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

NATIONAL LEVEL

1. General information

1.1 Member State	**HU**
1.2 Species code	**1074**
1.3 Species scientific name	**Eriogaster catax**
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	
1.5 Common name (in national language)	sárga gyapjasszövő

2. Maps

2.1 Sensitive species	No
2.2 Year or period	2013-2018
2.3 Distribution map	Yes
2.4 Distribution map Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
2.5 Additional maps	No

3. Information related to Annex V Species (Art. 14)

3.1 Is the species taken in the wild/exploited?	No	
3.2 Which of the measures in Art. 14 have been taken?	a) regulations regarding access to property	No
	b) temporary or local prohibition of the taking of specimens in the wild and exploitation	No
	c) regulation of the periods and/or methods of taking specimens	No
	d) application of hunting and fishing rules which take account of the conservation of such populations	No
	e) establishment of a system of licences for taking specimens or of quotas	No
	f) regulation of the purchase, sale, offering for sale, keeping for sale or transport for sale of specimens	No
	g) breeding in captivity of animal species as well as artificial propagation of plant species	No
	h) other measures	No

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3.3 Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild for Mammals and Acipenseridae (Fish)

a) Unit

b) Statistics/ quantity taken	Provide statistics/quantity per hunting season or per year (where season is not used) over the reporting period					
	Season/ year 1	Season/ year 2	Season/ year 3	Season/ year 4	Season/ year 5	Season/ year 6
Min. (raw, ie. not rounded)						
Max. (raw, ie. not rounded)						
Unknown	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.4. Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild Method used

3.5. Additional information

BIOGEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL

4. Biogeographical and marine regions

4.1 Biogeographical or marine region where the species occurs

Pannonian (PAN)

4.2 Sources of information

Vozár Á., Kocsis M. (2014): Védett lepkefajok előfordulásai, állományai a Heves–Borsodi-dombság területén. – In: DICZHÁZI I. & SCHMOTZER A. (eds): Apoka. A Heves–Borsodi-dombság és az Upponyi-hegység élővilága. Bükki Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság, Eger, pp., 97-114 pp.
KOZMA P: (2014): Adatok a Hevesi-sík nagylepkefaunájának ismeretéhez (Macrolepidoptera). – In: SCHMOTZER A. (eds): Szikfok. Dél-hevesi tanulmányok. Bükki Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság, Eger, pp., 97-116 pp.
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https://www.researchgate.net/publication/309741047_Indikator_lepke-_es_egyenesszarnyu-fajok_megorzese_az_erdokhoz_kotodo_tartosan_fatlan_elohelyeken
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312044665_A_sarga_gyapjasszovo_-_Eriogaster_catax_Linnaeus_1758_Sopron_kornyeki_elohelyei_es_allomanyainak_termeszetvedelmi_helyzete_Lepidoptera_Lasiocampidae_The_populations_and_conservation_of_Orange_Eggar_-_
Deli Tamás - Danyik Tibor (szerk.) (2015): A Körös-Maros Nemzeti Park természeti értékei II. A Körös-Maros nemzeti Park Állatvilága - Gerinctelenek – KMNPI
Sáfián Sz., Scherer Z., Strausz M., Horváth B. & Korompai T. (2016): Sárga gyapjasszövő Eriogaster catax (Linnaeus, 1758). In: HARASZTHY L. & SÁFIÁN SZ. (szerk.): Védett állatfajok elterjedési atlasza Vas, Zala és Somogy megye Natura 2000 területein. Somogy Természetvédelmi Szervezet, Somogyfajsz: 84-85.
http://stvsz.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/vedett_allatfajok_elterjedesi_atlasza_2016_dig.pdf

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5. Range

5.1 Surface area	24682	
5.2 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018	
5.3 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)	
5.4 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	b) Maximum
5.5 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
5.6 Long-term trend Period		
5.7 Long-term trend Direction		
5.8 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	b) Maximum
5.9 Long-term trend Method used		
5.10 Favourable reference range	a) Area (km²) b) Operator c) Unknown d) Method	Approximately equal to (≈)
5.11 Change and reason for change in surface area of range	Improved knowledge/more accurate data The change is mainly due to:	Improved knowledge/more accurate data
5.12 Additional information		

