

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	1339
0.2.2 Species name	<i>Cricetus cricetus</i>
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	hőrcsög

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 expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)
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

Bihari Z. (2007): Mezei hőrcsög. in.: Bihari Z., Csorba G., Heltai M. (ed.): Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza: Kossuth Kiadó. Budapest. pp.: 176-178.

Horváth, M., Szitta, T., Firmánszky, G., Solti, B., Kovács, A. and Moskát, Cs. 2010: Spatial variation in prey composition and its possible effect on reproductive success in an expanding eastern imperial eagle (*Aquila Heliaca*) population. Acta Zoologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae 56 (2), pp. 187–200.

Bihari, Z., Horváth, M., Lanszki, J. & Heltai, M. (2008) Role of the Common Hamster (*Cricetus Cricetus*) in the diet of natural predators in Hungary. pp. 61–68. In: Millesi, E., Winkler, H. & Hengsberger, R. (Eds) the Common Hamster (*Cricetus Cricetus*): Perspectives on an endangered species. Austrian Academy of Sciences, Wien. Biosystematics and Ecology Series, No. 25.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²)	43915
2.3.2 Method - Range surface area	Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)
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 (km ²) operator approximately equal to (≈) unkown No method
2.3.10 Reason for change	Use of different method

2.4 Population

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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	196	max	474
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality			
	Conversion method			
	Problems	A többévenkénti gradációja és az azt követő természetes lokális állományösszeomlása miatt populáció nagyságának becslése rendkívül esetleges.		
2.4.4 Year or period	2007-2012			
2.4.5 Method – population size	Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)			
2.4.6 Short-term trend period	2001-2012			
2.4.7 Short term trend direction	unknown (x)			
2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude	min		max	confidence interval
2.4.9 Short-term trend method	Absent data (0)			
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	more than (>)		
	unknown	No		
	method			
2.4.15 Reason for change	Genuine			

2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km ²)	41549
2.5.2 Year or period	2007-2012
2.5.3 Method used - habitat	Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)
2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Moderate
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	☒incsenek a fajnak speciális igényei, mezőgazdasági területeken él.
2.5.5 Short term trend period	2001-2012
2.5.6 Short term trend direction	unknown (x)
2.5.7 Long-term trend period	
2.5.8 Long term trend direction	N/A
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km ²)	0
2.5.10 Reason for change	

2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
modification of cultivation practices (A02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (A07)	high importance (H)	N/A
trapping, poisoning, poaching (F03.02.03)	low importance (L)	N/A

2.6.1 Method used – pressures based only on expert judgements (1)

2.7 Main Threats

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Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
modification of cultivation practices (A02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (A07)	high importance (H)	N/A
trapping, poisoning, poaching (F03.02.03)	low importance (L)	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

Közösségi jelentőségű faj, de a hörcsög gyérítését – a mezőgazdasági károk mérséklésének érdekében – védett természeti területen kívül kizárólag március 1-jétől április 15-ig Bács-Kiskun, Békés, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Csongrád, Hajdú-Bihar, Heves és Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok megye területén szabad végezni, feltéve, hogy, a lakott hörcsöglyukak száma hektáronként meghaladja a kettőt.

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 Inadequate (U1)
qualifiers declining (-)

2.9.3. Habitat assessment Inadequate (U1)
qualifiers stable (=)

2.9.4. Future prospects assessment Unknown (XX)
qualifiers N/A

2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status Inadequate (U1)

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 196 max 196

3.1.2 Method used Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)

3.1.3 Trend of population size within N/A

3.2 Conversation Measures

