

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

NATIONAL LEVEL

1. General information

1.1 Member State	HU
1.2 Species code	1276
1.3 Species scientific name	<i>Ablepharus kitaibelii</i>
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	<i>Ablepharus kitaibeli fitzingerii</i>
1.5 Common name (in national language)	pannongyík

2. Maps

2.1 Sensitive species	No
2.2 Year or period	2013-2018
2.3 Distribution map	Yes
2.4 Distribution map Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
2.5 Additional maps	No

3. Information related to Annex V Species (Art. 14)

3.1 Is the species taken in the wild/exploited?	No	
3.2 Which of the measures in Art. 14 have been taken?	a) regulations regarding access to property	No
	b) temporary or local prohibition of the taking of specimens in the wild and exploitation	No
	c) regulation of the periods and/or methods of taking specimens	No
	d) application of hunting and fishing rules which take account of the conservation of such populations	No
	e) establishment of a system of licences for taking specimens or of quotas	No
	f) regulation of the purchase, sale, offering for sale, keeping for sale or transport for sale of specimens	No
	g) breeding in captivity of animal species as well as artificial propagation of plant species	No
	h) other measures	No

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3.3 Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild for Mammals and Acipenseridae (Fish)

a) Unit

b) Statistics/ quantity taken	Provide statistics/quantity per hunting season or per year (where season is not used) over the reporting period					
	Season/ year 1	Season/ year 2	Season/ year 3	Season/ year 4	Season/ year 5	Season/ year 6
Min. (raw, ie. not rounded)						
Max. (raw, ie. not rounded)						
Unknown	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.4. Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild Method used

3.5. Additional information

BIOGEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL

4. Biogeographical and marine regions

4.1 Biogeographical or marine region where the species occurs

Pannonian (PAN)

4.2 Sources of information

National Amphibian and Reptile Mapping website:
<https://herpterkep.mme.hu/>

A Nemzeti Biodiverzitás-Monitorozó Rendszer Keretében 2013-2018 Között Végzett Felmérések Kutatási Jelentései_ (Monitoring Reports (2013-2018) Of Hungarian Biodiversity Monitoring System)_
Béla Tóthmérész, Orsolya Valkó, Péter Török, Zsolt Végvári, and Balázs Deák (2015): Recommendations on the use of prescribed burning practices in grasslandconservation – An evidence-based study from Hungary. Geophysical Research Abstracts (17) pp. 2015-9694.

Vági Balázs (2013): A pannonyi élőhelyeinek felmérése és rekonstrukciója a Gödöllői-dombságban. In: MME Kételtű-és Hüllővédelmi Szakosztály 2013. Éves Jelentés. Pp. 5-6.

Vági Balázs (2015): A pannonyi-édelmi program 2015-ös eredményei. In: MME Kételtű-és Hüllővédelmi Szakosztály 2015. Éves Jelentés. P. 3.

Vági Balázs, Vörös Judit (2017): A pannonyi-édelmi program 2016-os eredményei. In: MME Kételtű-és Hüllővédelmi Szakosztály 2017. Éves Jelentés. Pp. 6-7.

5. Range

5.1 Surface area

5172

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5.2 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018
5.3 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)
5.4 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum
5.5 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
5.6 Long-term trend Period	
5.7 Long-term trend Direction	
5.8 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum
5.9 Long-term trend Method used	
5.10 Favourable reference range	a) Area (km ²) b) Operator More than (>) c) Unknown d) Method
5.11 Change and reason for change in surface area of range	Improved knowledge/more accurate data The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data
5.12 Additional information	A délies kitettségű, száraz, füves domboldalakat, hegyoldalakat kedveli, de középhegységeink lombhullató erdővel borított meleg, sziklás lejtőin is előfordul. A hó által lenyomott fű vagy avar alatt érzi magát biztonságban. Az ilyen helyeken nagyon nehéz jelenlétéről megbizonyosodni. Gyakran találkozhatunk vele sziklagyepekben, ahol a sziklarepedésekbe, üregekbe húzódva telel át, vagy kövek alatt vészeli át a nyári hőséget. Ugyanakkor a kiskunsági homokterületről, Nyárlőrincről korábban jelzett előfordulása nem került megerősítésre

6. Population

6.1 Year or period	2013-2018
6.2 Population size (in reporting unit)	a) Unit number of map 1x1 km grid cells (grids1x1) b) Minimum c) Maximum d) Best single value 59
6.3 Type of estimate	Minimum
6.4 Additional population size (using population unit other than reporting unit)	a) Unit b) Minimum c) Maximum d) Best single value
6.5 Type of estimate	
6.6 Population size Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
6.7 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018
6.8 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)

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6.9 Short-term trend Magnitude

- a) Minimum
- b) Maximum
- c) Confidence interval

6.10 Short-term trend Method used

Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

6.11 Long-term trend Period

6.12 Long-term trend Direction

6.13 Long-term trend Magnitude

- a) Minimum
- b) Maximum
- c) Confidence interval

6.14 Long-term trend Method used

6.15 Favourable reference population (using the unit in 6.2 or 6.4)

- a) Population size
- b) Operator More than (>)
- c) Unknown
- d) Method

6.16 Change and reason for change in population size

Improved knowledge/more accurate data
Use of different method
The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data

6.17 Additional information

7. Habitat for the species

7.1 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat

- a) Are area and quality of occupied habitat sufficient (for long-term survival)? No
- b) Is there a sufficiently large area of unoccupied habitat of suitable quality (for long-term survival)? Unknown

7.2 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat Method used

Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

7.3 Short-term trend Period

2007-2018

7.4 Short-term trend Direction

Uncertain (u)

7.5 Short-term trend Method used

Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

7.6 Long-term trend Period

7.7 Long-term trend Direction

7.8 Long-term trend Method used

7.9 Additional information

8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices) (L02)	H

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Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern) (I02) M

Threat Ranking

Natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices) (L02) H

Creation or development of sports, tourism and leisure infrastructure (outside the urban or recreational areas) (F05) M

Sports, tourism and leisure activities (F07) M

Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern) (I02) M

8.2 Sources of information

8.3 Additional information

9. Conservation measures

9.1 Status of measures a) Are measures needed? No
b) Indicate the status of measures

9.2 Main purpose of the measures taken

9.3 Location of the measures taken

9.4 Response to the measures

9.5 List of main conservation measures

9.6 Additional information

10. Future prospects

10.1 Future prospects of parameters a) Range Poor
b) Population Poor
c) Habitat of the species Poor

10.2 Additional information

11. Conclusions

11.1. Range Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)

11.2. Population Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)

11.3. Habitat for the species Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)

11.4. Future prospects Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)

11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)

11.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status Stable (=)

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11.7 Change and reasons for change in conservation status and conservation status trend

a) Overall assessment of conservation status

No change

The change is mainly due to:

b) Overall trend in conservation status

Improved knowledge/more accurate data

The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data

11.8 Additional information

Magyarországon szigetszerű előfordulási helyeit ismerjük a Pilis-Visegrádi hegységben, a Budai-hegyekben, a Börzsönyben, a Cserhátban, a Mátrában, a Bükkben, a Heves-Borsodi-dombságban, az Aggteleki-karszton, a Zemplénben, valamint a Gödöllői-dombságban. A pannonyi hegységvidéki előfordulásai is szigetszerűek. Elsősorban a délies kitettséű, száraz, füves domboldalakat, hegyoldalakat kedveli, de középhegységeink lombhullató erdővel borított meleg, sziklás lejtőin is előfordul. A MME több éves, célzott monitoringja valamint a Herptérkép folyamatos adatbővülése jelentős tudásfejlődést eredményezett.

