NATIONAL LEVEL		
1. General information		
1.1 Member State	ни	
1.2 Species code	4075	
1.3 Species scientific name	Dianthus lumnitzeri	
1.4 Alternative species scientific name		
1.5 Common name (in national language)	Lumnitzer-szegfű	
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	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
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.	a) regulations regarding access to property	No
14 have been taken?	b) temporary or local prohibition of the taking of specimens in the wild and exploitation	
	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

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No

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/	Season/	Season/	Season/	Season/	Season/
	year 1	year 2	year 3	year 4	year 5	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

4.2 Sources of information

Pannonian (PAN)

Monitoring reports (2013-2018) of Hungarian Biodiversity Monitoring System

Bódis J. – Farkas S. – Cservenka J. – Somogyi G. (2014): Lumnitzer-szegfű, Dianthus plumarius Linnaeus subsp. Lumnitzeri (Wiesbaur) Domin 1915. In: Haraszthy L. (szerk.): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. ProVértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár, pp. 14-16.

Farkas S. – Bódis J. – Halász A. (2014): István király-szegfű Dianthus plumarius Linnaeus subsp. Regis-stephani (Rapaics) Baksay 1970. In: Haraszthy L. (szerk.): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. ProVértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár, pp. 17-19.

5. Range

5.1 Surface area 2800

2000

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

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

5.6 Long-term trend Period

5.0 Long term trend remod

5.7 Long-term trend Direction5.8 Long-term trend Magnitude

a) Minimum

b) Maximum

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5.9 Long-term trend Method used

5.10 Favourable reference range

a) Area (km²)

b) Operator

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

Approximately equal to (≈)

5.12 Additional information

6. Population

6.1 Year or period 2013-2018

6.2 Population size (in reporting unit)

a) Unit number of individuals (i)

b) Minimum

95000 130000

d) Best single value

6.3 Type of estimate

Best estimate

c) Maximum

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

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

6.7 Short-term trend Period

2007-2018

6.8 Short-term trend Direction

Stable (0)

6.9 Short-term trend Magnitude

a) Minimum

b) Maximum

c) Confidence interval

6.10 Short-term trend Method used

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

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

Approximately equal to (≈)

c) Unknown

d) Method

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6.16 Change and reason for change in population size

Improved knowledge/more accurate data

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)?

Yes

b) Is there a sufficiently large area of unoccupied habitat of suitable quality (for long-term survival)?

7.2 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat Method used

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

7.3 Short-term trend Period

2007-2018

7.4 Short-term trend Direction

Stable (0)

7.5 Short-term trend Method used

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

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
Extraction of minerals (e.g. rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell) (CO1)	Н
Sports, tourism and leisure activities (F07)	Н
Military, paramilitary or police exercises and operations on land (H01)	Н
Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock (A09)	M
Logging (excluding clear cutting) of individual trees (B06)	M
Conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions) (F01)	M
Natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices) (LO2)	M
Threat	Ranking
Extraction of minerals (e.g. rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell) (C01)	Н
Sports, tourism and leisure activities (F07)	Н

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Military, paramilitary or police exercises and operations on land (H01)	Н
Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock (A09)	M
Logging (excluding clear cutting) of individual trees (B06)	M
Conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions) (F01)	M
Natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices) (LO2)	M

8.2 Sources of information

8.3 Additional information

9. Conservation measures

9.1 Status of measures a) Are measures needed?

b) Indicate the status of measures Measures identified and taken

9.2 Main purpose of the measures Maintain the current range, population and/or habitat for the species taken

9.3 Location of the measures taken Both inside and outside Natura 2000

9.4 Response to the measures Medium-term results (within the next two reporting periods, 2019-2030)

9.5 List of main conservation measures

DO NOT USE Management, control or eradication of other alien species (CI04)

Reduce impact of outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities (CF03)

Adapt/manage extraction of non-energy resources (CC01)

Management of habitats (others than agriculture and forest) to slow, stop or reverse natural processes (CL01)

Adapt/maintain military activities (CH02)

9.6 Additional information

10. Future prospects

10.1 Future prospects of parameters a) Range Good

b) Population Good c) Habitat of the species Good

10.2 Additional information

11. Conclusions

11.1. Range Favourable (FV)

11.2. Population Favourable (FV)

11.3. Habitat for the species Favourable (FV)

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11.4. Future prospects

11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status

Favourable (FV)
Favourable (FV)

11.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status

Stable (=)

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

a) Overall assessment of conservation status

Improved knowledge/more accurate data

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

number of individuals (i)

b) Overall trend in conservation status

No change

The change is mainly due to:

11.8 Additional information

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

a) Unit

12.1 Population size inside the pSCIs,

SCIs and SACs network (on the biogeographical/marine level including all sites where the species

b) Minimum 90000 c) Maximum 120000

is present)

d) Best single value

12.2 Type of estimate

Best estimate

12.3 Population size inside the network Method used

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

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

Stable (0)

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

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

12.6 Additional information

13. Complementary information

13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

13.2 Trans-boundary assessment

13.3 Other relevant Information

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