NATIONAL LEVEL			
1. General information			
1.1 Member State	ни		
1.2 Species code	4104		
1.3 Species scientific name	Himantoglossum adriaticum		
1.4 Alternative species scientific name			
1.5 Common name (in national language)	adriai sallangvirág		

### 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	
<ul><li>3.2 Which of the measures in Art.</li><li>14 have been taken?</li></ul>	a) regulations regarding access to property	
	b) temporary or local prohibition of the taking of specimens in the wild and exploitation	No
	<ul><li>c) regulation of the periods and/or methods of taking specimens</li></ul>	No
	d) application of hunting and fishing rules which take account of the conservation of such populations	No
	<ul> <li>e) establishment of a system of licences for taking specimens or of quotas</li> </ul>	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

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

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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	Bódis Judit (2017): Az adriai sallangvirág (Himantoglossum adriaticum) magyarországi állományai és lelőhelyeik tájhasználatának története .Kitaibelia 22 (1): 84–94.; 2017
	Óvári Miklós (2017): A Himantoglossum adriaticum Baumann új előfordulásai a Kelet-Zalai-dombságban. Kitaibelia 22 (2): 297–303.; 2017
	Nagyobb léptékű kutatás, de érintette az adriai sallangvirág sümegi állományát: Fekete R., Nagy T, Bódis J., Biró É., Löki V., Süveges K.,Takács A., Tökölyi J., Molnár V. A (2017): Roadside verges as habitats for endangered lizard-orchids (Himantoglossum spp.): Ecological traps or refuges? Science of the Total Environment. 607–608: 1001–1008. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2017.07.037
	Biró É., Bódis J., Nagy T., Tökölyi J., Molnár V. A. (2015): Honeybee (Apis mellifera) mediated increased reproductive success of a rare deceptive orchid. – Applied Ecology and Environmental Research 13: 181-192. DOI: 10.15666/aeer/1301_181192 http://www.aloki.hu/pdf/1301_181192.pdf
	Bódis J., Biró É., Nagy T., Takács A., Molnár V. A. & Lukács B. A. (2018): Habitat preferences of the rare lizard-orchid Himantoglossum adriaticum H. Baumann. Tuexenia 38: 329-345.
	Bódis J. – Biró É. – Molnár V. A. (2014): Adriai sallangvirág (Himantoglossum adriaticum) (Baumann 1978) In: Haraszty L. (szerk.): Natura 2000 fajok és

élőhelyek Magyarországon, Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár, pp. 124–126.

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

5. Range			
5.1 Surface area	1241		
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			
5.7 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 <sup>2</sup> ) b) Operator Approximat c) Unknown d) Method	tely equal to (≈)	
5.11 Change and reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data		
In surface area of range	The change is mainly due to: Ir	nproved knowledge/more accurate data	
5.12 Additional information			
6. Population			
6.1 Year or period	2013-2018		
6.2 Dopulation size (in reporting unit)	a) Unit	ndividuals (i)	
	b) Minimum 2100		
	c) Maximum (1700		
	d) Rest single value		
6.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate		
6.4 Additional population size (using	a) Unit		
population unit other than reporting 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	Increasing (+)		

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
6.16 Change and reason for change in population size	Genuine 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
Natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices) (L02)	Н

Roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g. bridges, viaducts, tunnels) (E01)	Μ
Deposition and treatment of waste/garbage from commercial and industrial facilities (F10)	Μ
Temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change (N01)	Μ
Construction or modification (e.g. of housing and settlements) in existing urban or recreational areas (F02)	Μ
Mowing or cutting of grasslands (A08)	Μ
Threat	Ranking
Natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices) (LO2)	Η
Roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g. bridges, viaducts, tunnels) (E01)	Μ
Deposition and treatment of waste/garbage from commercial and industrial facilities (F10)	Μ
Temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change (N01)	Μ
Construction or modification (e.g. of housing and settlements) in existing urban or recreational areas (F02)	Μ
Mowing or cutting of grasslands (A08)	M

8.2 Sources of information

8.3 Additional information

### 9. Conservation measures

9.1 Status of measures	a) Are measures needed?	Yes	
	b) Indicate the status of measures	Measures identified and taken	
9.2 Main purpose of the measures taken	Maintain the current range, population	ion and/or habitat for the species	
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			

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

9.6 Additional information

#### **10. Future prospects**

10.1 Future prospects of parameters

a) RangeGoodb) PopulationGoodc) Habitat of the speciesPoor

10.2 Additional information

#### **11. Conclusions**

11.1. Range	Favourable (FV)
11.2. Population	Favourable (FV)
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	Improving (+)
11.7 Change and reasons for change in conservation status and conservation status trend	<ul> <li>a) Overall assessment of conservation status</li> <li>No change</li> <li>The change is mainly due to:</li> <li>b) Overall trend in conservation status</li> <li>Genuine</li> <li>Improved knowledge/more accurate data</li> <li>The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data</li> </ul>

#### 11.8 Additional information

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

12.1 Population size inside the pSCIs,	a) Unit	number of individuals (i)
SCIs and SACs network (on the biogeographical/marine level including all sites where the species is present)	b) Minimum	1600
	c) Maximum	3900
	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	Increasing (+)	
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

# Adriai sallangvirág (Himantoglossum adriaticum) II. és IV. melléklet Jelmagyarázat Előfordulás (Distribution) Forrás: Agrárminisztérium, 25 50 Kilometers Természetmegőrzési Főosztály .

### Az élőhelyvédelmi irányelv 17. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019