6. Population

6.1 Year or period	2013-2018	
6.2 Population size (in reporting unit)	a) Unit b) Minimum c) Maximum d) Best single value	number of map 1x1 km grid cells (grids1x1) 538
6.3 Type of estimate	Minimum	
6.4 Additional population size (using population unit other than reporting unit)	a) Unit b) Minimum c) Maximum d) Best single value	
6.5 Type of estimate		
6.6 Population size Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
6.7 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018	
6.8 Short-term trend Direction	Decreasing (-)	
6.9 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Confidence interval	

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6.10 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
6.11 Long-term trend Period	
6.12 Long-term trend Direction	
6.13 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Confidence interval
6.14 Long-term trend Method used	
6.15 Favourable reference population (using the unit in 6.2 or 6.4)	a) Population size b) Operator More than (>) c) Unknown d) Method
6.16 Change and reason for change in population size	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data
6.17 Additional information	

7. Habitat for the species

7.1 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat	a) Are area and quality of occupied habitat sufficient (for long-term survival)? Yes b) Is there a sufficiently large area of unoccupied habitat of suitable quality (for long-term survival)?
7.2 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
7.3 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018
7.4 Short-term trend Direction	Decreasing (-)
7.5 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
7.6 Long-term trend Period	
7.7 Long-term trend Direction	
7.8 Long-term trend Method used	
7.9 Additional information	

8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Removal of small landscape features for agricultural land parcel consolidation (hedges, stone walls, rushes, open ditches, springs, solitary trees, etc.) (A05)	H
Other forestry activities, excluding those relating to agro-forestry (B29)	H
Mowing or cutting of grasslands (A08)	H

Burning for agriculture (A11)	M
Natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices) (L02)	M
Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning) (A02)	M
Invasive alien species of Union concern (I01)	M
Other invasive alien species (other then species of Union concern) (I02)	M

Threat	Ranking
Removal of small landscape features for agricultural land parcel consolidation (hedges, stone walls, rushes, open ditches, springs, solitary trees, etc.) (A05)	H
Other forestry activities, excluding those relating to agro-forestry (B29)	H
Mowing or cutting of grasslands (A08)	H
Burning for agriculture (A11)	M
Natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices) (L02)	M
Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning) (A02)	M
Invasive alien species of Union concern (I01)	M
Other invasive alien species (other then species of Union concern) (I02)	M
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	M

8.2 Sources of information

8.3 Additional information: IAS union concern : Asclepias syriaca L.;

9. Conservation measures

9.1 Status of measures

a) Are measures needed? Yes

b) Indicate the status of measures: Measures identified and taken

9.2 Main purpose of the measures taken: Maintain the current range, population and/or habitat for the species

9.3 Location of the measures taken: Only inside Natura 2000

9.4 Response to the measures: Medium-term results (within the next two reporting periods, 2019-2030)

9.5 List of main conservation measures

Maintain existing extensive agricultural practices and agricultural landscape features (CA03)
Prevent conversion of natural and semi-natural habitats, and habitats of species into agricultural land (CA01)

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Restore small landscape features on agricultural land (CA02)

Other measures related to forestry practices (CB15)

Management, control or eradication of established invasive alien species of Union concern (CI02)

Management, control or eradication of other invasive alien species (CI03)

Adapt/change forest management and exploitation practices (CB05)

Management of habitats (others than agriculture and forest) to slow, stop or reverse natural processes (CL01)

9.6 Additional information

10. Future prospects

10.1 Future prospects of parameters

a) Range	Poor
b) Population	Unknown
c) Habitat of the species	Poor

10.2 Additional information

11. Conclusions

11.1. Range	Favourable (FV)
11.2. Population	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
11.3. Habitat for the species	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
11.4. Future prospects	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
11.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status	Deteriorating (-)

11.7 Change and reasons for change in conservation status and conservation status trend

a) Overall assessment of conservation status

No change

The change is mainly due to:

b) Overall trend in conservation status

Genuine
Improved knowledge/more accurate data

The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data

11.8 Additional information

12. Natura 2000 (pSCIs, SCIs and SACs) coverage for Annex II species

12.1 Population size inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network (on the biogeographical/marine level including all sites where the species is present)

a) Unit	number of map 1x1 km grid cells (grids1x1)
b) Minimum	
c) Maximum	
d) Best single value	402

