Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora

and

Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds

A PRIORITISED ACTION FRAMEWORK (PAF) FOR NATURA 2000

For the EU Multiannual Financing Period 2014-2020

HUNGARY

18 April 2013

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A Introductory overview of the Natura 2000 network in Hungary

A.1 Introduction to the habitat types of Annex I and species of Annex II of the Habitats Directive and Annex I and migratory bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated

Hungary hosts **46 habitat** types of Annex I and **142 species** of Annex II under the Habitats Directive. Among those habitats and species, Hungary has **18 priority habitat types** and **16 priority species** under the terms of the Habitats Directive. (See Annex II and III for more detailed information).

Hungary hosts regular populations of **74 bird species listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive, while 48 migratory species** which are not listed on Annex I are also qualifying features of Special Protection Areas of the Natura 2000 network.

A.2 Number and area of Natura 2000 sites

On January 18, 2013 the European Commission has published its progress report concerning the designation of sites under the EU Habitats Directive in individual member states. As the progress report confirms, **Hungary is among those few member states where sufficient territories have been designated for the conservation of species and habitats of community importance, and no new site designations are necessary**.

Hungary proposed the first set of Sites of Community Importance (SCI) in October 2004. Designations of member states sharing the Pannonian biogeographical region (the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary) were reviewed in the framework of the first Pannonian Biogeographic Seminar held on September 25-27, 2005. According to the decision of the Commission, Hungary was expected to designate additional areas for 7 habitat types, 11 plant species and 8 animal species.

As a response in 2010 10 new pSCIs were designated and 29 existing sites were extended. The review of site designations carried out in the framework of the second Pannonian Biogeographic Seminar organized on October 5, 2011 resulted in the conclusion that deficiencies had been eliminated for all species and habitat types in question, **site designations in Hungary were sufficient**.

<table>
<tr><td>Sites of Community Importance (SCIs)</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Total SCI sites</th><th>Total SCI Area (km²)</th><th>Terrestrial SCI Area (km²)</th><th>% of National Area</th><th>Marine SCI area (km²)</th></tr>
<tr><td>2 + parts of 5 sites</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.01%</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table>
(from spatial information of the Natura 2000 database)
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reference to Commission Decisions on SCIs</td><td>2013/24/EU of 16 November 2012 adopting a fourth updated list of sites of Community importance for the Pannonian biogeographical region (notified under document C(2012) 8137)

2012/10/EU of 18 November 2011adopting a third updated list of sites of Community importance for the Pannonian biogeographical region (notified under document C(2011) 8187)

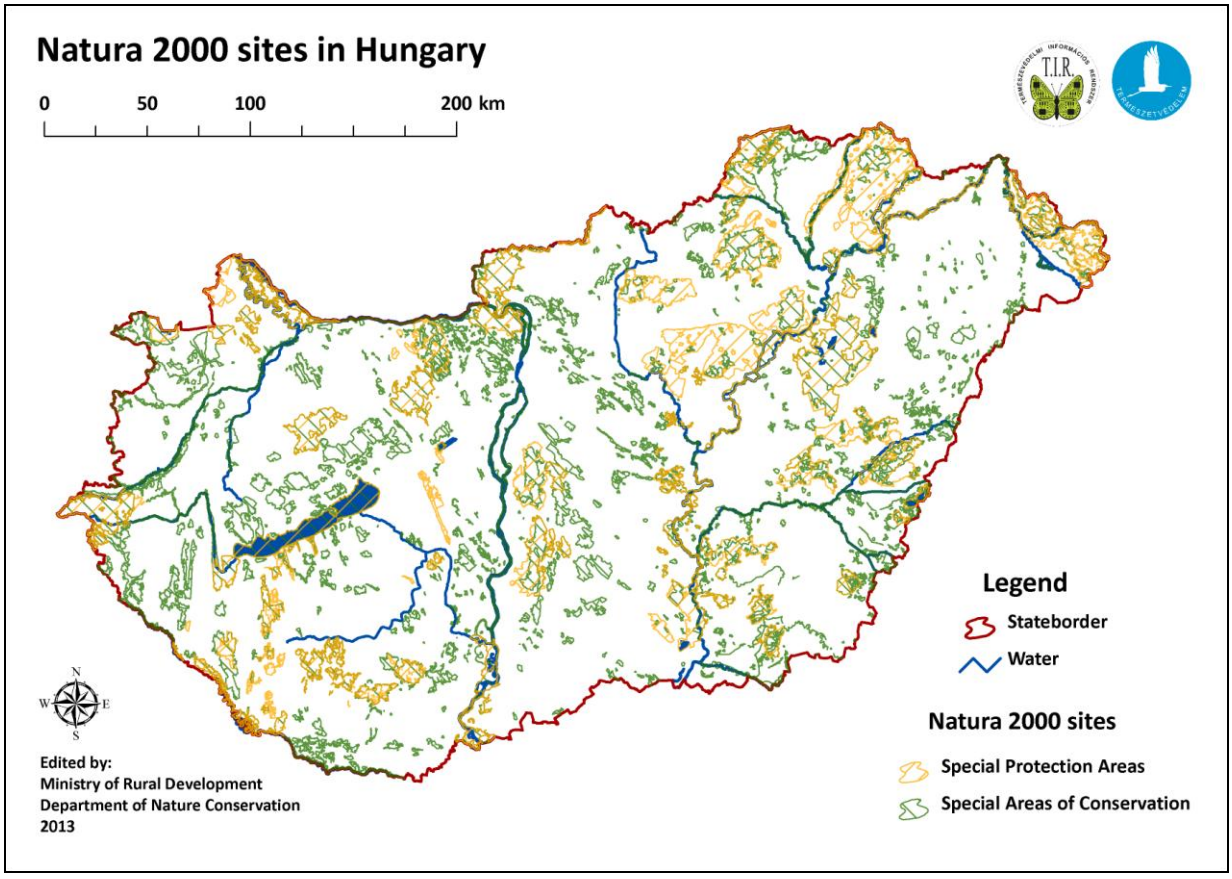
2011/86/EU of 10 January 2011 adopting, pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC, a second updated list of sites of Community importance for the Pannonian biogeographical region (notified under document number C(2010) 9677)

2009/90/EC of 12 December 2008 adopting, pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC, a first updated list of sites of Community importance for the Pannonian biogeographical region</td></tr>
</table>

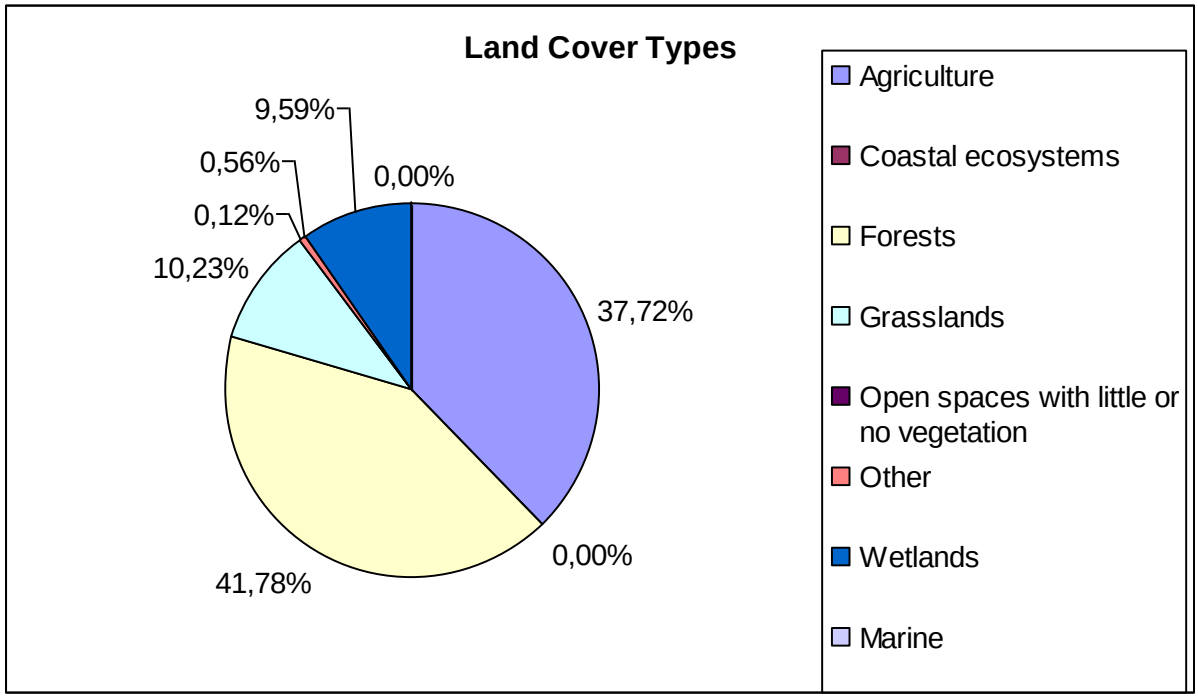
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>(notified under document number C(2008) 7918)

2008/26/EC of 13 November 2007 adopting, pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC, the list of sites of Community importance for the Pannonian biogeographical region (notified under document number C(2007) 5404)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Total SACs</th><th>Total SAC Area (km²)</th><th>Terrestrial SAC Area (km²)</th><th>% of National Area</th><th>Marine SAC area (km²)</th></tr>
<tr><td>477
(5 sites enlarged by SCIs)</td><td>14.432</td><td>14.432</td><td>15.5%</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Special Protection Areas (SPAs)</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Total SPA sites</th><th>Total SPA Area (km²)</th><th>Terrestrial SPA Area (km²)</th><th>% of National Area</th><th>Marine SPA area (km²)</th></tr>
<tr><td>56</td><td>13.745</td><td>13.745</td><td>14.8%</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table>
(from spatial information in Natura 2000 database)
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Natura 2000</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Total Natura 2000 sites</th><th>Total Natura 2000 Area (km²)</th><th>Terrestrial Natura 2000 Area (km²)</th><th>% of National Area</th><th>Marine Natura 2000 area (km²)</th></tr>
<tr><td>525</td><td>19.939</td><td>19.939</td><td>21,4%</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table>
(from spatial information in Natura 2000 database)
</td></tr>
</table>

The below overview map provides basic spatial information of the Natura 2000 network of Hungary. A more detailed map is presented in Annex I.



A.3 Main land use cover categories for Natura 2000 sites



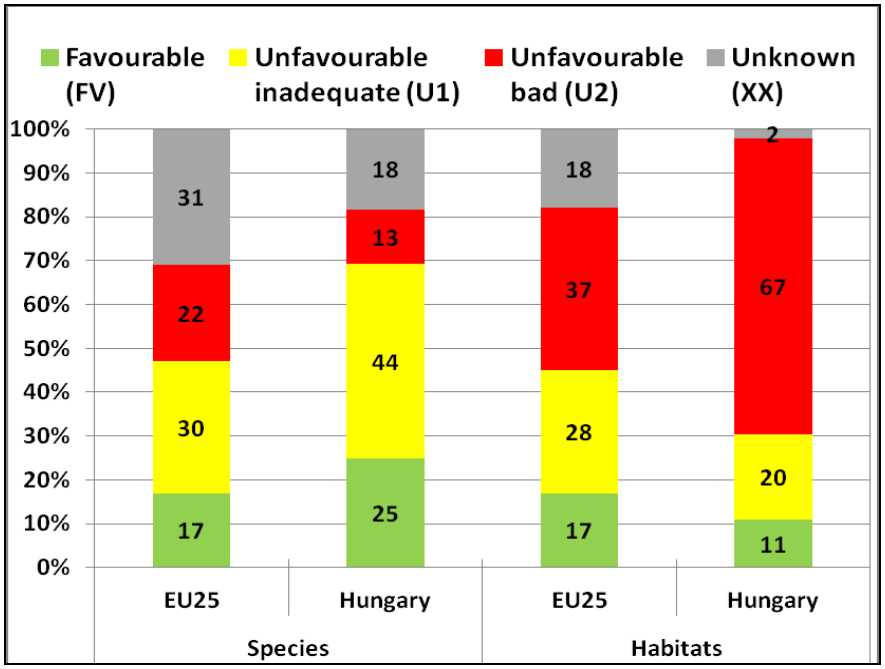
Source of Information: National Natura 2000 data base
Other possible sources of Information: Biodiversity Data Centre of the EEA

B Status of the Habitats and Species

B.1 Latest assessment of conservation status of species and habitat types

B.1.1 Habitats and species of the Habitats Directive

Overall assessment of conservation status by biogeographical region (%)



The Pannonian Biogeographical region is a small and special region of the EU. It covers only 3% of the EU territory but it hosts 56 habitat types, 118 animal and 46 plant species of Community interest under the Habitats Directive. Majority (90%) of the region is on Hungarian territory, while the rest is shared by Romania, Slovakia and the Czech Republic.

