

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	1363
0.2.2 Species name	Felis silvestris
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	vadmacska

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	2001-2012
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

Bíró Zs., Szemethy L., Heltai M., Lanszki J. (2007): Vadmacska. in.: Bihari Z., Csorba G., Heltai M. (ed.): Magyarország emlőseinek atlasza: Kossuth Kiadó. Budapest. pp.: 202-203.

Szemethy L., Bíró Zs., Heltai M., Lanszki J. (2010): A legveszélyeztetettebb: a vadmacska. in: Heltai M. (ed.) Emlős ragadozók Magyarországon. Budapest: Mezőgazda Kiadó. pp.: 190-204.

Szemethy L., Bíró Zs., Heltai M. (2010): Vadmacska (*Felis silvestris* Schreber, 1775), in: Heltai M. (ed.) Emlős ragadozók Magyarországon. Budapest: Mezőgazda Kiadó. pp.: 77-81.

Takács A., Szemethy L., Heltai M., Takács A. A. (2013): Adatok magyarországi vadászterületeken előforduló vadmacskák (*Felis silvestris* Schreber 1777), valamint a házimacskával (*Felis silvestris catus* L. 1758) történt keresztezéseik parazitológiai állapotáról. Magyar állatorvosok lapja. 133 (11) pp.:670-674.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²)	64227
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	decrease (-)
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

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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	59	max	59
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality			
	Conversion method			
	Problems	Nagyon nehéz a fajhatározás a hibridizáció miatt.		
2.4.4 Year or period		2001-2012		
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		decrease (-)		
2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude	min		max	confidence interval
2.4.9 Short-term trend method		Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)		
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		Use of different method		

2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km ²)		5388
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		Emberi zavarástól mentes erdőket és bozótosokat kedvelik, amelyek mellett azonban mindig lennie kell nyílt területnek, ahol vadászhatnak. Általában elkerüli a lakott területeket és a zavart élőhelyeket (pl. mezőgazdasági táblák). Erdős biotópjainak nagy része védett és/vagy Natura 2000 területen található, ökológiai állapotukban jelentős negatív változás nem következett be az elmúlt évek során.
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 (km ²)		5388
2.5.10 Reason for change		Use of different method

2.6 Main Pressures

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

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
Forest and Plantation management & use (B02)	high importance (H)	N/A
forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth (B03)	high importance (H)	N/A
Hunting (F03.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
genetic pollution (animals) (I03.01)	high importance (H)	N/A

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

2.7 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
Forest and Plantation management & use (B02)	high importance (H)	N/A
forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth (B03)	high importance (H)	N/A
Hunting (F03.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
genetic pollution (animals) (I03.01)	high importance (H)	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

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 stable (=)

2.9.2. Population assessment Bad (U2)
qualifiers declining (-)

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

2.9.4. Future prospects assessment Inadequate (U1)
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 59 max 59

3.1.2 Method used N/A

3.1.3 Trend of population size within N/A

3.2 Conversation Measures

