

# 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	4054
0.2.2 Species name	<b>Pholidoptera transsylvanica</b>
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	erdélyi avarszöcske

## 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

Benedek, Z., Nagy, A., Rácz I. A., Jordán, F. & Varga, Z. (2011): Landscape metrics as indicators: quantifying habitat network changes of a bush-cricket *Pholidoptera transsylvanica* in Hungary. *Ecological Indicators* 11: 930-933

Benedek, Z., Nagy, A., Rácz I. A., Jordán, F. & Varga, Z. (2009): Az erdélyi kurtaszárnyú szöcske (*Pholidoptera transsylvanica*, Fischer Waldheim, 1853) élőhelyhálózatának változásai. *Természetvédelmi Közlemények* 15: 369-380.

Nagy, A. (2008): Az Aggteleki Nemzeti Park egyenesszárnyú (Orthoptera): fauna, együttesek, természetvédelem. Doktori (PhD.) disszertáció. DE-TTK, Debrecen. 115 pp.

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> )	597
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 N/A min max
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2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit	number of localities (localities)	
	min	42	max 42
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality	Lokalitás= élőhelyfolt Olyan más hasonló élőhelyektől többé-kevésbé izolált lelőhely, ahol a faj nagyobb egyedszámban / egyedsűrűségben fordul elő (pl: lápok szegélye, Beregsík erdőrefúgiaumainak szegélyei stb.	
	Conversion method		
	Problems	Bár az egyes lokális állományok mérete a cirpelő hímek alapján összevethető a faj rejtőzködő életmódja és a hím-nőtény arány lehetséges változása miatt a tényleges állományméret csak nagy hibával, vagy egyáltalán nem becsülhető.	
2.4.4 Year or period		2007-2010	
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> )		30	
2.5.2 Year or period		2007-2010	
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		Good	
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method		Élőhelyek védettsége, természetvédelmi kezelése	
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> )		30	
2.5.10 Reason for change		Improved knowledge/more accurate data	
<b>2.6 Main Pressures</b>			
Pressure		ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
abandonment / lack of mowing (A03.03)		high importance (H)	N/A
species composition change (succession) (K02.01)		high importance (H)	N/A
2.6.1 Method used – pressures		based exclusively or to a larger extent on real data from sites/occurrences or othe	

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## 2.7 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
abandonment / lack of mowing (A03.03)	high importance (H)	N/A
species composition change (succession) (K02.01)	high importance (H)	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 Favourable (FV) qualifiers N/A
2.9.3. Habitat	assessment Favourable (FV) qualifiers N/A
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 localities (localities) min 42 max 42
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
Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats (2.1)	Recurrent	high importance (H)	Inside	Maintain Enhance
Other species management measures (7.0)	Recurrent	high importance (H)	Inside	Long term

