NATIONAL LEVEL		
1. General information		
1.1 Member State	ни	
1.2 Species code	6966	
1.3 Species scientific name	Osmoderma eremita Complex	
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	Osmoderma barnabita	
1.5 Common name (in national language)	keleti remetebogár	
2. Maps		

2.1 Sensitive species	No
2.2 Year or period	2010-2018
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.	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	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

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

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	 Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. ProVértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár, 955 pp. A Nemzeti Biodiverzitás-monitorozó Rendszer 2013-2018 időszakban végzett felméréseinek jelentései Natura 2000 fenntartási tervek megalapozó adatai http://stvsz.com/wp- content/uploads/2017/07/vedett_allatfajok_elterjedesi_atlasza_2016_dig.pdf KOVÁCS, T., DOMBORÓCZKI, G., & URBÁN, L. (2015): Ritka és természetvédelmi szempontból jelentős bogarak (Coleoptera) Lillafüred környékéről – Folia historico-naturalia Musei Matraensis 39(2015): 55–61. KOVÁCS T., BÁTORI G., HUBER A. & URBÁN L.: Ritka és természetvédelmi szempontból jelentős bogarak (Coleoptera) a Bükk, az Aggteleki-karszt és a Putnoki-dombság környékéről. – Folia historico-naturalia Musei Matraensis 41 (2017): in press. http://www.matramuzeum.hu/e107_plugins/docrep_menu/docrep.php?0.show. 2.2 https://www.izeltlabuak.hu/faj/remetebogar/talalatok (Licence: CC BY 4.0) "A közösségi jelentőségű fajok és élőhelyek megőrzését szolgáló tudásbázis fejlesztése" (KEHOP-4.3.0-VEKOP-15-2016-00001) projekt adatai
5. Range	
5.1 Surface area 5.2 Short-term trend Period	1560 2007-2018

5.3 Short-term trend Direction	Uncertain (u)
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 Much more than (>>) c) Unknown d) Method
5.11 Change and reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data
in surface area of range	The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data
5.12 Additional information	
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 22
6.3 Type of estimate	Minimum
6.4 Additional population size (using	a) Unit
population unit other than reporting	b) Minimum
unit)	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	Decreasing (-)
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 M c) Unknown	uch more than (>>)
	d) Method	
6.16 Change and reason for change in population size	Genuine Improved knowledge/more Use of different method	accurate data
	The change is mainly due to	: Genuine change

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)?	No
7.2 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amo	unt of data
7.3 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018	
7.4 Short-term trend Direction	Decreasing (-)	
7.5 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amo	unt of 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
Conversion to other types of forests including monocultures (B02)	Μ
Abandonment of traditional forest management (B04)	M
Logging without replanting or natural regrowth (B05)	M
Logging (excluding clear cutting) of individual trees (B06)	Μ
Removal of old trees (excluding dead or dying trees) (B08)	Н
Clear-cutting, removal of all trees (B09)	Н

Forest management reducing old growth forests (B15)	Н
Modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development (F28)	Н
Other invasive alien species (other then species of Union concern) (I02)	Μ
Removal of dead and dying trees, including debris (B07)	Н
Threat	Ranking
Conversion to other types of forests including monocultures (B02)	Μ
Abandonment of traditional forest management (B04)	Μ
Logging without replanting or natural regrowth (B05)	н
Logging (excluding clear cutting) of individual trees (B06)	Μ
Removal of old trees (excluding dead or dying trees) (B08)	Н
Clear-cutting, removal of all trees (B09)	Μ
Forest management reducing old growth forests (B15)	Н
Modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development (F28)	Н
Other invasive alien species (other then species of Union concern) (I02)	Μ
Removal of dead and dying trees, including debris (B07)	Н

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	Yes Measures identified and taken
9.2 Main purpose of the measures taken	•••	improve population dynamics (improve ality, improve age/sex structure) (related to
9.3 Location of the measures taken 9.4 Response to the measures	Both inside and outside Natura 200 Long-term results (after 2030)	0
9.5 List of main conservation measures		

Prevent conversion of (semi-) natural habitats into forests and of (semi-)natural forests into intensive forest plantation (CB01)

Maintain existing traditional forest management and exploitation practices (CB02)

Adapt/manage reforestation and forest regeneration (CB04)

Adapt/change forest management and exploitation practices (CB05)

Stop forest management and exploitation practices (CB06)

Management, control or eradication of other invasive alien species (CI03)

9.6 Additional information

10. Future prospects		
10.1 Future prospects of parameters	a) Range b) Population c) Habitat of the species	Bad Bad Bad
10.2 Additional information		
11. Conclusions		
11.1. Range	Unfavourable - Bad (U2)	
11.2. Population	Unfavourable - Bad (U2)	
11.3. Habitat for the species	Unfavourable - Bad (U2)	
11.4. Future prospects	Unfavourable - Bad (U2)	
11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Unfavourable - Bad (U2)	
11.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status	Deteriorating (-)	
11.7 Change and reasons for change in conservation status and conservation status trend	a) Overall assessment of	conservation status
	Genuine Improved knowledge/mo Use of different method	pre accurate data
	The change is mainly due	e to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data
	b) Overall trend in conservation status	
	Improved knowledge/more accurate data	
	The change is mainly due	e to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data

11.8 Additional information

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 number of map 1x1 km grid cells (grids1x1) b) Minimum c) Maximum d) Best single value 20 	
12.2 Type of estimate	Minimum	
12.3 Population size inside the network Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
12.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction	Decreasing (-)	

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

Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

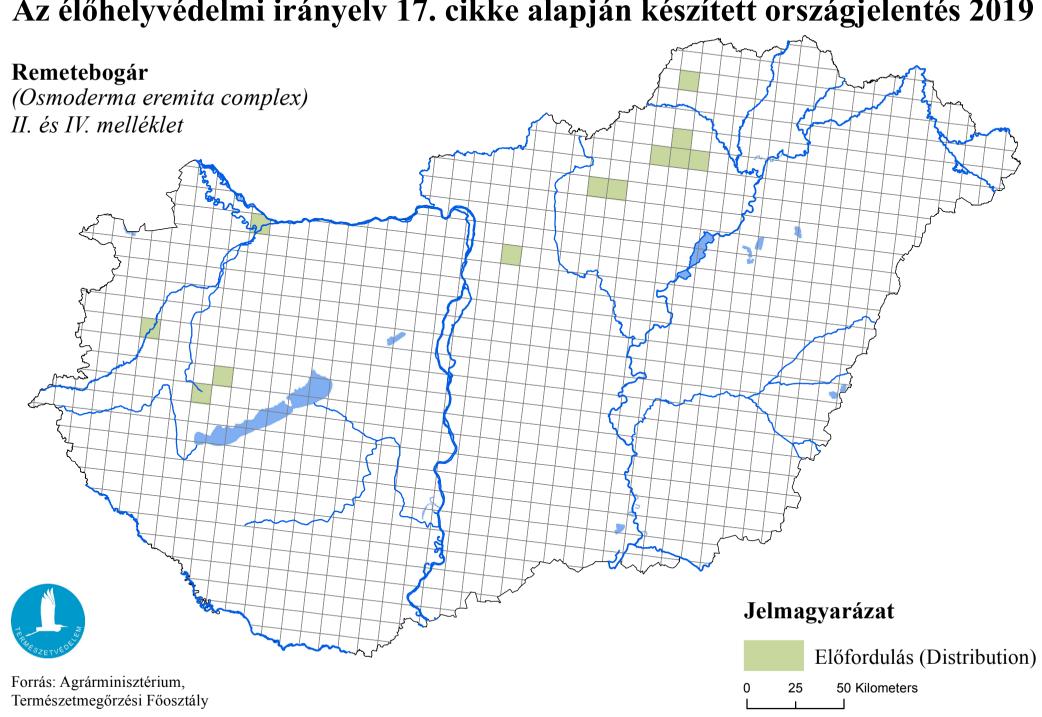
12.6 Additional information

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