

SLOVAK REPUBLIC
NATIONAL REPORT 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>Agency or institution responsible for the preparation of this report</p> <p>State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic</p>
<p>List any other agencies, institutions, or NGOs that have provided input</p> <p>Slovak Ornithological Society/Birdlife Slovakia Raptors Protection in Slovakia</p>
<p>Reports submitted to date: 2008</p> <p>First: 01/12/01 - 31/12/2004 Second: 01/01/2005 - 30/06/2008</p>
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<p>Memorandum in effect in country since:</p> <p>01/12/01 (following signature on 28/11/01)</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 ¹	<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 ¹

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

- Agro-environmental scheme for the protection of *Otis tarda* adopted as a part of the Rural Development Plan for Slovakia for the period 2007-2013 and implemented in one protected area;
- Memoranda 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.

Where are the remaining gaps?

- Implementation of the agro-environmental scheme in one of the two protected areas designated for the protection of *Otis tarda*.

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

Yes No Not applicable²

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

In 2009, total area of 1679,8 ha was managed under AES in Lehnice SPA, as well as 379,14 ha in Sysľovské polia SPA. In the both SPAs, windbreakes were revived (altogether 1070 trees have been planted).

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

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

In Sysľovské polia SPA proper land management that would allow *Otis tarda* breeding have been negotiated with local cooperative farm and in small part of SPA agro-environmental scheme was applied. The species composition of crops was altered, what resulted into breeding of Great Bustard in the area in 2010.

Due to proximity to Slovak capital Bratislava admission of visitors besides the farmers was excluded from SPA Sysľovské polia, except for visitors of nature trail.

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 applicable¹

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

- Yes No Not applicable¹

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

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.

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

Designation of the strictly protected zone led to the successful breeding in SPA Sysľovské polia in 2010, after several years of break in breeding in Slovakia. Measures taken in a framework of LIFE project in SPA Lehnice and the agri-environmental scheme led to the return of Great Bustard into this area and observation of females in the site.

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 applicable¹

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 applicable¹

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 applicable¹

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.

No hunting of Great Bustard is permitted all year round in Slovakia. Great Bustard is all-year protected game species according to the Act no. 274/2009 Coll. on Hunting.

More restrictions by Decrees of Ministry of Environment of the SR to establish the SPAs - No. 377/2005 (Lehnice SPA) and No. 234/2006 (Syst'ovské polia):

Hunting restrictions in Lehnice SPA: Prohibited hunting from 16. 1. to 15. 5. except for predators (fox, martens, raccoon dog, European polecat). Prohibited falconry.

Hunting restrictions in Syst'ovské 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 applicable¹

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?

- Two Special Protected Areas designated for the protection of Great Bustard;
- 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 Syst'ovské polia;
- Memoranda 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.

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

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 applicable¹

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 wandering (maverick) 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 applicable¹

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?

Up to 2009 marking of power lines (12 km of power lines 110/400 kV and 18 km of power lines 22 kV in 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 applicable¹

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)?**

Cca 20 000 ha in the whole Slovakia - lost due to fragmentation in SPA Ostrovné lúky which was before Slovak accession to the EU in 2004 important for Great Bustard; 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 lost of former potential habitats for Great Bustards. Besides that grassland 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 realization of agri-environmental schemes led to the return of Great Bustard as breeding species in Sysľovské polia in 2010.

These severe changes affected 3 % of 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 had more negative impacts on breeding population, than on wintering.

Were these habitat losses compensated? Yes Partially No Not applicable¹

If yes, please explain how.

In the SPAs Sysľovské polia and Lehnice were applied agri-environmental measures, which changed species composition of 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 applicable¹

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.

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?

They are enforced by the Act 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.

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.

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 applicable³

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

³ No release is taking place in the country.

5. Cross-border conservation measure

Has your country undertaken any cross-border conservation measures with neighbouring countries?
 Yes No Not applicable⁴

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 GB implemented jointly with Hungarian and Austrian experts..

Along the Slovak – Hungarian – Austrian borders SPAs for GB were designated, however no special effort was made in terms of harmonising 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 applicable¹

What is the size and trend in the national population?⁵

Breeding/resident population

No. of adult males: 0

No. of females: 0-2

No. immature males: 0

Trend: Declined by __% over the last 10 years

Stable

Increased by __% over the last 10 years

Non-breeding population (on passage, wintering)

100 – 337 individuals wintering in SPA Sysľovské polia in winter 2012/13

No. of adult males: _____

No. of females: _____

No. immature males: _____

Trend: Declined by __% over the last 10 years

Stable

Increased by 30 % over the last 10 years

Increase concerning wintering numbers in Slovakia, but it is perhaps only shift of population wintering before in Austria, so it is necessary to evaluate it together.

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

⁴ For countries which do not have any transboundary population.

⁵ Only for countries where the species occurs regularly.

