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

0.1 Member State	**HU**
0.2.1 Species code	**4030**
0.2.2 Species name	**Colias myrmidone**
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	narancsszínű kéneslepke

1. National Level

1.1 Maps

1.1.1 Distribution Map	Yes
1.1.1a Sensitive species	No
1.1.2 Method used - map	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
1.1.3 Year or period	2007-2012
1.1.4 Additional map	No
1.1.5 Range map	Yes

2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

2.1 Biogeographical Region	**Pannonian (PAN)**
2.2 Published sources	Sáfián Szabolcs 2009. Miért tűnik el a narancslepke (Colias myrmidone) az Őrség és a Vendvidék területéről (egy tájtörténeti és kezelési megközelítés) Diplomamunka, Nyugat-magyarországi Egyetem, Erdőmérnöki Kar.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)	189	
2.3.2 Method - Range surface area	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)	
2.3.3 Short-term trend period	2001-2012	
2.3.4 Short-term trend direction	unknown (x)	
2.3.5 Short-term trend magnitude	min	max
2.3.6 Long-term trend period		
2.3.7 Long-term trend direction	N/A	
2.3.8 Long-term trend magnitude	min	max
2.3.9 Favourable reference range	area (km²)	
	operator	approximately equal to (≈)
	unkown	No
	method	
2.3.10 Reason for change		

2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size (individuals or agreed exception)	Unit	N/A	
	min		max
2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit	number of map 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10)	
	min	0	max 4
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality		
	Conversion method		
	Problems		
2.4.4 Year or period	2007-2012		
2.4.5 Method – population size	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)		

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2.4.6 Short-term trend period	2001-2012		
2.4.7 Short term trend direction	decrease (-)		
2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude	min	max	confidence interval
2.4.9 Short-term trend method	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)		
2.4.10 Long-term trend period			
2.4.11 Long term trend direction	N/A		
2.4.12 Long-term trend magnitude	min	max	confidence interval
2.4.13 Long-term trend method	N/A		
2.4.14 Favourable reference population	number		
	operator	much more than (>>)	
	unknown	No	
	method		
2.4.15 Reason for change	Genuine Improved knowledge/more accurate data		

2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km²)	0,1
2.5.2 Year or period	2007-2012
2.5.3 Method used - habitat	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Bad
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	tápnövény megléte, szukcessziós viszonyok, kezelés
2.5.5 Short term trend period	2001-2012
2.5.6 Short term trend direction	decrease (-)
2.5.7 Long-term trend period	
2.5.8 Long term trend direction	N/A
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km²)	1
2.5.10 Reason for change	Genuine Improved knowledge/more accurate data

2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing (A04.03)	high importance (H)	N/A
Forest and Plantation management & use (B02)	high importance (H)	N/A
Changes in abiotic conditions (M01)	medium importance (M)	N/A

2.6.1 Method used – pressures	based exclusively or to a larger extent on real data from sites/occurrences or othe

2.7 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
modification of cultivation practices (A02)	high importance (H)	N/A
abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing (A04.03)	high importance (H)	N/A
invasive non-native species (I01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Forest and Plantation management & use (B02)	high importance (H)	N/A
Changes in abiotic conditions (M01)	medium importance (M)	N/A

2.7.1 Method used – threats	expert opinion (1)

2.8 Complementary Information

2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends	
2.8.2 Other relevant Information	A jelentési időszakban két egymást követő évben intenzív vizsgálatot

	szerveztünk, de ennek ellenére nem került elő a faj az őrségi területekről. Az alkalmas élőhelyek feltárása is megtörtént. Mivel a faj a jelentési időszakban nem került elő, ezért a korábbi előfordulási helyek alapján csak range térkép készítését láttuk indokoltnak, mivel a rendszer hibát jelzett a feltöltésnél, az eredetileg range térképnek szánt térképet a distribution térképhez is feltöltöttük. Szakmai szempontból a csak range térképet tartjuk megalapozottnak.
2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment	

2.9 Conclusions (assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)

2.9.1 Range	assessment Inadequate (U1) qualifiers declining (-)
2.9.2. Population	assessment Bad (U2) qualifiers declining (-)
2.9.3. Habitat	assessment Bad (U2) qualifiers declining (-)
2.9.4. Future prospects	assessment Bad (U2) qualifiers declining (-)
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Bad (U2)
2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status	declining (-)

3. Natura 2000 coverage and conservation measures - Annex II species

3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population Size	Unit	number of map 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10)		
	min	0	max	4
3.1.2 Method used	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)			
3.1.3 Trend of population size within	N/A			

