***

#### **2.2.1 To prevent developments that could change or fragment the habitat, such as the construction of highways, roads, railways and power lines, or irrigation and landholding concentration schemes.**

According to the draft management plans for SPAs Sysľovské polia and Lehnice reported in the previous report.

#### **2.2.2 To increase habitat diversity and food availability through the increase of legume crops and unploughed fallows and the temporary set-aside of cultivated land.**

1 ha of unploughed fallows has been created in SPA Sysľovské polia on the land of SOS/BirdLife Slovakia.

#### **2.2.3 To control key predators, in cases where predation is found to be a significant problem, in order to prevent high levels of breeding failure.**

Memorandum of understanding has been signed with three hunting organisations active in the SPAs. Measures to reduce negative impact of predators were agreed through the memorandum.

#### **2.2.4 To reduce pesticide use in order to ensure adequate food resources.**

Restrictions on the use of chemicals in agriculture activities are established by the regulations through which SPAs in question were established.

### **2.3 Hunting**

#### **2.3.1 To prevent any hunting or poaching of the Great Bustard. This should include law enforcement and education of hunters and farmers on whose crops the bustards may feed (see 4.1).**

Hunting of Great Bustard is prohibited all year round in Slovakia. The two SPAs are regularly (on a nearly daily basis) monitored by wardens.

### **3 Monitoring and research**

#### **3.1.1 To standardise census methods to be used throughout the range of the Great Bustard.**

Census methods harmonised with Austria and Hungary. Monthly census of Great Bustard performed once a month jointly with Hungarian and Austrian experts.

#### **3.1.2 To develop and implement an international monitoring programme which will accurately quantify and monitor trends in: the distribution, population size, density of breeding males and sex ratio of the Great Bustard throughout its range in Slovakia.**

No formal international monitoring programme is in place. Coordinated and joint monitoring of

the size and the structure of the Western Pannonian population of Great Bustard shared by Slovakia, Austria and Hungary performed once a month. Data are summarised in Annual monitoring reports.

### **3.1.3 To evaluate the effects of habitat management methods used for the purpose of improvement the habitat conditions of the Great Bustard.**

The effects of habitat management methods used for the purpose of improvement the habitat conditions of the Great Bustard were evaluated in a framework of the LIFE project.

### **3.1.4 To realize the research of factors causing the mortality of the Great Bustard.**

### **3.2.1 To investigate the diet of adults and chicks and to relate it to food availability.**

Limited activities were implemented in a framework of drafting management plans for both SPAs.

## **3.3 Breeding biology**

### **3.3.1 To determine the breeding success of the Great Bustard and to analyse the factors which have an influence on breeding success, such as food availability, predation, social structure.**

After several years of break in breeding in Slovakia, one successful breeding was recorded in 2010 in SPA Sysľovské polia. Factors influencing breeding success have not been determined. In SPA Sysľovské polia, probable breeding of 3 females was recorded in 2016 and 1 female in 2017.

## **3.4 Movements and wintering areas**

### **3.4.1 To determine the movement patterns of the Great Bustard by marking birds. To enhance international cooperation in order to locate the wintering areas and to study habitats requirements in winter.**

Movement patterns have been studied in cooperation with Hungarian and Austrian experts.

## **4 Public awareness and training**

### **4.1 Rural community**

#### **4.1.1 To inform the rural community about the conservation needs of the Great Bustard. To inform on the species requirements as well as on the potentially harmful or beneficial farming practices, seeking the collaboration of farmers.**

Numerous meetings with and lectures for farmers were organised in a framework of the LIFE project.

### **4.2 General public**

#### **4.2.1 To increase public awareness on the need to protect the Great Bustard and its habitat.**

Various public awareness materials and information materials were produced. Lectures and guided tours/excursions focused on the conservation of Great Bustard were implemented for various stakeholders groups including school children and students. Voluntary guides were trained to be available for individuals and groups interested in conservation aspects of the Great Bustard.