12. Natura 2000 (pSCIs, SCIs and SACs) coverage for Annex II species

12.1 Population size inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network (on the biogeographical/marine level including all sites where the species is present)

- a) Unit
- b) Minimum
- c) Maximum
- d) Best single value

12.2 Type of estimate

12.3 Population size inside the network Method used

12.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction

12.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used

12.6 Additional information

13. Complementary information

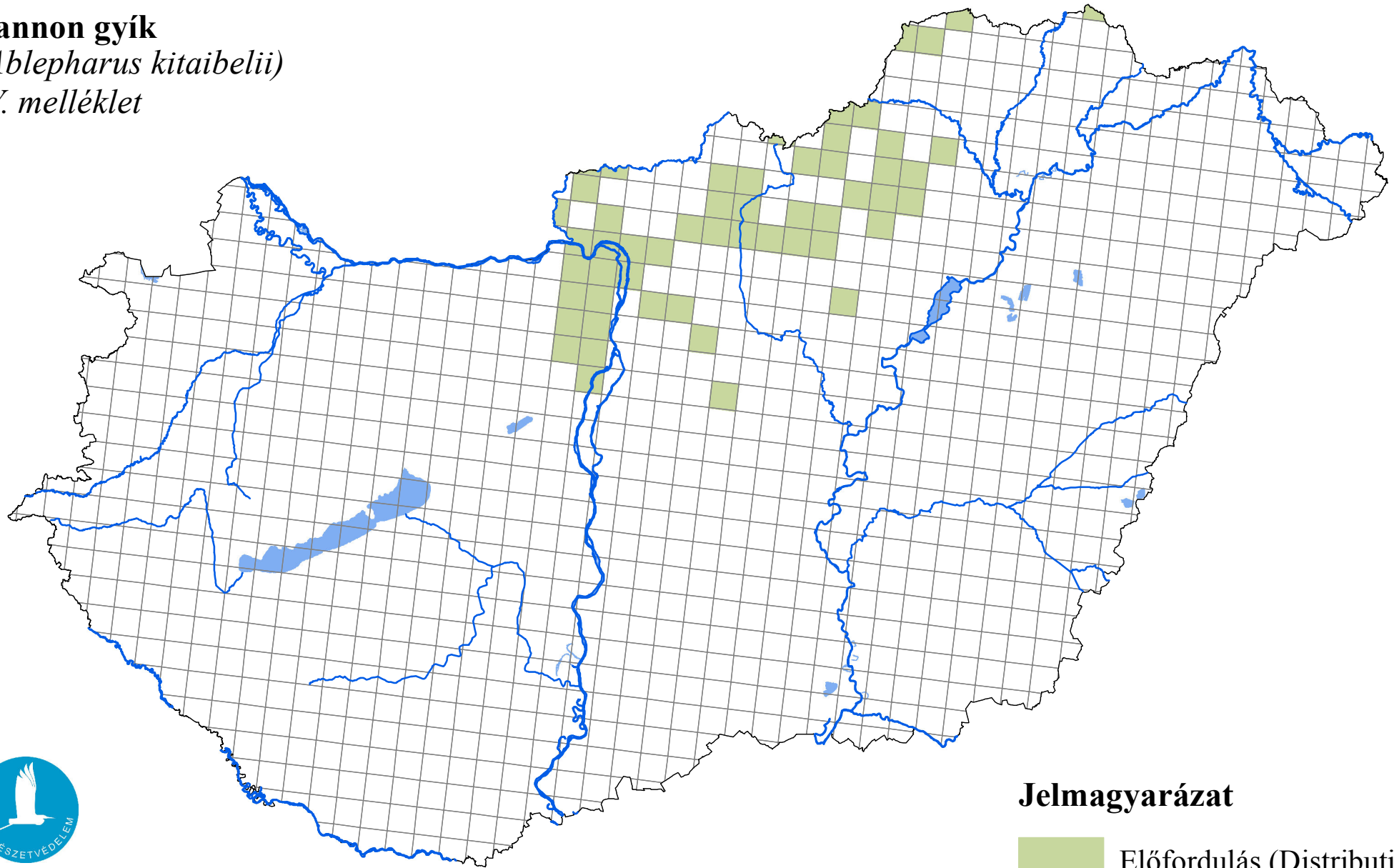
13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

13.2 Trans-boundary assessment

13.3 Other relevant Information

Az élőhelyvédelmi irányelv 17. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019

Pannon gyík
(*Ablepharus kitaibelii*)
IV. melléklet



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály

Jelmagyarázat