Generally, compared to EU-level statistics the situation of species seems somewhat better, while the conservation status of habitats proves to be worse.

The share of species in favourable conservation status is higher than in the EU25 both at the regional and MS-level (25% compared to 17% at the EU-level), while the number of species receiving "unknown" classification is significantly smaller (18% compared to 31% at the EU-level). Generally, the conservation status of stenoecious species requiring special environmental conditions (e.g. *Buxbaumia viridis, Leptidea morsei, Theodoxus prevostianus*), of those with marginal populations (*Adenophora liliifolia, Pulsatilla patens)* and of species related to threatened habitats is the worst. Species receiving an "unknown" classification include some invertebrate species whose ecology is not entirely known, and some species with a wide distribution area, where information is available only for a smaller proportion of their national population.

The share of habitat types evaluated to be in unfavourable conservation status is almost double (67%) compared to EU-level statistics (37%). In the Pannonian region the conservation status of habitats is defined mostly by their use in the past and pressures manifested at present, their conservation being very much dependent on active management.

Conservation status for each parameter at the Member State level (%)

Region Conclusion	HABITATS (46)				SPECIES (208)			
	FV	U1	U2	XX	FV	U1	U2	XX
Range	27	6	12	1	94	69	17	28
Area/Population	15	7	22	2	65	72	24	47
Structure/Habitat	7	12	24	3	55	85	7	61
Future prospect	6	16	23	1	94	58	12	44

As presented above, the majority of the species and habitat types are in favourable status in terms of their range area. In this sense areas where these species and habitat types can distribute are potentially sufficient for their long-term existence. On the other hand, their actual distribution area is often reduced by the lack of spatial connectivity between habitat patches, which results in their unfavourable-inadequate or unfavourable-bad conservation status.

In case of habitat types structural characteristics are the most important factor well representing their real condition. Most habitat types are affected by agriculture or other land use, which often cause a decrease in the number of their species and deteriorate their structural elements (e.g. lower forest layers are missing).

In case of species the quality and the range of their habitats are the key factors defining their conservation status. The level of habitat fragmentation, the natural status of habitats and population size define the long-term conservation perspectives of the species. The decrease of the population size is most expressed in case of species with special ecological needs.

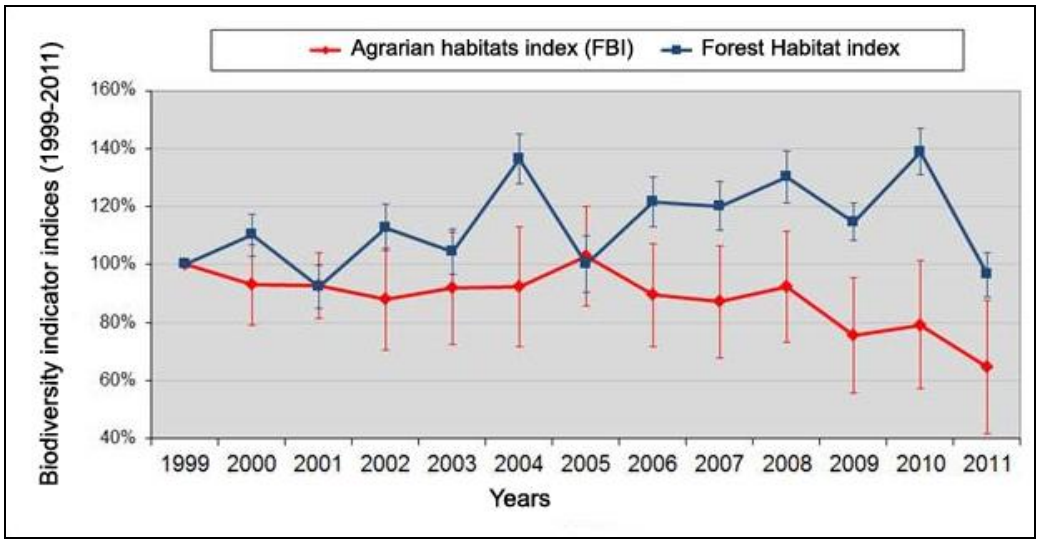
Future prospects are mostly influenced by the pressures and threats affecting the long term viability of the habitat type or species. The existing and foreseeable impacts and threats seem to have a more significant role in case of habitats, and less in case of species.

B.1.2 Bird species of the Birds Directive

According to the Common Bird Census carried out by MME/BirdLife Hungary (see in the table and chart below), most common bird species connected to agricultural habitats had stable populations in 1999-2005, but showed a steady decline since then. Common bird species connected to forest habitats have shown a slight increase since 1999, with a drop back in 2010, probably due to extreme weather conditions in 2010.

Biodiversity indicator indices 1999-2011

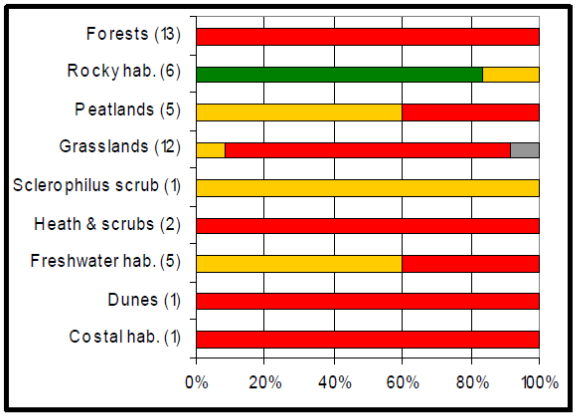
Years	Agrarian habitats index (FBI)	SE	Forest Habitat index	SE
1999	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2000	93.0%	7.1%	110.1%	13.9%
2001	92.6%	7.4%	92.4%	11.3%
2002	88.1%	7.9%	112.8%	17.6%
2003	91.8%	7.7%	104.4%	19.4%
2004	92.2%	8.4%	136.4%	20.7%
2005	102.9%	9.8%	100.2%	17.1%
2006	89.4%	8.6%	121.6%	17.7%
2007	87.2%	8.5%	120.2%	19.4%
2008	92.4%	9.0%	130.3%	19.2%
2009	75.6%	6.3%	114.7%	19.9%
2010	79.3%	8.0%	138.9%	22.1%
2011	64.7%	7.6%	96.5%	23.1%

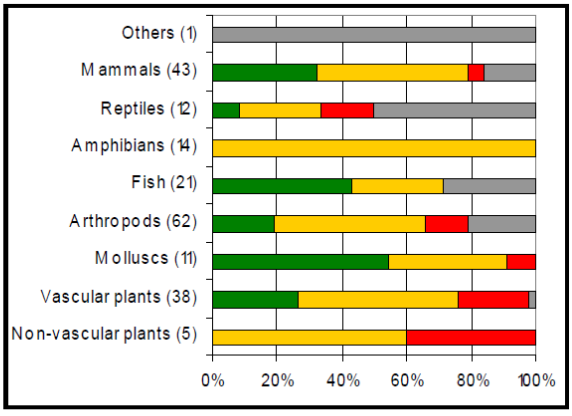


Many rare and endangered species have shown a good population trend in recent years, which is at least partly due to conservation efforts. For example, national populations of Imperial Eagle (*Aquila heliaca*), Saker Falcon (*Falco cherrug*), Red-footed Falcon (*Falco vespertinus*) and Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*) have increased in the past decade.

B.2 Overall assessment of conservation status by Habitat category/species group

Most habitat types occurring in Hungary belong to the forest and grassland category. All





(yy) = number of occurrences

forest habitat types are in bad conservation status, which derive mainly from their bad structural and functional characteristics, very much influenced by prevailing forest management practices. In grassland habitats the abandonment or lack of mowing/grazing poses a significant threat, which influences habitat quality and species composition. Water dependent habitat types, like pannonic salt steppes and marshes (1530), *Molinia* and alluvial meadows 86410, 6440), mires (7140), are also in bad conservation status.

Generally, species with a narrow distribution range and specific ecological needs are in the worst conservation status. The conservation status of non-vascular moss species is classified as unfavourable-inadequate or unfavourable-bad, mostly due to their dependence on special shelters, like dead wood or water-dependent habitats. Most species manifesting a favourable conservation status are fish and molluscs.

Species classified as unknown include those mammals, reptiles, fish and invertebrate species that are more difficult to assess due to their hidden and less known lifecycle, and are generally data-deficient (either because they are too rare or too widespread).

B.3 Overview of pressures and threats to species and habitats

Category of pressure / threat	HABITATS		SPECIES	
	Actual pressures	Future threats	Actual pressures	Future threats
Agriculture, Forestry	*72*	*72*	*72*	*69*
Fishing, hunting and collecting	*2*	*2*	*24*	*23*
Mining and extraction of materials	*24*	*28*	*12*	*9*
Urbanisation, industrialisation and similar activities	*22*	*20*	*26*	*26*
Transportation and communication	*13*	*15*	*22*	*22*
Leisure and tourism (other than above)	*30*	*33*	*21*	*23*
Pollution and other human impacts/activities	*20*	*20*	*39*	*40*
Human induced changes in wetlands and marine environments	*33*	*33*	*41*	*42*
Natural processes (biotic and abiotic)	*89*	*87*	*47*	*51*

Most significant pressures are related to land use – especially farming and forestry –, factors influencing the natural water regime and water supply and other natural processes. In case of grassland habitats and their living communities most pressures originate from changes to the way of cultivation, intensification of mowing or grazing and the abandonment of traditional cultivation methods. Forest habitats are endangered by unsustainable forestry practices, the removal of old trees, dead wood and lower forest layers as well as excessive game populations, especially large herbivores. Most general pressures severely influencing conditions of several species and habitat types include the drying out of natural ecosystems, the aggressive spreading of invasive alien species and accelerating succession processes resulting in the closure of shrubby vegetation on open habitats.

C Legal and administrative provisions for the protection and management of Natura 2000 sites

C.1 Relevant legal provisions

General rules on the field of nature conservation are laid down in the Nature Conservation Act no. 53 of 1996, while more detailed and specific prescriptions are stipulated in its implementation regulations. Within this framework the protection of Natura 2000 sites is regulated by the Government Decree no. 275/2004. (X.8.). The list of species receiving legal protection, including those of Community importance and those that naturally do not occur in Hungary, is provided by the Decree of the Minister of Environment no. 13/2001. (V.9.).

According to the Government Decree no. 347/2006 (XII. 23.) delegating tasks of management and law enforcement in the field of environment, nature and water, the directorates of the 10 national parks are the government bodies responsible for nature conservation management of Natura 2000 sites, natural areas protected and strictly protected by national legislation and areas designated according to international conventions. By legislation, nature conservation management includes all activities related to the assessment, inventory, protection, surveillance, maintenance, interpretation and rehabilitation of protected natural areas, Natura 2000 sites and natural values. National park directorates are supervised by the Ministry of Rural Development. They have responsibilities within their distinct area of operation, which altogether cover the entire country.

Approximately 290 000 hectares of Natura 2000 or protected areas are in the trusteeship of national park directorates. These areas are either directly managed by them, in line with relevant legislation, nature conservation objectives and the specific local needs, or they are rented by third parties. Today 54% of land in the trusteeship of national park directorates is managed by third parties, based on 2 400 long-term rental agreements. The application and rental system is regulated through a ministerial decree (no. 12/2012), which provides to national park directorates all the right necessary to ensure the priority of nature conservation objectives throughout the process of establishing and implementing rental contracts.

At the first instance inspectorates for environment, nature and water are responsible for law enforcement related to Natura 2000 sites, while at the second instance the responsible authority is the National Inspectorate for Environment, Nature and Water. Any activities influencing the favourable conservation status of protected areas and Natura 2000 sites may be performed based on official permits. The relevant inspectorate participates in the permitting process as the responsible authority or as a contributing authority dealing only with nature conservation aspects. In this role it defines conditions related to the protection of nature, and ensures that nature conservation considerations are sufficiently integrated in the process. In addition to permitting, current legislation allows for limiting, suspending or banning activities if they are against nature conservation objectives of the area in question. When limitations are decided upon, the authority may also oblige relevant actors to restore the original state or implement compensatory measures. The authority may also limit, suspend or ban activates damaging or jeopardizing Natura 2000 sites, protected areas and values. In case of plans or projects with an expected impact on Natura 2000 areas, the authority assesses possible impacts on the conservation status of those species and habitat types that provided the basis for site designation. In case a significant impact is expected, a detailed impact assessment is performed. For certain activities possible impacts on Natura 2000 are assessed in the framework of environmental impact assessment or the environmental permitting process.

