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	**4096**
0.2.2 Species name	**Gladiolus palustris**
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	mocsári kardvirág

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

Magos G., Sramkó G., Urbán L.: Mocsári kardvirág (Gladiolus palustris Gaud.) monitorozása a Mátra hegységben (Bátonyterenye: Lengyendi-Galya). BNPI kutatási jelentés. Eger, 2007.

Magos G., Urbán L.: Mocsári kardvirág (Gladiolus palustris Gaud.) monitorozása a Mátra hegységben (Bátonyterenye: Lengyendi-Galya). BNPI kutatási jelentés. Eger, 2010.

Aradi Eszter, Liebhaber Gáborné, Petákné Fazekas Aranka,, Krnács György, Margóczi Katalin (2006): A Gladiolus palustris GAUD. két új előfordulása a Dél-Kiskunságban, Flora Pannonica 4:131-137 (2006)

Csete Sándor (2007): A mocsári kardvirág (Gladioulus palustris Gaud.) Duna-Tisza közi populációinak monitoring-vizsgálata; pp 33.; kutatási jelentés

Kinga Bata, Katalin Török, Lívia Fodor, Eszter Aradi, Olivér Váczi (2008): Plant species monitoring in Hungarian Biodiversity Monitoring System Marsh gladiolus (Gladiolus palustris), European contribution to GEO BON, 25-27 September 2008, Cegléd, Hungary

Csete Sándor (2010): A mocsári kardvirág (Gladioulus palustris Gaud.) Duna-Tisza közi populációinak monitoring-vizsgálata; pp 53.; kutatási jelentés

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

2.3 Range

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2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)	975
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 (km²) operator approximately equal to (≈) unkown No method
2.3.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate dataUse of different method

2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size (individuals or agreed exception)	Unit number of individuals (i) min 93000 max 319000
2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit N/A min max
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality Conversion method Problems A faj egyedeit virágzó állapotban lehet jól számolni, vegetativ állapotban, a meddő töveket szinte lehetetlen, ezért az állomány nagyobb lehet a megadott értéknél és az állomány adatai az évek csapadékvinyonyaitól függően évről évre erősen fluktuálhatnak, de ez nem jelenti azt hogy a faj egyedeinek száma csökkenne.
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	increase (+)
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 more than (>) unknown No method
2.4.15 Reason for change	Genuine Improved knowledge/more accurate data

2.5 Habitat for the Species

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

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km²)	0,12
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	Good
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	figyelembe vett körülmények: inváziós fertőzöttség, védettség, területhasználat, vízellátottság, szukcessziós viszonyok
2.5.5 Short term trend period	2001-2012
2.5.6 Short term trend direction	stable (0)
2.5.7 Long-term trend period	
2.5.8 Long term trend direction	N/A
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km²)	1
2.5.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method

2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
intensive mowing or intensification (A03.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general (J02.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
species composition change (succession) (K02.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
invasive non-native species (I01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
competition (flora) (K04.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
damage by herbivores (including game species) (K04.05)	low importance (L)	N/A
reduced fecundity/ genetic depression in plants (incl. endogamy) (K05.02)	low importance (L)	N/A
grassland removal for arable land (A02.03)	low importance (L)	N/A
intensive grazing (A04.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing (A04.03)	low importance (L)	N/A
roads, motorways (D01.02)	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 othe

2.7 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above (F06)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general (J02.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
damage by herbivores (including game species) (K04.05)	medium importance (M)	N/A
reduced fecundity/ genetic depression in plants (incl. endogamy) (K05.02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
intensive mowing or intensification (A03.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
intensive grazing (A04.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing (A04.03)	low importance (L)	N/A
roads, motorways (D01.02)	low importance (L)	N/A
species composition change (succession) (K02.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
invasive non-native species (I01)	low importance (L)	N/A
competition (flora) (K04.01)	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	
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 Inadequate (U1) qualifiers improving (+)
2.9.3. Habitat	assessment Inadequate (U1) qualifiers stable (=)
2.9.4. Future prospects	assessment Inadequate (U1) qualifiers stable (=)
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Inadequate (U1)
2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status	stable (=)

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

3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population Size	Unit	number of individuals (i)		
	min	87000	max	300000
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

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)	Recurrent	high importance (H)	Both	Long term
Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats (2.1)	Legal Administrative Recurrent	high importance (H)	Both	Maintain Enhance Long term
Restoring/improving the hydrological regime (4.2)	Recurrent	high importance (H)	Inside	Maintain Long term
Establish protected areas/sites (6.1)	Legal	high importance (H)	Inside	Maintain Long term