

# 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                        | 5037                              |
| 0.2.2 Species name                        | <b>Lacerta vivipara pannonica</b> |
| 0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name | Zootoca vivipara                  |
| 0.2.4 Common name                         | elevenszülő (Hegyi) gyík          |

## 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

Hegyessy, G. (2007): Adatok Magyarország északkeleti részének gerinces állatairól (Vertebrata) I. - Ingolák (Petromyzontiformes), halak (Pisces), kétélűek (Amphibia), hüllők (Reptilia). - A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve, 499-521

Puky M., Schád P. (2009): The amphibian and reptile fauna of the Bodroglak region in Hungary. Thaiszia Journal of Botany., Košice, 19, Suppl. 1 :pp.: 403-411.

Puky, M., Schád, P. & Somlai, T. (2008): A Bodroglak kétélű- (Amphibia) és hüllő- (Reptilia) faunája. In: Tuba, Z. (szerk): Bodroglak (A magyarországi Bodroglak tájmonográfiája). Lorántffy Zsuzsanna Szellemében Természet- és Társadalomtudományi Alapítvány, Gödöllő. 821-836.

### 2.3 Range

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km <sup>2</sup> ) | 1119   |
| 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> )<br>operator much more than (>>)<br>unkown No<br>method |
| 2.3.10 Reason for change                      | Improved knowledge/more accurate data<br>Use of different method               |

### 2.4 Population

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| 2.4.1 Population size (individuals or agreed exception) | Unit N/A<br>min max |
|---|---------------------|

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

|  |                        |  |                     |
|--|------------------------|--|---------------------|
| 2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals) | Unit                   | number of map 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10)   |                     |
|  | min                    | 13   | max 13              |
| 2.4.3 Additional information                   | Definition of locality |  |                     |
|  | Conversion method      |  |                     |
|  | Problems               | Kis elterjedésű, rejtett életmódú hullófaj. Az elmúlt évek intenzív faunisztikai vizsgálatai ellenére is nem teljesen feltárt a magyarországi elterjedése. Állományainak monitorozása pontos módszertan hiányában nem megoldott. |                     |
| 2.4.4 Year or period                           |                        | 2009-2012  |                     |
| 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               | much 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> )   |  | 112  |  |
| 2.5.2 Year or period                              |  | 2009-2012  |  |
| 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              |  | Lápos, lárprétes élőhelyeinek legnagyobb 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                  |  | stable (0)   |  |
| 2.5.7 Long-term trend period                      |  |  |  |
| 2.5.8 Long term trend direction                   |  | N/A  |  |
| 2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km <sup>2</sup> ) |  | 0  |  |
| 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 mowing or intensification (A03.01)    | medium importance (M) | N/A                    |
| forest replanting (B02.01)                      | high importance (H)   | N/A                    |
| burning down (J01.01)                           | medium importance (M) | N/A                    |
| Water abstractions from surface waters (J02.06) | high importance (H)   | N/A                    |
| large scale water deviation (J02.03.01)         | high importance (H)   | N/A                    |

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

|  |                       |     |
|--|-----------------------|-----|
| species composition change (succession) (K02.01) | medium importance (M) | N/A |
| predation (K03.04)                               | 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 other

## 2.7 Main Threats

| Threat   | ranking               | pollution qualifier(s) |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|
| intensive mowing or intensification (A03.01)     | medium importance (M) | N/A                    |
| forest replanting (B02.01)                       | high importance (H)   | N/A                    |
| burning down (J01.01)                            | medium importance (M) | N/A                    |
| Water abstractions from surface waters (J02.06)  | high importance (H)   | N/A                    |
| large scale water deviation (J02.03.01)          | high importance (H)   | N/A                    |
| species composition change (succession) (K02.01) | medium importance (M) | N/A                    |
| predation (K03.04)                               | 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

Magyarországon jégkorszaki reliktum fajok közé tartozik. Elsősorban alacsony relief energiájú, mocsaras területeke, nedves lápréteken fordul elő. Megtalálható a Hanságban, Bátorligeten, a Bodroglóközben, Szatmár-Beregben, de Ócsa - Dabas térségéből is ismert előfordulása.

2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment

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

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 2.9.1 Range                                     | assessment Bad (U2)<br>qualifiers stable (=)           |
| 2.9.2. Population                               | assessment Bad (U2)<br>qualifiers declining (-)        |
| 2.9.3. Habitat                                  | assessment Inadequate (U1)<br>qualifiers declining (-) |
| 2.9.4. Future prospects                         | assessment Unknown (XX)<br>qualifiers N/A              |
| 2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status | Bad (U2)   |
| 2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status      | unknown (x)  |

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

### 3.1 Population

|                                       |      |     |     |
|---------------------------------------|------|-----|-----|
| 3.1.1 Population Size                 | Unit | N/A |     |
|                                       | min  |     | max |
| 3.1.2 Method used                     | N/A  |     |     |
| 3.1.3 Trend of population size within | N/A  |     |     |

### 3.2 Conversation Measures

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