C.2 Progress and perspectives in management planning for the sites

Progress in establishing conservation objectives	• **Conservation objectives** have been identified for all SACs and are included in their SDFs independently from the preparation of Natura 2000 management plans. These objectives are available in Hungarian at http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/termeszetvedelmi-celkituzesek-prioritasok-natura-2000-teruleteken • It is not obligatory to produce **management plans for Natura 2000** sites, and there is no legal obligation to implement Natura 2000 management plans. Once produced, however, the national park directorates and green authorities (inspectorates for environment, nature and water) take measures to incorporate their management prescriptions into land use development plans, forest plans, water management plans etc. whenever it may become suitable (e.g. when such plans are being revised). The prescriptions of Natura 2000 management plans are also considered when assessments are carried out by green authorities and in land use contracts established for state owned land in the trusteeship of national park directorates. Some of the prescriptions may be legally binding and therefore enforced, while others can be implemented only when appropriate financial conditions are given. • Management plans are implemented through different types of measures: e.g. introduction of specific land use regulations for which Natura 2000 compensation payments are made, incorporating land use regulations in other existing plans, contracts with stakeholders in the framework of EARDF, or the use of other EU funds (e.g. habitat restoration financed by LIFE+) • According to the Hungarian legislation the national park directorates are responsible for the conservation management of Natura 2000 sites. However, their possibilities for taking action very much depend on actual ownership conditions (i.e. whether or not they have the property rights) and on the availability of financial resources. When land is in private ownership management can be implemented only through contracts (e.g. those made to ensure the participation of framers in agri-environmental schemes supported by EARDF).
% of sites with plans completed	7,6 % (concerning Natura 2000 sites or part of the sites)
% of sites with plans in preparation	46,5%
% of sites with no plans	45,9%
Link to web sites with plans & any guidelines	The 20 sample management plans elaborated in frame of the Transition Facility project can be downloaded from this website: http://www.naturaterv.hu/?q=tervezes An English summary of the final report and a brochure about this Transition Facility project is available at http://www.naturaterv.hu/dok/Natura2000-final-report-extract.pdf and http://www.naturaterv.hu/dok/Natura2000_english_version.pdf
More background information on plans and comment on other instruments/approaches for management planning, information on and plans for particular sectors (e.g. forestry etc.)	According to the Governmental Decree no. 275/2004. (X. 8.) measures to ensure the maintenance and restoration of the conservation status of species and habitats of Community importance may be defined in the following planning documents: • Natura 2000 management plans • Conservation management plans of protected areas (issued as a ministerial decree) • Other plans prepared based on the relevant legislation, which have a nature conservation purpose, or serve the protection of Natura 2000 sites, or have an influence on Natura 2000 sites (e.g. forest plans, spatial plans, river basin management plans, game management plans).

C.3 Relevant government and non-governmental plans

Species protection plans

According to the Act on Nature Conservation No. 53 of 1996 the minister responsible for nature conservation, as part of the implementation of the National Nature Conservation Action Plan, orders the preparation of plans targeting the conservation of natural values. As laid down in National Nature Conservation Action Plans for 2003-2008 and 2009-2014 endorsed by the Hungarian Parliament, for species of particular relevance for Hungary conservation plans are to be prepared and implemented. These plans should focus on globally endangered species with significant populations in Hungary, recognizing the outstanding responsibility of the country in ensuring their conservation

In line with the above mandate, 43 species protection plans have been prepared (for 23 animal species and 20 plant species) in the last decade, targeting species protected by national legislation, the EU Birds Directive and Habitats Directive and through different international agreements.

Until present species protection plans have been prepared for 31 species of Community interest, as follows:

- 15 Plant species: *Dianthus diutinus, Onosma tornensis, Ferula sadleriana, Angelica palustris, Pulsatilla pratensis ssp. hungarica, Pulsatilla patens, Buxbaumia viridis , Dicranum viride, Gladiolus palustris, Crambe tataria, Cypripedium calceolus, Dracocephalum austriacum, Aldrovanda vesiculosa, Liparis loeselii, Paeonia officinalis ssp. banatica*
- 16 Animal species: *Lynx lynx, Canis lupus, Sicista subtilis, Microtus oeconomus mehelyi, Triturus carnifex, Vipera ursinii rakosiensis, Chilostoma banaticum, Polymixis rufocincta, Coenonympha oedippus, Gortyna borelii, Hypodryas maturna, Phyllometra culminaria, Pilemia tigrina, Dorcadion fulvum cervae, Hygromia kovacsi, Erannis ankeraria*

Accessible Sky Agreement

The Accessible Sky Agreement is a unique initiative without precedence in the EU, which brings together electricity distribution companies operating the medium and high voltage grid in Hungary, the ministry responsible for environment (today the Ministry of Rural Development) and BirdLife Hungary. The agreement was signed in February 2008 with the overall goal to contribute to the conservation of natural assets of Hungary by reducing bird casualties caused by power lines (i.e. electrocution and collision of birds). The agreement provides a platform to the parties for assessing the Hungarian electricity grid from a bird conservation perspective, identifying the most dangerous sections, sharing information concerning bird casualties along power lines, and defining priorities for intervention. In the framework of the agreement service providers committed to upgrade their technologies and ensure that the upgrading of the network happens with the use of the best available technology (BAT), minimising negative nature conservation impacts to the extent possible.

As a result of the agreement the Act on Nature Conservation No. 53 of 1996 was amended in December 2008 to ensure that only bird-friendly technologies are applied when power line sections are replaced or substantially renewed.

Following the signature of the agreement numerous large-scale projects have been launched targeting the retrofitting of existing power lines and directly involving electricity companies.

Under the agreement, in late 2008 BirdLife Hungary produced a conflict map to prioritise all power lines in Hungary as to the urgency of retrofitting. The priority map, identifying top priority power lines at a total length of 21,700 km, has been used as the basis for preparing bird-protection investments. In close cooperation between electricity companies and conservation experts, the best available technology to produce or retrofit power lines in a bird-friendly way is constantly updated and new solutions are field-tested. The 2007 BAT was renewed by April 2011.

River basin management plan

Areas protected according to the EU Water Framework Directive include all those areas that have been designated by any legislation with the aim to ensure the protection of surface or underground waters or the species and habitats pertaining to these. The list of areas includes those protected by national legislation, wetlands of international importance designated according to the Ramsar Conventions as well as Natura 2000 sites.

The overall extent of such areas is significant. Rivers and creeks cross protected areas on a length of 6 400 km, while stagnant waters concern 2 656 km^2 of protected areas. Besides, protected areas are linked to most water bodies of surface waters as well as those of underground waters with relation to surface waters (91 water bodies).

As concluded by background assessments of the national river basin management plan, in the coming period investments related to water use are necessary on approximately 200 000 hectares of Natura 2000 sites and protected areas. They include adjustments of inland water systems to improve water retention as well as ensuring the water supply of stagnant waters, oxbow lakes and river branches.

National Forest Programme

The National Forest Programme has been launched based on the Government Decree no. 1110/2004 (X.27.), covering the period of 2004-2015. The programme has been developed in harmony with the EU Forest Action Plan and the declaration of the fourth Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (Vienna, 2003).

The programme is implemented based on annual implementation plans, focusing on 10 development areas, including nature conservation as a distinct implementation area.

The development area addressing the interrelation between nature conservation and forestry has been identified based on the fact that the protection and conservation of natural values – species, habitats and areas – cannot be restricted to protected forests. On the contrary, it requires the nature-friendly management of all forest ecosystems. In line with this, the overall goal of the plan is to constantly improve the management of forest by applying nature-friendly management approaches on a growing area of forest.

Concrete measures implemented within the programme include the followings:

- the natural regeneration of forests on extended areas,
- increasing the extent of natural forests regenerated from seed,
- preserve groups of trees and ecological green corridors to ensure the protection of habitats
- creating no-harvest zones to preserve the habitats of protected species
- respecting spatial and time limitations to ensure the protection of plants and animal species
- applying special cultivation methods and working patterns
- repression of invasive alien species

- replacing forest stands of non-indigenous species with native species
- developing diverse forest structure composed of several layers

National Environmental Programme III, 2009-2014

National Environmental Programmes, including the National Nature Conservation Action Plan and a National Biodiversity Strategy as annexes, are prepared for periods of 6 years and enter into force following a decision of the Hungarian Parliament. The current, third National Environmental Programme has been launched in 2009 based on the Parliament Decision no. 96/2009 (XII. 9.), and covers the period 2009-2014.

The preparation of the fourth National Environmental Programme for the period beyond 2014 has been already started. It will include the preparation of a new National Nature Conservation Action Plan and the National Biodiversity Strategy, which is expected to translate the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy into national-level priorities and targets.

The current National Environmental Programme includes a thematic action programme dedicated to protecting biodiversity, nature and landscapes. Objectives and government-level tasks related to Natura 2000 laid down in the thematic action programme include the followings:

- Ensuring the management Natura 2000 sites
- Operating the financial support system related to Natura 2000
- Ensuring that Natura 2000 payments are available for those managing agricultural land, forests and wetlands
- Ensuring that financing opportunities supporting land users in their efforts to protect Natura 2000 are known as widely as possible
- Incorporating conditions related to the protection and management of Natura 2000 sites in relevant sectoral legislation and overarching thematic plans and programmes
- Upgrading Natura 2000 legislation in order to increase the efficiency of law enforcement by the relevant authorities
- Raising awareness of natural values related to Natura 2000 and rules applicable to ensure their conservation and management

Attainment of the above objectives is to be evaluated based on the sufficiency of site designation, the availability of funding for farmers and other land users, as well as changes in the conservation status of species and habitats of Community importance.

National Rural Strategy, 2012-2020

Strategic objectives of rural development to be fulfilled by 2020 are laid down in the National Rural Strategy 2012-2020, endorsed by the Government Decision no. 1074/2012. (III. 28).

One of the five strategic goals pursued by the strategy **is dedicated to preserving natural values and resources**, including biodiversity and natural ecosystems. Within the strategic area of natural resources and environment 11 national programmes have been formulated, including a **special programme targeting the protection and restoration of natural values, areas and ecosystem services**.

In relation to protecting Natura 2000 and the species and habitats of Community interest the strategy defines the below strategic directions and tasks:

- Supporting in legal, administrative and financial terms the protection and management of protected areas, including Natura 2000 sites,
- Completing the network of protected areas, and ensuring the stable legal, administrative and financial background for their protection,
- Enhancing management capacities of national park directorates,
- Maintaining and enlarging to the extent possible the network of voluntary rangers,
- Ensuring the nature-friendly management of forests and permanent forest cover in state owned forests of protected areas
- Continue the preparation and implementation of species protection plans and ecological restoration projects
- Developing the system of ecological corridors to support the conservation of migratory species and those requiring a larger home range
- Continue efforts to control the spreading of invasive alien species
- Ensuring the continued operation and development of the Nature Conservation Information System as well as the public availability of relevant spatial information.

National Climate Change Strategy, 2008-2025

The National Climate Change Strategy 2008-2025, developed to ensure the national level implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol, refers to nature conservation as a key area of adaptation. In this respect it defines two main strategic directions, and it proposes a number of actions, as follows:

1. **Local adaptation** by ensuring the protection of biodiversity and preserving the natural status of ecosystems:

   Actions: defining priority lists of species and habitats particularly vulnerable to impacts of climate change; preserving and restoring biodiversity; restoring and improving water retention capacities of wetlands; implementing ecological restoration programmes; maintaining diversity and mosaic-like patterns of habitats; introducing management methods to minimize the expansion of invasive alien species; enhance the monitoring of processes

2. Improving landscape permeability outside protected areas to **support the migration and dispersal of species**

   Actions: ensuring possibilities of species' migration and dispersal among natural areas; evaluation of protected areas of different category and the national ecological network from a climate change perspective, including the identification of conflict areas; further improve the conservation status of protected areas and Natura 2000 sites; regularly assess the sufficiency of the existing system of protected areas and adjust existing designations where necessary

D Current experience with use of EU financial instruments

D.1 European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)

Fund	Provision	Level of Use*
EAFRD	213 Natura 2000 payments	VS (€ 40 151 349)
	224 Forest Natura 2000 payments	VS (€ 27 508 093)
	214 Agri-environment	VS (€ 1 137 328 731)
	216 Non-productive investments – agriculture	VS (€ 9 176 121)
	225 Forest-environment measures	VS (€ 41 278 651)
	227 Non-productive investments – forestry	VS (€ 32 655 609)
	323 Preparation of Natura 2000 management plans	VS (€ 80 723 693)
Other relevant (national/regional) payment schemes for Territory		–

Summary of key Natura 2000 related measures being undertaken under fund:

Natura 2000 payments:

- Area-based compensation for farmers on Natura 2000 grasslands, paid for meeting obligatory requirements laid down in a specific Government Decree. Requirements include among others the followings: grasslands must be utilized by mowing or grazing; 5-10 % of the subsidized area must be left unharvested; drainage of inland waters and irrigation of grasslands is prohibited; the field should be mowed from the centre of the field outwards; the provisional date of mowing should be reported to the relevant national park directorate etc.
- Private owners of Natura 2000 forests are eligible for payments compensating for obligations incorporated in forest management plans as a result of site designation; limitations may be related to the following aspects: the mode and extent of land use, timber production, methods of forest renewal, the timing of operations etc..

Agri-environment:

- Arable farming schemes (reducing environmental pressure of arable land farming by promoting integrated crop production, management of traditional homesteads, and organic crop production; supporting habitat improvements for birds using arable land – great bustard, wild goose and crane, etc. -, promoting soil protection);
- Grassland management schemes (promoting extensive and organic grassland management; supporting habitat improvements in general and for the great bustard; supporting the conversion of arable land into grassland);
- Permanent crops schemes (promoting integrated and organic fruit and grapes production, supporting the management of traditional orchards)
- Management of wetlands (promoting the management of natural wetland habitats, marshes, mosses and sedges; supporting the establishment and management of wetland habitats)

Non-productive investments – agriculture:

- Procurement of permitted instruments for bird protection;
- Plantation of hedgerows; establishment of grass margins;
- Creating wintering refuges for insects;
- Establishment of green plant cover between rows;
- Creation of grasslands (for environmental reasons or for nature conservation purposes).

Forest-environment payments:

- Repression of invasive tree and shrub species;
- Selective forest management;
- Conversion of non-indigenous forest stands and maintenance based on manual work;
- Reduction of clear-cutting with artificial regeneration;
- Ensuring special forest habitats, and the conditions for natural forest regeneration (creation and maintenance of micro habitats; leaving groups of trees after final felling; bush regulation to ensure the success of forest regeneration);
- Postponement of final felling in order to protect soil and habitat;
- Conservation of forests with public welfare function;
- Maintenance of forest clearings;
- Application of environmentally friendly handling methods.

Non-productive investments on forest areas

- Improving forestry potential (conversion of forest structure with reforestation under a forest stand, after clear cutting, and with the completion of existing stands)
- Establishment of public welfare and touristic facilities

Preparation of Natura 2000 management plans

- Preparation of Natura 2000 management plans, based on a common methodology adopted by the ministries concerned that is to be published in provisions of the relevant legislation;

Key lessons learnt and obstacles encountered

- In case of Natura 2000 compensation payments the total extent of supported grassland areas reached 250 thousand hectares by 2012. The measure providing Natura 2000 compensation payments to forest owners has been launched in 2012 only; under this measure no payments have been made to date.
- Agri-environmental measure and related support to non-productive investments proved excellent absorption capabilities, 100% of the allocated resources are committed. The complexity of the forest-environmental measure has reduced significantly the scale of the use of resources.
- Measures have significantly improved the connection and cooperation between nature conservation bodies (national parks directorates) and local stakeholders.
- The total contracted area under the schemes of agri-environmental measure dedicated to nature protection was twice as much as it was in the previous programming period (2004-2009) and has reached 200 thousand hectares (more than 155 000 hectares are located within the borders of Natura 2000 sites).
- Monitoring activities targeting to measure the natural and environmental benefits of payments require further improvements.
- Important areas of further development: overall harmonization of the agri-environmental programme with the Natura 2000 network and strengthening the connection between management requirements and the ecological needs of target species.

**VS Very significant; MU Moderate Use; MI Minor use; NU No use*

D.2 European Fisheries Fund (EFF)

Fund	Provision	Level of Use*
EFF	Axis 1	Not applicable for Hungary
	Axis 2	MU (€ 37 080 000; € 3 100 000 – 6.6% of the OP budget – for aqua-environmental measures)

	Axis 3	Not used in Hungary
	Axis 4	Not applicable for Hungary
Other (national/regional) payment schemes for Territory		–

Summary of key Natura 2000 related measures being undertaken under fund:

Aqua-environmental measures

- Applying forms of aquaculture comprising protection and enhancement of the environment, natural resources, genetic diversity, and management of the landscape and traditional features of extensive aquaculture zones (Art. 30(2)(a))
- Converting to organic aquaculture production within the meaning of Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91, especially in the Natura 2000 areas (Art. 30(2)(c))

Key lessons learnt and obstacles encountered:

- The available allocation has been fully used. (To date 88 fish farming enterprises participate in the programme corresponding to 24% of fish farms. The area covered by the programme is 17 524 ha, 64% of the total area (27 567) registered as fishponds.)
- Due to the similarity of the operational methods on the fishponds concerned, one payment scheme had been determined based on an assessment carried out by an independent research institute and universities.
- Compensation provided by the fund was only partial, since the EFF does not include the previous agriculture environmental measure that was available for extensive fishponds under the previous programming period.
- The grant supports environmentally and economically sustainable aquaculture activity despite of the crisis and the negative effects of climate change and the competition of resources. Besides, it helps to farmers to adapt to the new circumstances in the transition periods.
- In order to improve and extend the programme it is necessary to find additional financial sources in the future programming period 2014-2020. The continuation of the programme should focus on the conservation of habitats and rehabilitation of water bodies, restocking of endangered native species etc.

**VS Very significant; MU Moderate Use; MI Minor use; NU No use*

D.3 Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund

Fund	**Provision**	**Level of Use***
ERDF	Category 51	VS (€ 133 502 660)
	Category 55	VS (€ 169 807 264)
	Category 56	VS (€ 123 967 913)
	INTERREG	MU
European Social Fund (ESF)		NU

Summary of key Natura 2000 related measures being undertaken under fund:

Protection and restoration of habitats, reducing negative impacts of linear structures

- specific investments supporting the protection of endangered and rare species
- ecological restoration of highly disturbed and degraded sites
- measures supporting succession processes driving towards the evolution of habitats of higher natural value
- measures to halt succession processes leading to the degradation of habitats
- construction of infrastructure necessary for the protection or creation of habitats (e.g. infrastructure to improve the water regime of wetlands);

- restoration measures to improve the structure of habitats and habitat coherence, the connectivity of protected and/or Natura 2000 sites and the migration of species
- removal of fences and fence-systems blocking ecological connections and hindering the migration of species in natural and semi-natural sites (max. 10% of costs)
- land purchase
- replacing alien wood species in forests below the harvesting age
- construction and reconstruction of cave closures
- reconstruction and technical assurance of artificial cavities of nature conservation importance
- reconstruction of mines of geologic and nature conservation importance
- reconstruction of ex lege protected springs
- replacing small and medium-voltage electric air-cables in most critical locations to reduce bird casualties
- improving small and medium-voltage electric air cables and suspension towers to reduce bird casualties
- minimising the negative ecological impact of roads and railways through the construction and reconstruction of protective fences, facilities for the protection of birds and amphibian species and ecological passes
- improving the infrastructure of rescue centres dealing with the rehabilitation of protected animal species and animal species of Community importance

<u>Developing habitat management infrastructure</u>

- installation of corrals and electric fences for grazing animals used for site management purposes
- purchasing, construction or reconstruction of buildings and other facilities of animal husbandry directly serving the management of sites
- creation of wells and drinking places for grazing animals
- purchasing management machinery and equipment
- Purchasing special machinery and equipment necessary for nature friendly wetland management

<u>Key lessons learnt and obstacles encountered</u>:

- Projects with direct impact on the conservation status of species and habitats and the functioning of the Natura 2000 network were supported by ERDF funds allocated to category 51., while category 55 and 56 supported mostly eco-tourism projects of secondary relevance from this perspective;
- The overall target area of projects under category 51. exceeds 100 000 hectares; majority of this land is included in the Natura 2000 network; projects cover more than 5% of the national Natura 2000 network;
- Approximately 50% of the overall allocation to category 51 was used for the ecological restoration of wetlands, and habitat complexes of wetlands and grasslands;
- Most projects of direct relevance from a nature conservation perspective (cat. 51) were implemented by national park directorates (central budgetary institutions responsible for the management of Natura 2000 sites and other protected areas), while the participation of other relevant players (e.g. local authorities, NGOs, other central budgetary institutions) remained under expectations

**VS Very significant; MU Moderate Use; MI Minor use; NU No use*

D.4 LIFE+

Fund	Provision	Level of Use*
LIFE+	Nature and Biodiversity	24,4 M EUR for 12 projects (since 2007)

Summary of key Natura 2000 related measures being undertaken under fund:

In Hungary LIFE+ finances nature conservation activities similar to those financed by ERDF (see above). However, there are some important differences:

LIFE projects:

- are implemented on sites, which are not in the ownership or property management of the beneficiaries
- Eligibility of LIFE funding is not restricted to a certain group of eligible organisations
- It can be implemented as an international project
- It can be more complex, covering a broad range of actions

LIFE finances:

- species conservation actions, e.g. the installation of nest boxes, insulation of dangerous electric pylons
- ex-situ measures and reintroduction
- environmental education actions
- the elaboration of Natura 2000 management plans and species action plans
- management of military areas
- raising awareness and communication actions (compulsory)

Other typical LIFE actions (similar to ERDF actions):

- specific investments supporting the protection of endangered species and their communities
- ecological restoration of highly disturbed and degraded sites
- measures to halt succession processes leading to the degradation of habitats
- construction of infrastructure necessary for the protection or creation of habitats (e.g. infrastructure to improve the water regime of wetlands);
- restoration measures to improve the structure of habitats and habitat coherence, the connectivity of protected and/or Natura 2000 sites and the migration of species
- removal of fences and fence-systems blocking ecological connections and hindering the migration of species in natural and semi-natural sites
- land purchase and compensation
- purchasing, construction or reconstruction of buildings and other facilities of animal husbandry directly serving the management of sites
- purchasing management machinery and equipment
- elimination of invasive plant species

Key lessons learnt and obstacles encountered:

- By filling the financing gap left by other programmes, and financing complex best practice and/or demonstration projects, the LIFE programme plays a very important role in the implementation of nature conservation goals in Hungary. Certain type of projects can be financed just in the frame of the LIFE+ programme. LIFE+ projects implemented to date included significant nature conservation actions on Natura 2000 sites, including large scale habitat restoration actions and species conservation programmes.
- LIFE projects are mostly implemented by national park directorates and NGOs. However, there are some new beneficiaries, such as the Ministry of Defence and the Research Centre for Agro-biodiversity. Cooperation concerning the management of military areas

is especially intensive, with the Ministry of Defence taking part in several projects. • The key obstacle regarding the submission of LIFE projects is the necessary own contribution (25-50%). • During the implementation of the projects exchange rate losses created significant burden for the applicants.

**VS Very significant; MU Moderate Use; MI Minor use; NU No use*

D.5 Other key funding sources

Fund	**Level of Use***
7th Framework Programme for Research (FP7)	NU
Use of innovative financing	NU
Swiss-Hungarian contribution	MU (CHF 4 753 726)

Summary of key Natura 2000 related measures being undertaken under fund:

Swiss-Hungarian contribution:

Under the Swiss Contribution launched in February 2006 Hungary is receiving an overall amount of CHF 130 million. In the framework of the cooperation agreement between Hungary and Switzerland, priority area 4, titled "Environmental initiatives, biodiversity and nature conservation" three projects were approved in 2012. The projects focus on the surveying and the preparation of monitoring of various Natura 2000 qualifying features and the preparation of Natura 2000 management plans for 12 sites, covering more than 103 000 hectares. Activities include the followings:

- Surveys of water-dependent habitats and species of Community interest, forest habitats and related species of flora and fauna (protected or of Community interest), with special attention to insects and forest bats, the development of monitoring methodologies;
- Pilot projects aiming to ensure the maintenance and improvement of habitats, focusing on typical water types in the Pannonian Biogeographical Region (with special regard to sodic lakes and oxbow lakes), forest habitat types, as well as suppression of invasive species,
- Elaboration of action plans for the management of Natura 2000 sites concerning wetlands and forest habitats of Community interest and related species,
- Elaboration and operation of monitoring system based on country-wide remote sensing data that ensures identification and mapping of habitats of Community interest
- Surveys, pilot projects and action plans of habitats and species of Community interest on sites within the geographic scope of Carpathian Convention.

Key lessons learnt and obstacles encountered:

Swiss-Hungarian contribution:

- Projects supported by the Swiss Contribution are under implementation, thus no specific lessons are available yet.

**VS Very significant; MU Moderate Use; MI Minor use; NU No use*

E Current estimate of financial needs for management of Natura 2000

Summary table of costs of the Natura 2000 network by existing and new sites

Management Actions	Key Activities	Existing sites	New sites	Total cost per year (€)
ONE OFF COSTS				
Finalisation of Sites	**Management:** '(1) Scientific studies, administration, consultation etc + (2) Preparing management plans, establishing management bodies, consultation etc.	3 775 800	0	3 775 800
Investment costs	**Land purchase** one-off (ie not regular annual) payment of **compensation** for development rights.	20 000 000	0	20 000 000
	Infrastructure: (4) needed for the improvement / restoration of habitat or species + (5) Infrastructure for public access, interpretation works, observatories and kiosks, etc.	27 185 000	0	27 185 000
	Subtotal: One-off costs	***50 960 800***	***0***	***50 960 800***
RECURRENT COSTS				
Management planning	**Management planning**	***17 720 000***	***0***	***17 720 000***
Habitat management and monitoring	**Habitat management and Monitoring**	***111 194 320***	***0***	***111 194 321***
	Subtotal: Recurrent costs	***128 914 320***	***0***	***128 914 320***
	GRAND TOTAL	**179 875 120**	**0**	**179 875 120**

Summary table of costs of the Natura 2000 network by landuse type

	Agriculture	Forests	Other terrestrial	Inland waters	Wetlands	Coastal	Marine	TOTAL (€)
	Annual one-costs (€)							
Existing sites	15 179 044	19 295 097	10 885 683	3 661 340	1 939 636	0	0	***50 960 800***
New sites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***0***
Total	15 179 044	19 295 097	10 885 683	3 661 340	1 939 636	0	0	**50 960 800**
	Annual costs of habitat management and monitoring (€)							
Existing sites	38 398 065	48 810 346	27 537 254	9 262 005	4 906 650	0	0	***128 914 320***
New sites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***0***
Total	38 398 065	48 810 346	27 537 254	9 262 005	4 906 650	0	0	**128 917 320**

F Strategic conservation objectives and priorities for Natura 2000 for 2014-2020

In line with Target 1 of the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy[1], the general goal of the National Prioritised Action Framework for Natura 2000 is **to ensure that conditions for improving the conservation status of species and habitats of Community interest and for protecting Natura 2000 sites designated according to the EU Birds and Habitats Directives are enhanced**, with the use of EU financing instruments of the Multiannual Financial Framework for 2014-2020.

Measures defined in the prioritised action framework are complementary to legal and administrative provisions serving the fulfilment of strategic objectives and member state-level duties emerging from the above directives.

In relation to the above general goal the prioritised action framework defines **nine national nature conservation priorities** and **41 measures**, related to main intervention areas listed below:

1. **Direct investments in infrastructure** necessary for improving the conservation status of species and habitats of Community interest and for the protection of Natura 2000 sites, with a special emphasis on natural values of the Pannonian bio-geographical region occurring predominantly on the territory of Hungary (habitat-restoration, targeted species' conservation actions, strengthening nature conservation management, etc.) – ***relevant priorities: 1.-6.***
2. **Improving the knowledge base** for the successful conservation of species and habitats of Community interest, as well as conditions for the long term monitoring of conservation status (research and monitoring) – ***relevant priority: 7.***
3. **Developing institutional capacities** necessary for the protection of species and habitats of Community interest, and creating the basis for the systematic management of Natura 2000 sites (e.g. strengthening local presence and control mechanisms, preparing management plans etc.); **raising public awareness** on natural values of Community interest and **improving the local acceptance** of Natura 2000 sites (interpretation, awareness raising actions, education) – ***relevant priority: 8.***
4. Actions promoting the **sustainable use of potential socio-economic benefits** of Natura 2000 sites and the transferring of best practices available in this field – ***relevant priority: 9.***

The preparation of the present prioritised action framework is an important step towards ensuring that EU financing instruments of the 2014-2020 Multiannual Financial Framework are used in a coordinated and efficient manner. In this context, **programming for the next financing period is expected to ensure that measures identified in the PAF are incorporated in relevant operational programmes,** providing the financing background for their implementation.

[1] „To halt the deterioration in the status of all species and habitats covered by EU nature legislation and achieve a significant and measurable improvement in their status so that, by 2020, compared to current assessments: (i) 100% more habitat assessments and 50% more species assessments under the Habitats Directive show an improved conservation status; and (ii) 50% more species assessments under the Birds Directive show a secure or improved status."

National nature conservation priorities, strategic objectives and measures of the prioritised action framework have been identified based on a detailed analysis of the below information, which also served as the basis for defining the range of species and habitats to be covered by the PAF.

- The current assessment of the conservation status of species and habitats:
  - The latest (2007) assessment of the conservation status of species and habitat-types of community interest carried out according to article 17. of the Habitats Directive;
  - In case of species that could be directly related to habitat types of community interest, the conservation status of habitat-types serving as their habitat was also considered;
  - In case of bird species the assessment of conservation status carried out by Birdlife International following IUCN and European (SPEC) categories (sources: Birds in Europe 2, 2004[2]);
  - The estimation of the actual conservation status of species and habitats and the urgency of intervention, carried out by each national park directorate for its area of operation. The estimation was based on expert judgment. The information provided was analysed considering the number of Natura 2000 sites where the species and habitat-type in question occurs as well as the relative size of its population/range within the operation area of individual national park directorates (in case of species the relative population size, while in case of habitats the relative surface was considered);
  - Recent events with a significant positive or negative effect on the actual conservation status of species and habitats (e.g. habitat restoration projects, major changes in land use, infrastructure developments).
- The importance of national populations/occurrences within the Pannonian region:
  - The national surface covered by individual habitat types, and its share compared to the total surface within the Pannonian region;
  - The size of the national population of individual species and its share compared to the total population within the Pannonian region.
- Factors endangering species and habitats occurring within the area of operation of individual national park directorates, presented as follows:
  - Factors impossible to address by direct action (e.g. climate change)
  - Factors that may be addressed by direct action, but no actions are not planned
  - Factors that are planned to be addressed by direct action
- Conservation objectives and priorities for individual Natura 2000 sites
- Conservation plans of species of Community interest

Expected outcomes

In general terms, **the National Prioritised Action Framework for Natura 2000** – as a tool supporting the coordination among relevant EU financing instruments – **is expected to ensure that the 2014-2020 Multiannual Financial Framework does contribute to fulfilling Target 1 of the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy**, by supporting the significant improvement of the conservation status of species and habitats. To this end, where possible

[2] BirdLife International (2004), *Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status*. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12).

measures of the PAF will have to be incorporated in relevant operational programmes, in line with characteristics of the EU instruments applied. This aspect will have to be a subject of the ex-ante assessment of operational programmes.

Considering the characteristics of relevant EU instruments, as well as the available experiences related to their use until present, their actual contribution to preserving biodiversity and Natura 2000 may follow the below pattern:

- **European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and Cohesion Fund (CF)**: investment in infrastructure projects mostly implemented by government organisations, supporting the protection and monitoring of species and habitats of community interest and nature interpretation related to Natura 2000.
- **European Social Fund (ESF)**: capacity building of government institutions responsible for the protection and management of Natura 2000 sites and natural values of Community interest, raising public awareness, education and training.
- **European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD):** compensation for farmers and forest holders for respecting specific management prescriptions and implementing voluntary management schemes targeting the protection of species and habitats of Community interest and Natura 2000 sites, small-scale (farm-level) restoration measures, preparation of Natura 2000 management plans.
- **European Marine and Fisheries Fund (EMFF):** restoration measures on Natura 2000 sites implemented by fisheries operating on inland waters or extensive fishponds (aquaculture), compensation for fisheries for respecting specific management prescriptions and implementing voluntary management schemes targeting the protection of species and habitats of Community interest and Natura 2000 sites.
- **LIFE:** concrete infrastructure-related or other nature conservation measures implemented by public or private players (e.g. targeted species' conservation measures), preparing Natura 2000 management plans, nature interpretation and awareness raising actions, larger scale "integrated projects" targeting the implementation of a programme or strategy (e.g. the PAF) with the involvement of a wide range of players and financing from other EU funds.
- **Horizon 2020:** enhancing the knowledge base serving the protection of species and habitats of Community interest, assessing the conservation status of data deficient species and habitats, developing research infrastructure.

Conditions for improving the conservation status of species and habitats may be substantially improved by incorporating financing needs and implementing measures as explained above. In this context **the following outcomes are expected, as a result of implementing the National Prioritised Action Framework for Natura 2000**:

- As a result of habitat-restoration and species-conservation investments conditions necessary for the conservation of species and habitats improve on 5% of the Hungarian Natura 2000 network;
- Management infrastructure necessary for the efficient protection of species and habitats is in place on 50% of state owned Natura 2000 sites in the trusteeship and direct management of national park directorates;
- Compulsory management prescriptions are applied on Natura 2000 grasslands, and where relevant compensated for through Natura 2000 compensation payments;

- Voluntary management schemes contributing to the conservation of species and habitat types of Community interest are supported on farmed Natura 2000 areas;
- Compulsory management prescriptions are applied on Natura 2000 areas utilised for fishing and aquaculture, and where relevant compensated for through Natura 2000 compensation payments;
- Voluntary management schemes contributing to the conservation of species and habitat types of Community interest are supported on Natura 2000 areas utilised for fishing and aquaculture;
- Management plans developed independently or as part of other plans (e.g. forest management plans or river basin management plans) are available for all Natura 2000 sites;
- The share of species classified as "unknown" is reduced by 50%;
- Documented monitoring methodology is in place for all species and habitats of Community interest

Approaches for evaluating results and indicators to be applied are presented in more details in chapter H.

The following section of this chapter provides a more detailed presentation of each strategic nature conservation priority and objective, including a short explanation and justification, the list of habitat types and species concerned and the list of measures to be implemented to achieve the objective.

F.1 Wetlands and floodplains

Objective: *Improving the conservation status of species and habitat types of Community interest of wetlands and floodplain habitats with vulnerable or disturbed water balance*

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIORITY (JUSTIFICATION)

Most habitat types targeted by the priority are **endangered by extinction in many locations,** and are assessed to be in **unfavourable conservation status (**unfavourable-bad and in only one case unfavourable-inadequate**)**. The successful protection of Hungarian occurrences is of outstanding importance **for most habitat types**, as **majority (90-100%) of their surface area within the Pannonian region occurs in Hungary**. **Several habitat-types** concerned by the priority – e.g. 1530 Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes, 91E0 Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior*, 6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii* – **cover relatively large areas** (30 000 – 200 000 ha), their restoration and preservation being of key importance for the conservation of a high number of species. The priority also targets **habitat types that are rare, endangered and extremely vulnerable due to their very small size and fragmented occurrences** (e.g. 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs, 3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds, 7210 Calcareous fens).

Partly due to the unfavourable status of habitats, **a large proportion of species of Community interest dependent on them are in unfavourable conservation status** (65%; 74% of species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated and all priority species), many of them requiring active conservation measures. A significant proportion of bird species of wetlands is also endangered: 6 of the 11 globally endangered bird species and 22 of the 66 bird species endangered on the European scale and with significant populations in Hungary depend on wetlands.

One of the main factors jeopardizing habitats targeted by the priority is the **lack of water**, mostly due to **changes in the natural water regime caused by human intervention** (e.g. draining and land reclamation, management of surface waters without considering nature conservation aspects). Habitats concerned are also exposed to a greater extent to **negative impacts of climate change** (drying out, warming, droughts etc.). Changes in the natural water regime result in changes in the characteristics and species composition of habitats, and the local extinction of several rare and endangered species. The **aggressive spreading of invasive alien species** and **accelerated succession processes** (filling up, overgrowth by trees and shrubs) are threats also triggered by changes in ecological conditions. **Inadequate management** – e.g. inappropriate timing and intensity of mowing and grazing, human induced fires, changes in land use (e.g. conversion of grasslands into arable fields), clear-felling of forests, artificial forest renewal with the use of non-native species, hunting and game populations maintained at excessive levels – and further human disturbances, such as the **illegal disposal of household and construction waste**, **excessive collection** of certain species, **drifting of agricultural chemicals** are additional factors contributing to the degradation of natural habitats and their unfavourable conservation status.

In order to improve the conservation status of habitats and species of floodplains and wetlands the implementation of **ecological restoration measures improving their water regime and restoring it to a natural state prove to be the most necessary**. Such measures should also include **the elimination of other limiting factors** preventing improvements in the conservation status of habitats and species (e.g. the excessive **presence of invasive alien species**, **overgrowth of open habitats** by shrubs). Besides the restoration of habitats, conditions necessary for their efficient management must be also ensured, among others by **improving management infrastructure** and by **introducing appropriate farming and forest management practices** that are supportive to nature conservation objectives. The successful conservation of some species of Community interest dependent on wetland habitats (e.g. bats, amphibians) requires **specific restoration measures** tailored to their needs, including measures such as the **creation of ecological passes** to facilitate migration among habitats sperated by roads, or the **installation of nesting towers for bat colonies**.