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 applicable¹

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

Chavko J. & Maderič B. 2008: Výskyt dropa fúzatého (*Otis tarda*) na Slovensku v rokoch 2000 – 2008. – Tichodroma 20: 7-12. (in Slovak with English summary).

What can be learned from these studies?

Numbers of breeding females decreased to zero due to converting of grasslands into arable land in 2005. It recovered only in 2010, but these numbers from 2010 were not published in a more detailed study yet.

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?

Yes No Not applicable¹

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 applicable¹

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 applicable⁶

Bad conditions for breeding, bad habitat structure.

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 applicable¹

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 337 wintering in 2012 (record from 20.12.2012, due to bad visibility not all Great Bustards were counted). These wintering places are on the Austrian border and birds are 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 applicable¹

If yes, please describe it.

Have personnel dealing with Great Bustard participated in any exchange programme in other Range States? Yes No Not applicable¹

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 releases;

Excursions and particularly lectures organised for different stakeholders.

⁶ Only for breeding countries.

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?

Low compensatory payments available to farmers; change in legislation is in a process. New RDP 2014-2020.

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 applicable¹

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 applicable¹

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 and planting of not suitable crops.
Losses of eggs and chicks	Low	When breeding of Great Bustard was recorded and nest was found there was designated the strictly protected zone around the nest.
Predation	Medium	
Collision with powerlines	Critical	
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

- In Slovakia, project LIFE05 NAT/SK/000115 - Conservation of *Otis tarda* in Slovakia was implemented in the period 2005–2009. Many activities were realised by this project (hereby after only “LIFE project”).

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 agro-environment regulations to encourage land uses, agrochemical use and timing of agricultural practices which are compatible with Great Bustard conservation.

Nature conservation authorities developed a proposal for agro environmental scheme for the protection of Great Bustard and were advocating the inclusion of the AES for Great Bustard into the Slovak RDP 2007–2013, whose implementation is financed by the European Commission. The scheme has been finally included into the RDP 2007–2013.

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

- to maintain min.70% share of winter wheat, oilseed rape, fodder grass or alfalfa (in combination or solo) of whole arable land
- no irrigation
- limited use of fertilizers
- mowing from the centre of the parcel to the parcel edges
- warning chains using
- no use of rodenticides and insecticides
- use of permitted plant protection chemicals only

The Slovak RDP 2007–2013 was approved by the European Commission on 04/12/2007 and include several measures for biodiversity protection. The AES for Great Bustard constitutes a sub scheme No. 5.3.2.1.3.3.2 in the AES for threatened bird species. The approved document is presented at the website of the Ministry of the Land-use of the Slovak Republic (<http://www.land.gov.sk>). 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. 160/2008 from 16 April 2008 establishing conditions for selection of applications for participation in agro-environmental schemes and conditions for provision of agro-environmental payments”. This was later substituted with the “Regulation by the Slovak Government No. 499/2008 from 26 November 2008 establishing conditions for providing of financial support according to the Rural Development Program.

Approved payments under the existing AES for the protection of Great Bustard were lower compared to ones originally proposed and applied in the pilot AES. This resulted in lower interest in participation in the scheme by concerned agricultural entities. In spite of that one cooperative farm – Agripent – managing land in Lehnice SPA has applied for participation in agro-environmental scheme from 2008 to and up to 2012 in 05/2008. Thus pilot AES were only implemented at Lehnice SPA.

Agripent Farm and Agrolens Farms, both managing land at Lehnice SPA applied for participation in official agro environmental scheme in 2008 (and up to 2012) with 1184.4 ha and 374.22 ha respectively. Thus as of 31/12/2008, total of 1558.62 ha of land was managed under AES, which represented 37% of the area of both project sites. In January 2008, ownership and management of AC Dunaj has been changed. The SNC with project partners started dialog with new owners and management concerning, *inter alia*, their participation in agri-environmental schemes since 2009 and up to 2013. They had committed themselves to apply for participation at the scheme by 15 May 2009. In 2009, Agripent Farm and Agrolens Farms, both managing land at Lehnice SPA applied for extended participation in official agri-environmental scheme with 1 305.66 ha and 374.22 ha respectively. AC Dunaj, managing land at Sysľovské polia SPA, met its commitments and applied for participation in official agro-environmental scheme in with 379.14 ha. Overall, 2059.02 ha of land was managed under AES.

1.2 International cooperation

Coordinated census of the Great Bustard in cooperation with Hungary and Austria has been performed monthly since 2006. Field counting was followed with join meetings of Slovak, Hungarian and Austrian experts. The results were presented in the Annual Monitoring Reports that were elaborated in a framework of the LIFE project.

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.

Pilot activities were performed in the reporting period in Lehnice SPA. As much as 300 ha habitats beneficial for Great Bustard in Lehnice SPA.

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.

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

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 in place. Coordinated and joint monitoring of the size and the structure and 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.

Research of factors causing mortality of the Great Bustard was implemented in a framework of the LIFE project.

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.

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.