

# Report on the main results of the surveillance under article 11 for annex II, IV and V species (Annex B)

0.1 Member State	HU
0.2.1 Species code	1902
0.2.2 Species name	<b>Cypripedium calceolus</b>
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	boldogasszony papucs, rigópohár

## 1. National Level

### 1.1 Maps

1.1.1 Distribution Map	Yes
1.1.1a Sensitive species	No
1.1.2 Method used - map	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
1.1.3 Year or period	2007-2012
1.1.4 Additional map	No
1.1.5 Range map	Yes

## 2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

### 2.1 Biogeographical Region

#### Pannonian (PAN)

### 2.2 Published sources

Michael F. Fay – Ruth Bone – Peter Cook – Imalka Kahandawala – Jennifer Greensmith – Stacey Harris – Henrik Pedersen – Martin J. Ingrouille – Christian Lexer (2009): Genetic diversity in *Cypripedium calceolus* (Orchidaceae) with a focus on north-western Europe, as revealed by plastid DNA length polymorphisms. *Annals of Botany* 104(3): 517-525.

Hanne N. Rasmussen – Henrik A. Pedersen (2011): *Cypripedium calceolus* germination in situ: seed longevity, and dormancy breakage by long incubation and cold winters. *European Journal of Environmental Sciences* 1(2): 69-70.

A Nemzeti Biodiverzitás-monitorozó Rendszer keretében 2007-2012 között végzett felmérések kutatási jelentései

### 2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km <sup>2</sup> )	1447
2.3.2 Method - Range surface area	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
2.3.3 Short-term trend period	2001-2012
2.3.4 Short-term trend direction	stable (0)
2.3.5 Short-term trend magnitude	min max
2.3.6 Long-term trend period	
2.3.7 Long-term trend direction	N/A
2.3.8 Long-term trend magnitude	min max
2.3.9 Favourable reference range	area (km <sup>2</sup> ) operator approximately equal to (≈) unkown No method
2.3.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data

### 2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size (individuals or agreed exception)	Unit	number of individuals (i)
	min	2000 max 2200

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2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit	N/A	
	min		max
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality		
	Conversion method		
	Problems		
2.4.4 Year or period	2007-2012		
2.4.5 Method – population size	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)		
2.4.6 Short-term trend period	2001-2012		
2.4.7 Short term trend direction	stable (0)		
2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude	min	max	confidence interval
2.4.9 Short-term trend method	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)		
2.4.10 Long-term trend period			
2.4.11 Long term trend direction	N/A		
2.4.12 Long-term trend magnitude	min	max	confidence interval
2.4.13 Long-term trend method	N/A		
2.4.14 Favourable reference population	number		
	operator	approximately equal to (≈)	
	unknown	No	
	method		
2.4.15 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data		
<b>2.5 Habitat for the Species</b>			
2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km <sup>2</sup> )	0,7		
2.5.2 Year or period	2007-2012		
2.5.3 Method used - habitat	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)		
2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Moderate		
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	szukcesszió		
2.5.5 Short term trend period	2001-2012		
2.5.6 Short term trend direction	increase (+)		
2.5.7 Long-term trend period			
2.5.8 Long term trend direction	N/A		
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km <sup>2</sup> )	1		
2.5.10 Reason for change	Genuine Improved knowledge/more accurate data	Use of different method	
<b>2.6 Main Pressures</b>			
Pressure		ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
Forest and Plantation management & use (B02)		high importance (H)	N/A
species composition change (succession) (K02.01)		medium importance (M)	N/A
Other human intrusions and disturbances (G05)		medium importance (M)	N/A
Trampling, overuse (G05.01)		low importance (L)	N/A
damage by herbivores (including game species) (K04.05)		low importance (L)	N/A
2.6.1 Method used – pressures	based exclusively or to a larger extent on real data from sites/occurrences or other		
<b>2.7 Main Threats</b>			

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Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
Forest and Plantation management & use (B02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
species composition change (succession) (K02.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Other human intrusions and disturbances (G05)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Trampling, overuse (G05.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
modification of cultivation practices (A02)	low importance (L)	N/A

2.7.1 Method used – threats expert opinion (1)

## 2.8 Complementary Information

2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

2.8.2 Other relevant Information

A faj stabil populációt 50 tő fölött képez, amelyet nemzetközi kutatási eredmények igazolnak. Az 50 tő alatti populációk sérülékenyek, általában stagnáló, vagy csökkenő állomány nagyságot mutatnak.  
A faj hosszú életű, lappangásra nem vagy alig hajlamos.  
Ezekben az optimális stádiumban gyors felfutás, majd a szukcesszionális állapot stabilizálása után egy erős lecsengés utáni kisebb populácónagyságban stabilizálódik.  
A szukcesszionális változásokra érzékeny faj Magyarországon mindig ökoton helyzetben helyezkedik el, ezért a felfutó állományok szukcesszionálisan aktív élőhelyeken találhatóak.

2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment

## 2.9 Conclusions (assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)

2.9.1 Range assessment Favourable (FV)  
qualifiers N/A

2.9.2. Population assessment Favourable (FV)  
qualifiers N/A

2.9.3. Habitat assessment Inadequate (U1)  
qualifiers stable (=)

2.9.4. Future prospects assessment Inadequate (U1)  
qualifiers improving (+)

2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status Inadequate (U1)

2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status improving (+)

## 3. Natura 2000 coverage and conservation measures - Annex II species

### 3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population Size Unit number of individuals (i)  
min 1700 max 1800

3.1.2 Method used Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)

3.1.3 Trend of population size within N/A

### 3.2 Conversation Measures

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3.2.1 Measure	3.2.2 Type	3.2.3 Ranking	3.2.4 Location	3.2.5 Broad Evaluation
Other species management measures (7.0)	Administrative Recurrent	high importance (H)	Both	Maintain Long term
Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats (2.1)	One-off	high importance (H)	Inside	Enhance
Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession (6.2)	Recurrent	high importance (H)	Inside	Maintain Enhance Long term
Specific single species or species group management measures (7.4)	Recurrent	medium importance (M)	Inside	Unknown