HABITAT TYPES CONCERNED BY THE PRIORITY

Priority habitat types:
1530 Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes
91E0 Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*)
91G0 Pannonic woods with *Quercus petraea* and *Carpinus betulus*
7210 Calcareous fens with *Cladium mariscus* and species of the *Caricion davallianae*

Other habitat types:
7230 Alkaline fens
6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*)
6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels
6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*
6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis*)
91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor, Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*)
3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs

SPECIES CONCERNED BY THE PRIORITY

Priority species:

PLANTS: ---

ANIMALS:

Osmoderma eremita; Vipera ursinii rakosiensis; Microtus oeconomus mehelyi

Species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated:

PLANTS:

Marsilea quadrifolia; Aldrovanda vesiculosa; Angelica palustris; Apium repens; Caldesia parnassifolia; Cirsium brachycephalum; Gladiolus palustris; Liparis loeselii

ANIMALS:

Anisus vorticulus; Vertigo angustior; Vertigo moulinsiana; Coenagrion ornatum; Leucorrhinia pectoralis; Carabus hampei; Arytrura musculus; Coenonympha oedippus; Dioszeghyana schmidtii; Euphydryas aurinia; Hypodryas maturna; Lycaena dispar; Maculinea nausithous; Maculinea teleius; Misgurnus fossilis; Umbra krameri; Triturus carnifex; Triturus dobrogicus; Emys orbicularis; Myotis dasycneme

BIRDS:

Anser fabalis; Anser albifrons; Anser erythropus; Anser anser; Branta ruficollis; Anas strepera; Anas crecca; Anas platyrhynchos; Anas querquedula; Anas clypeata; Aythya ferina; Aythya nyroca; Tachybaptus ruficollis; Podiceps grisegena; Podiceps nigricollis; Phalacrocorax pygmeus; Botaurus stellaris; Ixobrychus minutus; Nycticorax nycticorax; Ardeola ralloides; Egretta garzetta; Egretta alba; Ardea purpurea; Ciconia nigra; Ciconia ciconia; Plegadis falcinellus; Platalea leucorodia; Milvus migrans; Haliaeetus albicilla; barna rétihéja; Circus cyaneus; Circus pygargus; Pandion haliaetus; Falco vespertinus; Rallus aquaticus; Porzana porzana; Porzana parva; Crex crex; Grus grus; Himantopus himantopus; Recurvirostra avosetta; Burhinus oedicnemus; Glareola pratincola; Charadrius alexandrinus; Charadrius morinellus; Pluvialis apricaria; Philomachus pugnax; Gallinago gallinago; Limosa limosa; Numenius phaeopus; Numenius arquata; Tringa totanus; Tringa glareola; Larus melanocephalus; Sterna hirundo; Sterna albifrons; Chlidonias hybridus; Chlidonias niger; Bubo bubo; Asio flammeus; Alcedo atthis; Picus canus; Motacilla cinerea; Luscinia svecica; Acrocephalus melanopogon; Acrocephalus paludicola; Panarus biarmicus; Remiz pendulinus.

Other species:

PLANTS:

Sphagnum spp.; Galanthus nivalis

ANIMALS:

Hirudo medicinalis; Astacus astacus; Aeshna viridis; Leucorrhinia caudalis; Stylurus flavipes; Apatura metis; Lopinga achine; Proserpinus proserpina; Rana arvalis; Rana temporaria; Lacerta vivipara pannonica; Eptesicus nilssoni; Myotis daubentonii; Pipistrellus nathusii; Pipistrellus pipistrellus; Pipistrellus pygmaeus

BIRDS:

Ardea cinerea; Podiceps cristatus; Milvus milvus; Tringa erythropus; Calidris alpina schinzii; Chlidonias leucopterus; Vanellus vanellus; Hippolais pallida; Phoenicurus phoenicurus; Jynx torquilla; Picus viridis

MESURES NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVE UNDER THE PRIORITY

Priority measures

- (M17) Measures to improve or restore the natural water regime at catchment level (construction of water retention and supply infrastructure, elimination of unused drainage canals etc.) – **improving the water regime**

- (M 16) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded or heavily altered habitats, creation of new habitats **– habitat restoration**
- (M14) Controlling populations of invasive alien species (eradication with mechanic and chemical methods) – **controlling invasive alien species**
- (M15) Controlling succession processes to prevent the degradation of natural habitats (e.g. controlling populations of indigenous shrubs, preventing the siltation of wetlands) – **controlling succession processes**

Other measures

- (M18) Measures to improve the quality of surface waters (creation of filter fields, eliminating the inflow of used waters, etc.) – **improving water quality**
- (M19) Restoring the morphology and natural dynamics of small watercourses **– improving hydromorphological conditions**
- (M21) Special habitat restoration measures: bat-friendly sealing of caves and artificial cavities, installing artificial nests, bat-friendly restoration of buildings etc. – **special habitat restoration measures**
- (M2) Introducing/applying specific management regimes to ensure the protection of species and habitats of Community interest of forest ecosystems, with a special accent on specific needs of open steppic forests and forestry systems ensuring permanent forest cover – **forest-environment measures**
- (M3) Small-scale investments improving the status of habitats, to support the introduction and application of specific forest management regimes – **non-productive investments (forestry)**
- (M13) Creation of agro-forestry systems (extensive orchards, wooded pastures etc.) – **agro-forestry systems**
- (M4) Improving the infrastructure background of habitat management in nature conservation areas maintained with farming methods (purchase of machinery and equipment, infrastructure for grazing animals etc.) – **management infrastructure (grasslands and other areas farmed with a nature conservation purpose)**
- (M5) Introducing/applying specific and targeted management regimes to ensure the protection of grassland habitats – **agri-environment measures (targeted, habitat-specific)**
- (M6) Introducing/applying specific and targeted management regimes to ensure the protection of species of grassland ecosystems – **agri-environment measures (targeted, species-specific)**
- (M7) Introducing/applying general management regimes to ensure the protection of species and habitats of Community interest – **agri-environment measures (horizontal)**
- (M8) Small-scale investments to improve the conservation status of grassland habitats and supporting the conservation of species, related to the introduction and application of specific management regimes – **non-productive investments (agriculture)**
- (M12) Compensation for the introduction of specific conditions related to land use and farming to be applied for ensuring the protection of species and habitats of Community interest – **Natura 2000 compensation payments**

- (M22) Creating artificial infrastructure to ensure the dispersal and migration of species of Community interest, and to strengthen ecological links among natural habitats (building ecological passes for amphibians and small mammals, ensuring the connectivity of river sections separated by dams, replacement and adjustment of air cables, etc.) – **ecological passes**
- (M23) Creating infrastructure to prevent damages caused by game species (especially large game): construction of fences and game-proof passes, purchasing equipment for capturing large game species or controlling populations of certain predators – **preventing damage caused by game**

F.2 Living communities of aquatic habitats

Objective: *Improving the conservation status of species of Community interest dependent on the good ecological status (water quality and quantity, flow dynamics, hydromorphology etc.) of natural, modified and artificial waters, including rivers, lakes and small water courses of lowlands and hilly areas.*

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIORITY (JUSTIFICATION)

As opposed to wetlands representing the transition between terrestrial and aquatic habitats, the present priority focuses on **improving or maintaining the conservation status of species of waters and their living communities** (e.g. crustaceans, dragonflies, fish species, amphibians and reptiles, certain mammals and a large number of bird species). Although most habitat types of Community interest concerned by the priority are critically endangered and in unfavourable conservation status, in case of this particular priority their protection is of secondary relevance. Most of them are not aquatic habitats; still, having an important role in maintaining the good ecological status of waters, efforts to improve their conservation status will contribute to the conservation of aquatic species.

Most species of Community interest featuring on annexes of the Habitats Directive targeted by this priority are in **unfavourable conservation status, some of their populations being critically endangered**. The priority also considers **species** (e.g. dragonflies, fish, mammals) **with stable populations**, assessed to be in favourable conservation status. These species are included because their populations are **affected by a number of factors that are expected to significantly reduce possibilities to maintain their favourable conservation status** on the long term.

Hungary has an outstanding role in the conservation of almost two thirds (62%) of the species concerned, as it hosts the majority (80-100%) of their Pannonian population.

The conservation status of species targeted by the priority very much **depends on the status of waters concerned**, most factors jeopardizing their survival being in one way or another related to the poor ecological status of their aquatic habitats. The **lack of longitudinal continuity**, the presence of structures separating upstream and downstream sections of water courses, **hydromorphological interventions** disturbing natural flow conditions, **dredging and pebble extraction**, and **poor water quality** threaten mollusc species (e.g. *Unio crassus*), the two crustacean species of Community interest occurring in Hungary (*Austropotamobius torrentium* and *Astacus astacus*), and several riverine fish species. The **degradation, disappearance and inappropriate management of the riparian vegetation** and the clear-felling of forest stands ensuring the shading of water bodies are

pressures effecting primarily species of smaller streams (*Austropotamobius torrentium*, dragonflies and several fish species) and bat species living along water courses and feeding on waters. Improving the conservation status of species characteristic to stagnant waters – amphibians, reptiles (e.g. *Rana arvalis, Rana temporaria, Emys orbicularis*), fish (e.g. *Umbra krameri, Misgurnus fossilis*), mammals (*Microtus oeconomus mehelyi*), and certain plants (*Marsilea quadrifolia, Aldrovanda vesiculosa*) – is most often hindered by the **insufficient water supply, drying out of aquatic habitats**, and the (temporary) **disappearance of water surfaces**.

In order to improve the conservation status of species targeted by this priority, **measures ensuring the good ecological status of concerned waters** are necessary. In case of water courses **longitudinal continuity should be improved** with the construction of close-to-natural fish passes accessible for all species concerned. Where possible, **natural hydromorphological conditions should be restored**, and water management interventions should be harmonised with nature conservation objectives. In case of some species **measures to ensure sufficient water supply** and the **creation of new aquatic habitats** may be necessary as well. In addition to direct water-related measures, ensuring the **adequate management** of surrounding areas – especially forests, aquacultures and fishing zones – is also necessary, among others through supporting the **voluntary introduction of specific management schemes** by farmers, forest holders and operators of fisheries (i.e. forest-environmental, water-environmental and agri-environmental payments).

HABITAT TYPES CONCERNED BY THE PRIORITY

Priority habitat types:
1530 Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes
91E0 Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*)

Other habitat types:
91F0 Riparian mixed forests of Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis and Ulmus minor, Fraxinus excelsior or Fraxinus angustifolia, along the great rivers (Ulmenion minoris)
3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition -type vegetation
3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoeto-Nanojuncetea

SPECIES CONCERNED BY THE PRIORITY

Priority species:
PLANTS: ---
ANIMALS:
Austropotamobius torrentium; Microtus oeconomus mehelyi

Species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated:
PLANTS:
Marsilea quadrifolia; Aldrovanda vesiculosa
ANIMALS:
Anisus vorticulus; Sadleriana pannonica; Theodoxus transversalis; Unio crassus; Vertigo angustior; Vertigo moulinsiana; Coenagrion ornatum; Cordulegaster heros; Leucorrhinia pectoralis; Ophiogomphus cecilia; Carabus variolosus; Eudontomyzon spp.; Hucho hucho, Aspius aspius; Barbus meridionalis; Cottus gobio; Gobio albipinnatus; Gobio kessleri;

Gobio uranoscopus; Gymnocephalus baloni; Gymnocephalus schraetzer; Misgurnus fossilis; Sabanejewia aurata; Umbra krameri; Zingel streber; Zingel zingel; Bombina variegata; Triturus carnifex; Triturus dobrogicus; Emys orbicularis; Barbastella barbastellus; Myotis bechsteini; Myotis blythii; Myotis dasycneme; Myotis emarginatus; Myotis myotis; Rhinolophus ferrumequinum; Rhinolophus hipposideros; Lutra lutra.

BIRDS:

Anser fabalis; Anser albifrons; Anser erythropus; Anser anser; Branta ruficollis; Anas strepera; Anas crecca; Anas platyrhynchos; Anas querquedula; Anas clypeata; Aythya ferina; Aythya nyroca; Tachybaptus ruficollis; Podiceps grisegena; Podiceps nigricollis; Phalacrocorax pygmeus; Botaurus stellaris; Ixobrychus minutus; Nycticorax nycticorax; Ardeola ralloides; Egretta garzetta; Egretta alba; Ardea purpurea; Ciconia nigra; Ciconia ciconia; Plegadis falcinellus; Platalea leucorodia; Milvus migrans; Haliaeetus albicilla; Circus aeruginosus; Circus cyaneus; Circus pygargus; Pandion haliaetus; Falco vespertinus; Rallus aquaticus; Porzana porzana; Porzana parva; Crex crex; Grus grus; Himantopus himantopus; Recurvirostra avosetta; Burhinus oedicnemus; Glareola pratincola; Charadrius alexandrinus; Charadrius morinellus; Pluvialis apricaria; Philomachus pugnax; Gallinago gallinago; Limosa limosa; Numenius phaeopus; Numenius arquata; Tringa totanus; Tringa glareola; Larus melanocephalus; Sterna hirundo; Sterna albifrons; Chlidonias hybridus; Chlidonias niger; Bubo bubo; Asio flammeus; Alcedo atthis; Picus canus; Riparia riparia; Motacilla cinerea; Luscinia svecica; Acrocephalus melanopogon; Acrocephalus paludicola; Panarus biarmicus; Remiz pendulinus

Other species:

PLANTS: ---

ANIMALS:

Hirudo medicinalis; Theodoxus praevostianus; Astacus astacus; Aeshna viridis; Leucorrhinia caudalis; Stylurus flavipes; Acipenser ruthenus; Rana arvalis; Rana temporaria; Myotis daubentonii; Pipistrellus pygmaeus.