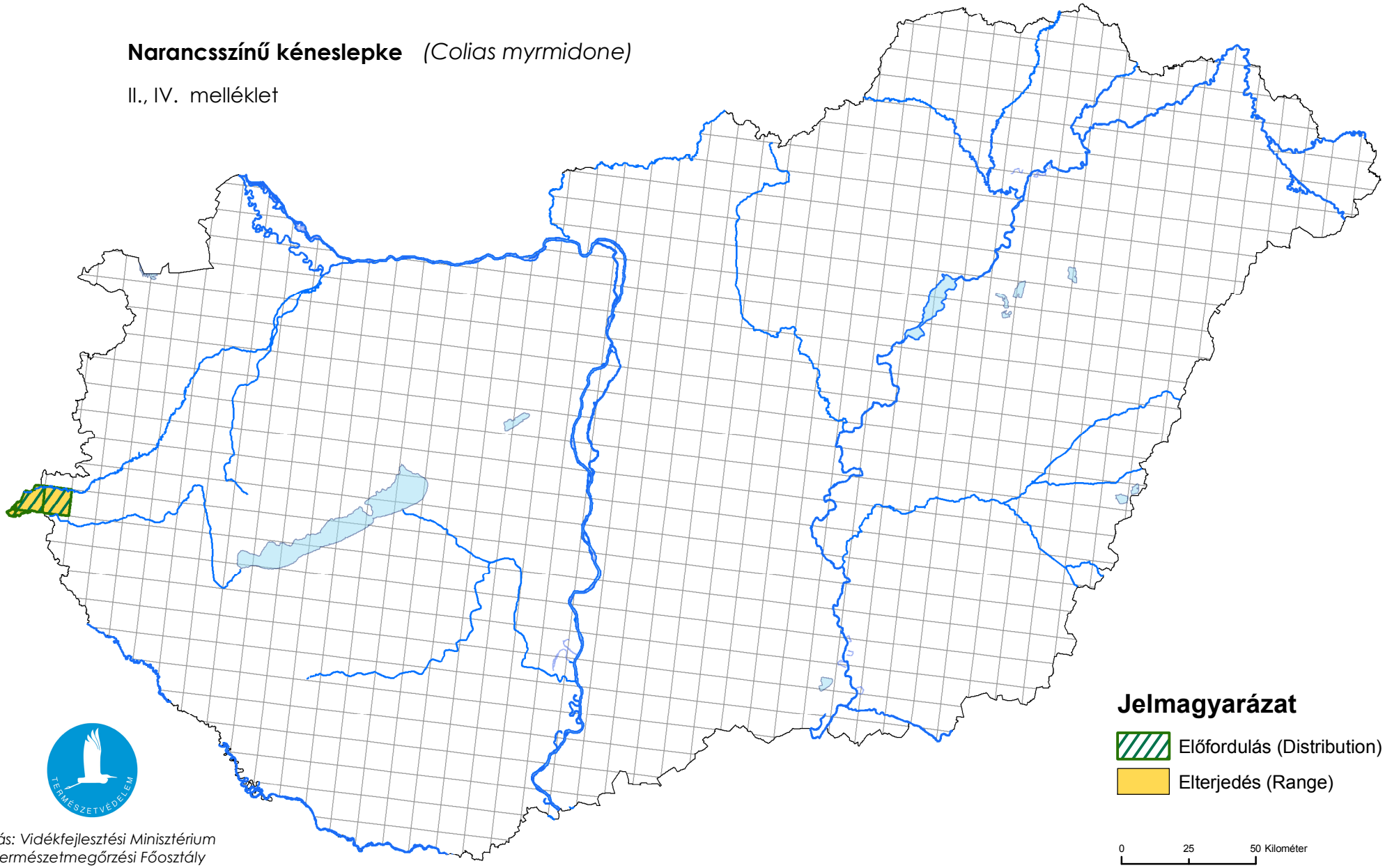
3.2 Conversation Measures

3.2.1 Measure	3.2.2 Type	3.2.3 Ranking	3.2.4 Location	3.2.5 Broad Evaluation
Other species management measures (7.0)	Recurrent	high importance (H)	Outside	Long term

Térképmelléklet az élőhelyvédelmi irányelv 17. cikke alapján készített országjelentéshez 2013.

Narancsszínű kéneslepke *(Colias myrmidone)*

II., IV. melléklet



Forrás: Vidékfejlesztési Minisztérium
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály