

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	4112
0.2.2 Species name	Pyrus magyarica
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	magyar vadkörte

1. National Level

1.1 Maps

1.1.1 Distribution Map	Yes
1.1.1a Sensitive species	No
1.1.2 Method used - map	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
1.1.3 Year or period	2007-2010
1.1.4 Additional map	No
1.1.5 Range map	Yes

2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

2.1 Biogeographical Region

Pannonian (PAN)

Katayama et al. (2012): Phylogenetic utility of structural alteration found in the chloroplast genome of pear: hypervariable regions in a highly conserved genome. Tree Genetic & Genomes 8. p313-326

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

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²)	600
2.3.2 Method - Range surface area	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
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	N/A
2.3.7 Long-term trend direction	min max
2.3.8 Long-term trend magnitude	area (km ²) N/A
2.3.9 Favourable reference range	operator unkown Yes method
2.3.10 Reason for change	Use of different method

2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size (individuals or agreed exception)	Unit number of individuals (i) min 20 max 35
2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit N/A min max
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality Conversion method Problems A faj egyedeinek azonosítása nehézségekbe ütközik,

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mivel a faj önállósága vitatott, illetve a Pyraster nemzettségen nem ritka a hibridizáció jelensége, és az így keletkezett hibridek és a főfajok elkülönítése morfológiailag nehézkes. Az egyes populációk elkülönítésére genetikai vizsgálatra lenne szükség. Jelenleg a pontos egyedszám megadása is kétséges.

2.4.4 Year or period	2007-2010		
2.4.5 Method – population size	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)		
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	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)		
2.4.10 Long-term trend period	N/A		
2.4.11 Long term trend direction	min	max	confidence interval
2.4.12 Long-term trend magnitude	N/A		
2.4.13 Long-term trend method	number		
2.4.14 Favourable reference population	operator	N/A	
	unknown	Yes	
	method		

2.4.15 Reason for change

2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km ²)	0,01
2.5.2 Year or period	2007-2010
2.5.3 Method used - habitat	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Moderate
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	klímavisszonyok, szukcesszió, területhasználat
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	N/A
2.5.8 Long term trend direction	
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km ²)	1
2.5.10 Reason for change	

2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
removal of forest undergrowth (B02.03)	high importance (H)	N/A
removal of dead and dying trees (B02.04)	high importance (H)	N/A
Biocenotic evolution, succession (K02)	high importance (H)	N/A
damage by herbivores (including game species) (K04.05)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Urbanised areas, human habitation (E01)	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 sources

2.7 Main Threats

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Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
Biocenotic evolution, succession (K02)	high importance (H)	N/A
damage by herbivores (including game species) (K04.05)	high importance (H)	N/A
Urbanised areas, human habitation (E01)	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

A faj egyedeinek azonosítása nehézségekbe ütközik, mivel a faj önállósága vitatott, illetve a Pyraster nemzettségben nem ritka a hibridizáció jelensége, és az így keletkezett hibridek és a főfajok elkülönítése morfológiailag nehézkes. Az egyes populációk elkülönítésére genetikai vizsgálatra lenne szükség.

2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment

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

2.9.1 Range assessment Unknown (XX)
qualifiers N/A

2.9.2. Population assessment Unknown (XX)
qualifiers N/A

2.9.3. Habitat assessment Unknown (XX)
qualifiers N/A

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

2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status Unknown (XX)

2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status N/A

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

3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population Size Unit number of individuals (i)
min 20 max 35

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 forestry-related measures (3.0)	Administrative One-off	medium importance (M)	Inside	Maintain Long term
Other species management measures (7.0)	Contractual Recurrent	high importance (H)	Inside	Long term

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

*Magyar vadkörté (*Pyrus magyarica*)

II., IV. melléklet