BIRDS:

Ardea cinerea; Podiceps cristatus; Milvus milvus; Tringa erythropus; Calidris alpina schinzii; Chlidonias leucopterus; Larus ridibundus; Vanellus vanellus; Hippolais pallida; Phoenicurus phoenicurus; Merops apiaster.

MESURES NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVE UNDER THE PRIORITY

Priority mesures

- (M19) Restoring the morphology and natural dynamics of small watercourses – **improving hydromorphological conditions**
- (M11) Investments to improve the conservation status of species of Community interest living in natural waters subject to fishing (e.g. development and rehabilitation of spawning areas, restoration of concerned Natura 2000 sites) – **investments in natural waters subject to fishing**
- (M18) Measures to improve the quality of surface waters (creation of filter fields, eliminating the inflow of used waters, etc.) **– improving water quality**
- (M17) Measures to improve or restore the natural water regime at catchment level (construction of water retention and supply infrastructure, elimination of unused drainage canals etc.) – **improving the water regime**
- (M22) Creating artificial infrastructure to ensure the dispersal and migration of species of Community interest, and to strengthen ecological links among natural habitats (building

ecological passes for amphibians and small mammals, ensuring the connectivity of river sections separated by dams, replacement and adjustment of air cables, etc.) – **ecological passes**

- (M16) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded or heavily altered habitats, creation of new habitats **– habitat restoration**
- (M15) Controlling succession processes to prevent the degradation of natural habitats (e.g. controlling populations of indigenous shrubs, preventing the siltation of wetlands) – **controlling succession processes**
- M14) Controlling populations of invasive alien species (eradication with mechanic and chemical methods) – **controlling invasive alien species**

Other measures

- (M2) Introducing/applying specific management regimes to ensure the protection of species and habitats of Community interest of forest ecosystems, with a special accent on specific needs of open steppic forests and forestry systems ensuring permanent forest cover – **forest-environment measures**
- (M3) Small-scale investments improving the status of habitats, to support the introduction and application of specific forest management regimes – **non-productive investments (forestry)**
- (M7) Introducing/applying general management regimes to ensure the protection of species and habitats of Community interest – **agri-environment measures (horizontal)**
- (M9) Introducing/applying specific management regimes to ensure the protection of species of Community interest living in extensive fishponds – **water-environment measures (extensive fishponds)**
- (M10) Investments to improve the conservation status of species of Community interest living in extensive fishponds and other water bodies utilised for fishing (e.g. creating non-productive fishponds, developing close-to-natural littoral zones and nesting islands, reintroducing species of Community interest) – **developments of extensive fishponds (infrastructure)**
- (M12) Compensation for the introduction of specific conditions related to land use and farming to be applied for ensuring the protection of species and habitats of Community interest – **Natura 2000 compensation payments**
- (M20) Ecological restoration measures to reduce the fragmentation and discontinuity of habitats, to improve ecological connections among natural sites and to enhance the dispersal and migration of species of Community interest – **reducing habitat fragmentation**
- (M21) Special habitat restoration measures: bat-friendly sealing of caves and artificial cavities, installing artificial nests, bat-friendly restoration of buildings etc. – **special habitat restoration measures**
- (M23) Creating infrastructure to prevent damages caused by game species (especially large game): construction of fences and game-proof passes, purchasing equipment for capturing large game species or controlling populations of certain predators – **preventing damage caused by game**

F.3 Grasslands, forests and grassland-forest habitat-complexes of lowlands

<u>Objective</u>: Ensuring the protection and improving the conservation status of habitat types and species of Community interest characteristic to grasslands, forests and grassland-forest complexes of lowlands with a changeable water regime

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIORITY (JUSTIFICATION)

All habitat types of Community interest targeted by the priority are assessed to be in **unfavourable-bad conservation status**, with most of their occurrences being **potentially or critically endangered**. Six of the 11 habitat types concerned cover significantly large areas (20 000 – 200 000 ha), while in case of 5 habitat types **the conservation of Hungarian occurrences is of outstanding importance** as 90-100% of their Pannonian surface area is located in Hungary. As a result of the habitats' unfavourable status several species of Community interest targeted by the priority are endangered and in unfavourable conservation status as well. Many of these – e.g. the priority species of *Dianthus diutinus* and *Vipera ursinii rakosiensis* – have **most of their global population in Hungary**, and due to the critically low number of individuals, they cannot be saved without active conservation interventions. It is a sign of the importance of efforts made by Hungary that **almost two thirds of the animal and plant species of Community interest targeted by the priority** (not including bird species) **have 80-100% of their Pannonian population in Hungary**.

Habitats and species concerned by the priority are endangered by a number of interrelated factors. One of the most important ones is **inappropriate management**, including the inadequate intensity of use (mowing or grassing), the bad timing of mowing, and conversion of grasslands into arable land or vineyards, human-induced fires, clear-felling of forests and artificial forest renewal with the application of non-native species. Reforestation of clearings and damages to grasslands caused by forestry practices jeopardize grasslands appearing in a mosaic-like pattern together with forest patches. The **aggressive spreading of invasive alien species** – e.g. *Robinia pseudo-acacia, Eleagnus angustifolia, Solidago sp., Asclepias syriaca* – and **the overgrowth of open forest habitats by native shrubs** are very widespread problems that require significant efforts. In some cases such phenomena is triggered by **changes in the natural water regime,** as a result of former human intervention or changes in the local climate. The **trampling of sensitive habitats by excessive game populations** of large herbivores and **technical sports** (e.g. off-road motor riding, horse riding) often performed illegally are additional threats of importance. Regular human use shapes Hungarian lowlands for historical times, and as a result a number of habitat types – e.g. 6250 Pannonic loess steppic grasslands, 91I0 Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus spp.* – today appear in small fragments often isolated from each other. In case of these the main factors hindering the improvement of their conservation status are **habitat fragmentation and the isolation of habitat-patches**. Similarly, several species concerned by this priority (*Vipera ursinii rakosiensis*, *Dianthus diutinus, Hypodryas maturna, Isophya costata, and Carabus hungaricus*) occur in small and isolated population-fragments.

Improving the conservation status of species and habitats concerned, and ensuring their successful conservation requires first of all the application of **adequate management**, which can be promoted by **supporting sustainable farming practices** and **improving the infrastructure basis of active nature conservation management**. Habitat restoration measures are also necessary in a number of cases, including the **eradication of invasive alien species**, **controlling succession processes** (e.g. the overgrowth of grasslands by shrubs), and **restoring the natural water regime** (e.g. by eliminating unused drainage canals and former rice fields). Implementing **measures to reduce the negative impacts of**

fragmentation (e.g. by creating ecological corridors and "stepping stones" through ecological restoration, constructing ecological passes under roads) is necessary in case of several species and habitats, while some species occurring in very small populations require active conservation measures, such as the implementation of ex-situ conservation programmes or targeted habitat restoration measures addressing their specific needs, and the reintroduction or translocation of individuals.

HABITAT TYPES CONCERNED BY THE PRIORITY

Priority habitat types:
6250 Pannonic loess steppic grasslands
6260 Pannonic sand steppes
2340 Pannonic inland dunes
6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*)
1530 Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes
91I0 Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus spp.*
91N0 Pannonic inland sand dune thicket (*Junipero-Populetum albae*)
40A0 Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub

Other habitat types:
6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*
6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis*)
91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis* and U*lmus minor, Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*)

SPECIES CONCERNED BY THE PRIORITY

Priority species:
PLANTS:
Dianthus diutinus; Pulsatilla pratensis ssp. hungarica
ANIMALS:
Osmoderma eremita; Vipera ursinii rakosiensis

Species for which Natura 2000 were designated:
PLANTS:
Adenophora liliifolia; Cirsium brachycephalum; Colchicum arenarium; Crambe tataria; Iris aphylla ssp. hungarica; Iris humilis ssp. arenaria; Pulsatilla patens; Thlaspi jankae
ANIMALS:
Chondrosoma fiduciarium; Isophya costata; Bolbelasmus unicornis; Carabus hampei; Carabus hungaricus; Cerambyx cerdo; Dorcadion fulvum cervae; Lucanus cervus; Pilemia tigrina; Catopta thrips; Dioszeghyana schmidtii; Eriogaster catax; Gortyna borelii; Hypodryas maturna; Myotis blythii; Myotis myotis; Sicista subtilis; Spermophilus citellus
BIRDS:
Anser fabalis; Anser albifrons; Anser erythropus; Anser anser; Branta ruficollis; Pernis apivorus; Haliaeetus albicilla; Circus aeruginosus; Circus pygargus; Buteo rufinus; Aquila pomarina; Aquila heliaca; Falco vespertinus; Falco cherrug; Otis tarda; Himantopus himantopus; Recurvirostra avosetta; Burhinus oedicnemus; Glareola pratincola; Charadrius alexandrinus; Charadrius morinellus; Pluvialis apricaria; Philomachus pugnax; Gallinago gallinago; Limosa limosa; Numenius phaeopus; Numenius arquata; Tringa totanus; Tringa glareola; Chlidonias hybridus; Chlidonias niger; Asio flammeus; Caprimulgus europaeus; Coracias garrulus; Picus canus; Dryocopus martius; Dendrocopos syriacus; Dendrocopos medius; Lullula arborea; Anthus campestris; Luscinia svecica; Acrocephalus melanopogon; Acrocephalus paludicola; Sylvia nisoria; Panarus biarmicus; Lanius collurio; Lanius minor

Other species:

PLANTS:

Cladonia spp.; Galanthus nivalis

ANIMALS:

Saga pedo; Proserpinus proserpina; Coluber caspius; Elaphe longissima; Lacerta viridis; Podarcis taurica; Lacerta vivipara pannonica; Eptesicus nilssoni; Nyctalus leisleri; Nyctalus noctula; Plecotus austriacus; Cricetus cricetus; Felis silvestris; Martes martes.

BIRDS:

Buteo lagopus; Accipiter gentilis; Falco tinnunculus; Perdix perdix; Coturnix coturnix; Tringa erythropus; Calidris alpina schinzii; Chlidonias leucopterus; Vanellus vanellus; Athene noctua; Upupa epops; Jynx torquilla; Picus viridis; Alauda arvensis; Oenanthe oenanthe; Lanius excubitor; Corvus frugilegus; Miliaria calandra

MESURES NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVE UNDER THE PRIORITY

Priority measures

- (M4) Improving the infrastructure background of habitat management in nature conservation areas maintained with farming methods (purchase of machinery and equipment, infrastructure for grazing animals etc.) – **management infrastructure (grasslands and other areas farmed with a nature conservation purpose)**
- (M5) Introducing/applying specific and targeted management regimes to ensure the protection of grassland habitats – **agri-environment measures (targeted, habitat-specific)**
- (M6) Introducing/applying specific and targeted management regimes to ensure the protection of species of grassland ecosystems – **agri-environment measures (targeted, species-specific)**
- (M8) Small-scale investments to improve the conservation status of grassland habitats and supporting the conservation of species, related to the introduction and application of specific management regimes – **non-productive investments (agriculture)**
- (M14) Controlling populations of invasive alien species (eradication with mechanic and chemical methods) – **controlling invasive alien species**
- (M15) Controlling succession processes to prevent the degradation of natural habitats (e.g. controlling populations of indigenous shrubs, preventing the siltation of wetlands) – **controlling succession processes**
- (M16) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded or heavily altered habitats, creation of new habitats **– habitat restoration**
- (M22) Creating artificial infrastructure to ensure the dispersal and migration of species of Community interest, and to strengthen ecological links among natural habitats (building ecological passes for amphibians and small mammals, ensuring the connectivity of river sections separated by dams, replacement and adjustment of air cables, etc.) – **ecological passes**
- (M13) Creation of agro-forestry systems (extensive orchards, wooded pastures etc.) – **agro-forestry systems**
- (M2) Introducing/applying specific management regimes to ensure the protection of species and habitats of Community interest of forest ecosystems, with a special accent on specific needs of open steppic forests and forestry systems ensuring permanent forest

cover – **forest-environment measures**

- (M3) Small-scale investments improving the status of habitats, to support the introduction and application of specific forest management regimes – **non-productive investments (forestry)**

