NATIONAL LEVEL		
1. General information		
1.1 Member State	HU	
1.2 Species code	1197	
1.3 Species scientific name	Pelobates fuscus	
1.4 Alternative species scientific name		
1.5 Common name (in national language)	barna ásóbéka	

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.	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)

2		l n	14
d l			
~	,		

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	Balázs Vági, Tibor Kovács, Raluca Bancila, Tibor Hartel, Brandon P. Anthony (2013): A landscape-level study on the breeding site characteristics often amphibian species in Central Europe. Amphibia-Reptilia (34) pp.: 63-73.
	Dankovics, R. (2015): A kisalföldi meszes homokpuszta kétéltű és hüllő faunája. Rence 1.: 199-208.
	Mester Béla, Szabolcs Márton, Szalai Mónika, Tóth Mihály, Mérő Thomas Oliver, Szepesváry Csaba, Polyák László, Puky Miklós és Lengyel Szabolcs (2017): Az Egyek-pusztakócsi mocsarak (Hortobágyi Nemzeti Park) kétéltűfaunája. Természetvédelmi Közlemények 23, pp. 50–67.
	Mester, Béla (2017) A zeleméri Mély-völgy herpetofaunája és védelme. CALANDRELLA, 17-18. pp. 64-69.
	Péntek Attila László, Halpern Bálint és Vörös Judit (2018): A turjánvidék herpetofaunája. Természetvédelem és kutatás a Turjánvidék északi részén. Rosalia (10) pp. 893–914.
	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

5. Range

5.1 Surface area	93011	
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 (km²)	
	b) Operator	Approximately equal to (\approx)
	c) Unknown	
	d) Method	
5.11 Change and reason for change in surface area of range	No change	
	The change is ma	inly due to:

5.12 Additional information

6. Population

6.1 Year or period	2013-2018	
6.2 Population size (in reporting unit)	a) Unit b) Minimum c) Maximum d) Best single value	number of map 1x1 km grid cells (grids1x1) 1239
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 ext	rapolation from a limited amount of data
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 interva	al
6.10 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on exp	ert 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 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: Use of different method

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 Yes sufficient (for long-term survival)?
	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	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
7.3 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018
7.4 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)
7.5 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount 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
Abiotic natural processes (e.g. erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization) (L01)	Μ
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	Μ
Roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g. bridges, viaducts, tunnels) (E01)	Μ
Threat	Ranking

Abiotic natural processes (e.g. erosion, silting up, drying out,
submersion, salinization) (L01)MDroughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate
change (N02)MRoads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g.
bridges, viaducts, tunnels) (E01)M

8.2 Sources of information

8.3 Additional information

9. Conservation measures

9.1 Status of measuresa) Are measures needed?Nob) Indicate the status of measures9.2 Main purpose of the measures
taken9.3 Location of the measures taken9.4 Response to the measures9.5 List of main conservation measures

9.6 Additional information

10. Future prospects		
10.1 Future prospects of parameters	a) Range b) Population c) Habitat of the species	Good Good 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)	
11.4. Future prospects	Favourable (FV)	
11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Favourable (FV)	
11.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status	Stable (=)	
11.7 Change and reasons for change	a) Overall assessment of	conservation status
in conservation status and conservation status trend	No change	
CONSELVATION STATUS LIENU	The change is mainly due to:	
	b) Overall trend in conse	ervation 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

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

