

# 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	4075
0.2.2 Species name	<b>Dianthus lumnitzeri</b>
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	lumnitzer szegfű

## 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

### 2.2 Published sources

#### **Pannonian (PAN)**

- Somogyi G. (2006): A Dianthus Plumaria szekció taxonómiai problémáinak értékelése, irodalmi áttekintése. Tavasz Szél Konferencia. (Május 4. – Május 7., Kaposvár), Konferencia kötet, pp. 103. – 106.
- Somogyi G., Höhn M. (2006): Dianthus szekció Plumaria fajainak magmorfológiai vizsgálata. XII. Magyar Növényanatómiai Szimpózium. (2006. Június 22–23., Budapest), Konferencia kötet, pp. 40 – 44.
- Somogyi G., Höhn M. (2008): A Dianthus L. nemzetség Plumaria (Wiesb.) Novák szekciójának taxonómiai értékelése morfológiai bélyegek alapján. Molekuláris taxonómiai, filogenetikai és filogeográfiai kutatások Magyarországon c. szakmai találkozó. (2007. November 17., Debrecen) Kitaibelia. 13. (1). 130.
- Somogyi G., Höhn M., Kadereit, J. W. (2008): A Dianthus nemzetség Plumaria szekciójának taxonómiai értékelése AFLP alapján. Aktuális Flóra- és Vegetációkutatás a Kárpát-medencében VIII. (2008. Február 29.-Március 2., Gödöllő), Kitaibelia. 13. (1). 213.
- Bauer N. (2007): Florisztikai adatok a Bakonyból és a Bakonyaljáról III. [Floristical data from the Bakony and the Bakonyalja III.] – Kitaibelia 12 (1): 41–51.
- Bauer N. (2009a): Vegetation of the Baglyas–Iszka-hegy dolomite horst range (Bakony Mts, Hungary). – Studia Botanica Hungarica 40: 11–36.
- Bauer N. (2009b): Florisztikai adatok a Bakonyból és a Bakonyaljáról IV. (Floristical data from the Bakony Mountains and the Bakonyalja IV.) – Kitaibelia 14 (1): 16–29.

A Nemzeti Biodiverzitás-monitorozó Rendszer keretében 2007-2012 között végzett felmérések kutatási jelentései

### 2.3 Range

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2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km <sup>2</sup> )	2600
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	stable (0)
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 <sup>2</sup> ) operator approximately equal to (≈) unknown No method
2.3.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data

## 2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size (individuals or agreed exception)	Unit number of individuals (i) min 70000 max 80000
2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit N/A min max
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	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
2.4.6 Short-term trend period	2001-2012
2.4.7 Short term trend direction	stable (0)
2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude	min max confidence interval
2.4.9 Short-term trend method	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
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	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method

## 2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km <sup>2</sup> )	53
2.5.2 Year or period	2007-2012
2.5.3 Method used - habitat	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Moderate
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	területhasználat (legeltetés), vadtaposás,
2.5.5 Short term trend period	2001-2012
2.5.6 Short term trend direction	stable (0)
2.5.7 Long-term trend period	
2.5.8 Long term trend direction	N/A

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2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km<sup>2</sup>) 53

2.5.10 Reason for change Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method

## 2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
intensive grazing (A04.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) (B01.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
open cast mining (C01.04.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
motorised vehicles (G01.03)	high importance (H)	N/A
paths, tracks, cycling tracks (D01.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
continuous urbanisation (E01.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Discharges (E03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Military manoeuvres (G04.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
pillaging of floristic stations (F04.01)	low importance (L)	N/A

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

## 2.7 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
intensive grazing (A04.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) (B01.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
open cast mining (C01.04.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
motorised vehicles (G01.03)	high importance (H)	N/A
paths, tracks, cycling tracks (D01.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
continuous urbanisation (E01.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Discharges (E03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Military manoeuvres (G04.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
pillaging of floristic stations (F04.01)	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

Az eddigi populáció genetikai vizsgálatokra alapozva megállapítható, hogy Magyarország egész területén található eddig Szent-István szegfűnek és Lumnitzer-szegfűnek hitt populációk nem mutatnak színfaján genetikai különbséget ezért az összes populáció ugyanazon taxonhoz tartozik, a Dianthus plumarius-hoz, tollas-szegfűhöz. A két alfaj elkülönítése nem indokolt a továbbiakban.

2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment

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

2.9.1 Range assessment Favourable (FV)  
qualifiers N/A

2.9.2. Population assessment Inadequate (U1)  
qualifiers stable (=)

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2.9.3. Habitat	assessment Inadequate (U1) qualifiers stable (=)
2.9.4. Future prospects	assessment Inadequate (U1) qualifiers stable (=)
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Inadequate (U1)
2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status	stable (=)

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

### 3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population Size	Unit	number of individuals (i)		
	min	63000	max	72000
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

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
Establish protected areas/sites (6.1)	Legal One-off	low importance (L)	Inside	Maintain Long term
Adapt forest management (3.2)	Recurrent	medium importance (M)	Inside	Enhance Long term
Other spatial measures (6.0)	Administrative Recurrent	high importance (H)	Inside	Maintain
Legal protection of habitats and species (6.3)	Recurrent	medium importance (M)	Inside	Maintain Enhance Long term