12.2 Type of estimate: Minimum

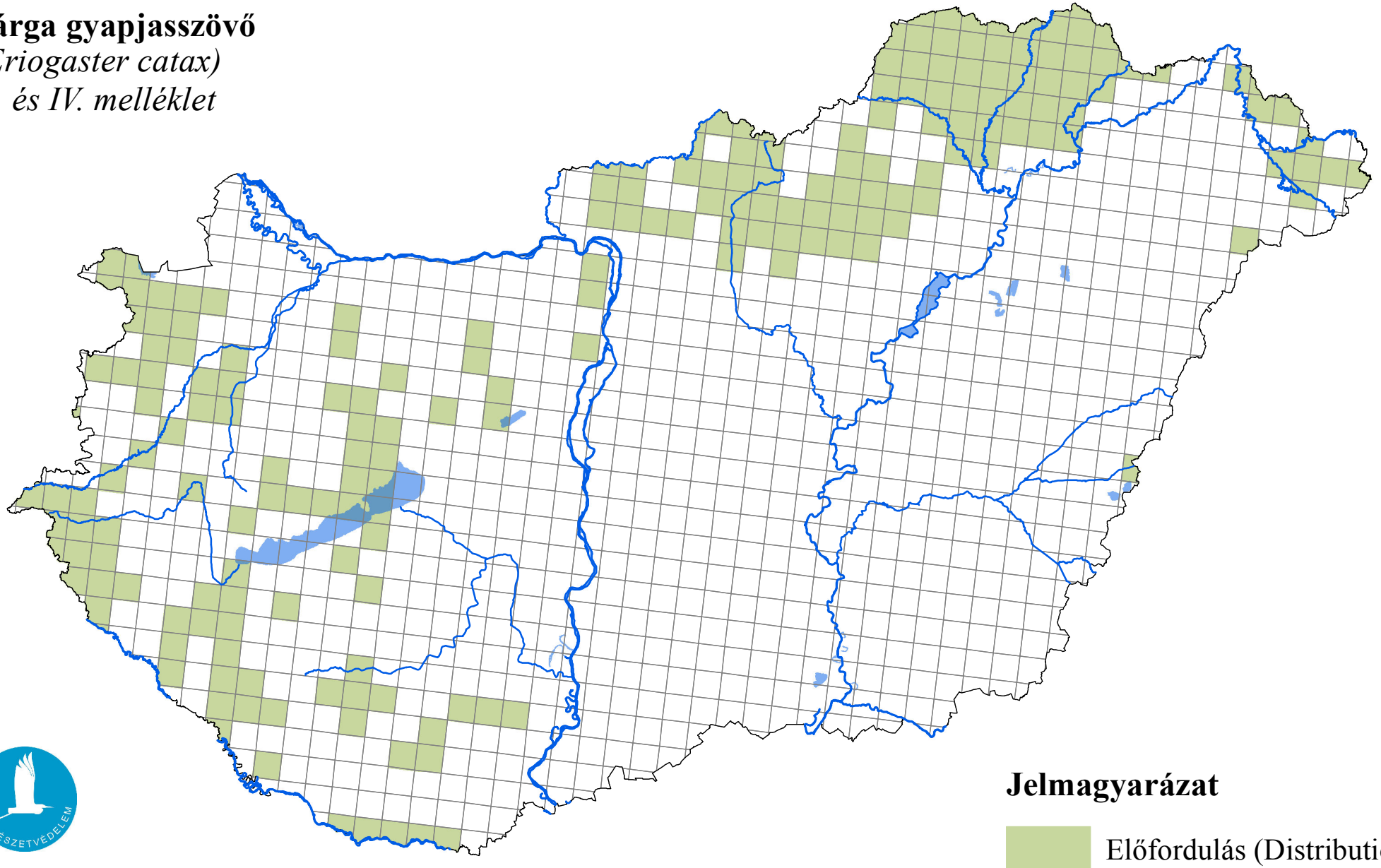
12.3 Population size inside the network Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
12.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction	Uncertain (u)
12.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
12.6 Additional information	The species is characterized by a significant change in the number of populations from year to year. In the last two years, we have seen a significant decrease in the number of individuals on the examined populations. The reason of this decrease not known, it is believed that there are internal population dynamics processes behind it. This population reduction is unlikely to be long-term, and after a few generations, the popultaion will show an upward trend.

13. Complementary information

13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends	
13.2 Trans-boundary assessment	
13.3 Other relevant Information	

Az élőhelyvédelmi irányelv 17. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019

Sárga gyapjasszövő
(Eriogaster catax)
II. és IV. melléklet



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály