

# 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	4048
0.2.2 Species name	<b>Isophya costata</b>
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	magyar tarsza

## 1. National Level

### 1.1 Maps

1.1.1 Distribution Map	Yes
1.1.1a Sensitive species	No
1.1.2 Method used - map	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
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

### 2.2 Published sources

#### **Pannonian (PAN)**

Kenyeres Zoltán: Adatok a Dunántúli-középhegység egyenesszárnyú (Orthoptera) faunájának ismeretéhez III., Folia Historico Naturalia Musei Matraensis 34. (2010), pp. 45-58.

Kenyeres Zoltán: Természetes és természetközeli gyepek egyenesszárnyú-együttese (Orthoptera) a Bakonyvidéken, Természetvédelmi közlemények 17. (2011), pp. 42-56

Kenyeres Zoltán: Egyenesszárnyú (Orthoptera) fajok és együttesek a Bakonyvidéken, Doktori (PhD) értekezés, Debreceni Egyetem, Juhász-Nagy Pál Doktori Iskola, 2010

SZÖVÉNYI Gergely – NAGY Barnabás – PUSKÁS Gellért (2007): A Mecsek egyenesszárnyú rovar (Orthoptera) faunája és együttese - The Orthoptera fauna and assemblages of Mecsek Mountains (SW Hungary) – Acta Naturalia Pannonica2: 73-106

Szövényi, G. - Harnos, k. - Nagy, B. (2013): The Orthoptera fauna of Cserhát Mountains and its surroundings (North Hungary). - Articulata, in press.

Nagy A., Bozsó M., Kisfali M., Rácz I. (2008): Data on the Orthoptera fauna of the Tisza district. In. Gallé, L. (szerk.): Vegetation and Fauna of River Tisza Basin II. Tiscia 8: 1-24.

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 (km <sup>2</sup> )	8803
2.3.2 Method - Range surface area	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
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 (≈) unknown 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 N/A min max
2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit number of map 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10) min 75 max 89
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality Conversion method Problems A faj élőhelyi igénye és életmódja alapján nehezen mintázható, az állományok egyedsűrűsége és tényleges kiterjedése nehezen meghatározható. A becslések csak nagy hibával végezhetőek. Az egyedsűrűség egymással érintkező területeken is jelentős különbséget mutat, az állományok eloszlása az élőhelyen belül is aggregált.
2.4.4 Year or period	2007-2012
2.4.5 Method – population size	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
2.4.6 Short-term trend period	2001-2012
2.4.7 Short term trend direction	unknown (x)
2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude	min max confidence interval
2.4.9 Short-term trend method	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
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

## 2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km <sup>2</sup> )	85
2.5.2 Year or period	2007-2012
2.5.3 Method used - habitat	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Moderate

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2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	szukcesszió, táji környezet, kezelés, fragmentáltság mértéke, természetesség
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 (km <sup>2</sup> )	85
2.5.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data

## 2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
mowing / cutting of grassland (A03)	high importance (H)	N/A
abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing (A04.03)	low importance (L)	N/A
Urbanised areas, human habitation (E01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general (J02.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Drying out (K01.03)	low importance (L)	N/A
Biocenotic evolution, succession (K02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
agricultural intensification (A02.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
intensive grazing (A04.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
invasive non-native species (I01)	low importance (L)	N/A
anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity (J03.02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
grassland removal for arable land (A02.03)	low importance (L)	N/A
forest planting on open ground (B01)	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

## 2.7 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
mowing / cutting of grassland (A03)	high importance (H)	N/A
abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing (A04.03)	low importance (L)	N/A
Urbanised areas, human habitation (E01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general (J02.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Drying out (K01.03)	low importance (L)	N/A
Biocenotic evolution, succession (K02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
agricultural intensification (A02.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
intensive grazing (A04.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
invasive non-native species (I01)	low importance (L)	N/A
anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity (J03.02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
grassland removal for arable land (A02.03)	low importance (L)	N/A
forest planting on open ground (B01)	low importance (L)	N/A

2.7.1 Method used – threats expert opinion (1)

## 2.8 Complementary Information

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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 Favourable (FV)  
qualifiers N/A

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

2.9.4. Future prospects assessment Favourable (FV)  
qualifiers N/A

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 map 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10)  
min 68 max 82

3.1.2 Method used Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)

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
Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats (2.1)	Recurrent	high importance (H)	Inside	Maintain Enhance
Establish protected areas/sites (6.1)	Legal	low importance (L)	Inside	Long term
Other spatial measures (6.0)	Administrative One-off	low importance (L)	Inside	Long term
Adapting crop production (2.2)	Administrative Contractual	high importance (H)	Both	Enhance
Other species management measures (7.0)	Recurrent	medium importance (M)	Inside	Long term