Other measures

- (M7) Introducing/applying general management regimes to ensure the protection of species and habitats of Community interest – **agri-environment measures (horizontal)**
- (M1) Developing the infrastructure background of nature conservation management to improve/maintain the conservation status of forest habitats of Community interest located on Natura 2000 sites (purchase of special machinery and equipment necessary to improve the natural status of forest habitats) – **management infrastructure (forestry)**
- (M12) Compensation for the introduction of specific conditions related to land use and farming to be applied for ensuring the protection of species and habitats of Community interest – **Natura 2000 compensation payments**
- (M17) Measures to improve or restore the natural water regime at catchment level (construction of water retention and supply infrastructure, elimination of unused drainage canals etc.) – **improving the water regime**
- (M20) Ecological restoration measures to reduce the fragmentation and discontinuity of habitats, to improve ecological connections among natural sites and to enhance the dispersal and migration of species of Community interest – **reducing habitat fragmentation**
- (M21) Special habitat restoration measures: bat-friendly sealing of caves and artificial cavities, installing artificial nests, bat-friendly restoration of buildings etc. – **special habitat restoration measures**
- (M23) Creating infrastructure to prevent damages caused by game species (especially large game): construction of fences and game-proof passes, purchasing equipment for capturing large game species or controlling populations of certain predators – **preventing damage caused by game**

F.4 Woodlands of hills and mountains

***Objective**: Ensuring the protection and improving the conservation status of habitat types and species of Community interest characteristic to hilly and mountain areas covered by extensive woodlands*

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIORITY (JUSTIFICATION)

All forest habitat types targeted by the present priority are in unfavourable-bad conservation status, while the conservation status of **caves not open to the public –** a habitat type typical to forest ecosystems and with a key role in the conservation of a number of forest-dwelling species such as bats – **is unfavourable-inadequate.** The list of concerned forest habitat types is dominated by those covering significant areas (40 000 – 150 000 ha) in Hungary, thus providing habitat to a wide range of species of Community interest. **Majority of the Pannonian surface area covered by these habitat types (85-100%) is located in Hungary, which underlines the importance of Hungarian efforts targeting their**

conservation. Although all habitat types concerned are endangered, **those covering large areas** (e.g. 91G0 Pannonic woods with *Quercus petraea* and *Carpinus betulus*, 91M0 Pannonian-Balkanic turkey oak –sessile oak forests)**, when surrounded by extensive woodlands, tend to be in a more stable and natural status**. In the same time, due to their extensive size, they represent ecosystems with a crucial role in the conservation of a large number of natural values of Community interest.

It is a common characteristic of **species targeted by the priority** – e.g. deadwood beetles, amphibians living and reproducing in small waters of forests, forest-dwelling bats dependent on the existence of hollow trees and caves, forest birds and predatory mammals requiring large undisturbed woodlands – that **they all require natural or close-to-natural forest habitats of sufficient size and with a diverse structure**. 44 species of Community interest are targeted by the present priority. More than half of them are in unfavourable conservation status, and 10 of them fall in the category "unknown".

Majority of habitat types concerned are under forest management, As a result, management methods applied have a key role in improving their conservation status and protecting related species of community interest. **Inadequate forest management** – clear-felling, removal of dead wood and lower forest layers, the lack of old and hollow trees, artificial forest renewal with the use of non-native species, etc. – is one of the most important pressures causing their degradation. **Populations of large game** (e.g. wild boar, deer and mouflon) artificially maintained at excessive levels, hindering the natural renewal of forests and the **spontaneous spreading of invasive alien species** (e.g. *Robinia pseudo-acacia*, and *Ailanthus altissima*) are also widespread problems threatening most forest habitat types. Different forms of **anthropogenic disturbance** (e.g. illegal waste disposal, technical sports, illegal caving, vandalism and drifting of forestry chemicals), the draining and filling of small forest wetlands threatening populations of amphibians (e.g. *Bombina variegata* and *Triturus carnifex*), or the fragmentation of habitats and isolation of sub-populations of certain species (e.g. insects such as *Osmoderma eremita, Rosalia alpina, Hypodryas maturna, Cerambyx cerdo, Morimus funereus)* are additional factors endangering smaller groups of habitat types and species, or manifesting more at a local scale.

Ensuring the adequate management of forests and **developing the necessary infrastructure background** on as large areas as possible are the most important measures serving the conservation of species and habitat types targeted by the priority. These measures should be complemented by **ecological restoration interventions** aiming to restore heavily degraded forest habitats. In case of some species and habitat types **targeted conservation measures** may be also necessary, including for example the **bat-friendly closing of caves** and artificial cavities, construction of **ecological passes and restoring ecological corridors** to link forest habitats, and **restoring forest wetlands**. The renovation or construction of fences to protect against large game species may be also relevant; however, such measures should be implemented only in very well justified cases and at the very local scale.

HABITAT TYPES CONCERNED BY THE PRIORITY

Priority habitat types:
91E0 Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*)
91G0 Pannonic woods with *Quercus petraea* and *Carpinus betulus*
9180 *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines

Other habitat types:
9150 Medio-European limestone beech forests of the *Cephalanthero-Fagion*
91K0 Illyrian Fagus sylvatica forests (*Aremonio-Fagion*)

91L0 Illyrian oak-hornbeam forests (*Erythronio-carpinion*)
9110 *Luzulo-Fagetum* beech forests
9130 *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests
91M0 Pannonian-Balkanic turkey oak –sessile oak forests
8310 Caves not open to the public

SPECIES CONCERNED BY THE PRIORITY

Priority species:

PLANTS: ---
ANIMALS:
Osmoderma eremita; Rosalia alpina

Species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated:

PLANTS:
Buxbaumia viridis; Dicranum viride; Cypripedium calceolus; Himantoglossum caprinum
ANIMALS:
Cerambyx cerdo; Limoniscus violaceus; Lucanus cervus; Morimus funereus; Rhysodes sulcatus; Dioszeghyana schmidtii; Erannis ankeraria; Hypodryas maturna; Bombina variegata; Triturus carnifex; Barbastella barbastellus; Miniopterus schreibersii; Myotis bechsteini; Myotis blythii; Myotis dasycneme; Myotis emarginatus; Myotis myotis; Rhinolophus euryale; Rhinolophus ferrumequinum; Rhinolophus hipposideros; Canis lupus; Lynx lynx
BIRDS:
Tetrastes bonasia; Ciconia nigra; Pernis apivorus; Milvus migrans; Haliaeetus albicilla; Circaetus gallicus; Aquila pomarina; Aquila heliaca; Aquila chrysaetos; Falco cherrug; Falco peregrinus; Columba oenas; Bubo bubo; Strix uralensis; Picus canus; Dryocopus martius; Dendrocopos medius; Dendrocopos leucotos; Motacilla cinerea; Ficedula parva; Ficedula albicollis

Other species:

PLANTS:
Cladonia spp.; Lycopodium annotium; Lycopodium clavatum; Lycopodium complanatum
ANIMALS:
Lopinga achine; Parnassius mnemosyne; Rana temporaria; Elaphe longissima; Eptesicus nilssoni; Eptesicus serotinus; Myotis alcathoe; Myotis brandtii; Myotis daubentonii; Myotis mystacinus; Myotis nattereri; Nyctalus lasiopterus; Nyctalus leisleri; Nyctalus noctula; Pipistrellus kuhlii; Pipistrellus nathusii; Pipistrellus pipistrellus; Pipistrellus pygmaeus; Pipistrellus savii; Plecotus auritus; Plecotus austriacus; Vespertilio murinus; Dryomys nitedula; Felis silvestris; Martes martes
BIRDS:
Milvus milvus; Accipiter gentilis; Phylloscopus sibilatrix; Jynx torquilla; Picus viridis; Cinculus cinculus

MESURES NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVE UNDER THE PRIORITY

Priority measures

- (M1) Developing the infrastructure background of nature conservation management to improve/maintain the conservation status of forest habitats of Community interest located on Natura 2000 sites (purchase of special machinery and equipment necessary to improve the natural status of forest habitats) – **management infrastructure (forestry)**
- (M2) Introducing/applying specific management regimes to ensure the protection of species and habitats of Community interest of forest ecosystems, with a special accent on

specific needs of open steppic forests and forestry systems ensuring permanent forest cover – **forest-environment measures**

- (M3) Small-scale investments improving the status of habitats, to support the introduction and application of specific forest management regimes – **non-productive investments (forestry)**
- (M16) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded or heavily altered habitats, creation of new habitats **– habitat restoration**
- (M21) Special habitat restoration measures: bat-friendly sealing of caves and artificial cavities, installing artificial nests, bat-friendly restoration of buildings etc. – **special habitat restoration measures**

Other measures

- (M13) Creation of agro-forestry systems (extensive orchards, wooded pastures etc.) – **agro-forestry systems**
- (M12) Compensation for the introduction of specific conditions related to land use and farming to be applied for ensuring the protection of species and habitats of Community interest – **Natura 2000 compensation payments**
- (M14) Controlling populations of invasive alien species (eradication with mechanic and chemical methods) – **controlling invasive alien species**
- (M22) Creating artificial infrastructure to ensure the dispersal and migration of species of Community interest, and to strengthen ecological links among natural habitats (building ecological passes for amphibians and small mammals, ensuring the connectivity of river sections separated by dams, replacement and adjustment of air cables, etc.) – **ecological passes**
- (M23) Creating infrastructure to prevent damages caused by game species (especially large game): construction of fences and game-proof passes, purchasing equipment for capturing large game species or controlling populations of certain predators – **preventing damage caused by game**

F.5 Grasslands, open forests and peripheral habitats of hills and mountains

***Objective**: Maintaining and improving the conservation status of open grasslands and semi-open woodlands on hills and mountains, as well as peripheral (foothill) habitats and the species of Community interest pertaining to them*

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIORITY (JUSTIFICATION)

A significant part of the natural features of Community interest occurring in Hungary belong to foothill and montane grasslands and semi-open woodlands interspersed with patches of grasslands (e.g. dry oak woodlands and karst scrub forests) that occupy a transitional position between lowland steppes and closed montane forests, as well as to the natural and semi-natural habitat fragments of foothills. Out of the **10 habitat types targeted under this priority, all the priority habitat types and a total of 7 habitat types are in unfavourable – bad conservation status, and the remaining 3 are in unfavourable – inadequate** conservation status. The majority of these habitat types are **potentially or actually endangered**. They also include forest habitat types that are found in extensive swathes

within the mountain ranges, and are thus less endangered there (e.g. 91G0, 91M0), but whose marginal occurrences on the foothills are heavily fragmented, and are critically endangered by various anthropogenic effects.

A **large number of species** of Community interest occurs in the potential target areas of this priority, and **more than two-thirds** (not counting birds) are in **unfavourable conservation status**, and are actually or potentially endangered. The **majority of plant species of Community interest** occurring in Hungary belong to the habitat types of these areas, and 4 of them are priority species. In more than half of the species concerned, the majority (80-100%) of the populations within the Pannonian region are found in Hungary, including **numerous endangered species whose world population is mostly or exclusively found in Hungary** (e.g. *Linum dolomiticum*). The priority targets several species whose population size has greatly declined by today, with only 1-2 occurrences and even there with seriously threatened habitats. Therefore, **their conservation is only possible through active species conservation measures** (artificial breeding and re-introduction, targeted habitat restoration etc.).

Partly as a result of the great diversity of habitats, and partly due to their greater exposure to human disturbance, the threats are extremely varied. **Inadequate agricultural practices** – such as inadequate intensity and/or timing of mowing, grazing or burning – causes problems in managed grasslands. In some habitat types, these harmful impacts are further exacerbated by agri-environmental prescriptions which are not sensitive enough to the special requirements of these habitats. In forest habitats, **inadequate forestry practices** cause problems, such as large-scale felling, final cutting reducing the extension of forests, removal of the shrub layer and dead wood and artificial regeneration with non-native species. A general threat, predominantly to grasslands, is **overgrowing due to natural succession, the spreading of shrubs,** resulting in changes in species composition and in habitat parameters, as well as **aggressive invasion of alien species**. The **oversize populations of large game animals** is also a general problem, threatening in particular open grasslands on thin soils (e.g. 6240 and 6190) and their plant species (e.g. *Ferula sadleriana, Linum dolomiticum*). Similar impacts are caused by **tourism**, which is concentrated more around inhabited areas, as well as by illegal practising of **technical sports** leading to erosion. Further anthropogenic threats, which are more localised but can still be significant for certain species include i**llegal waste disposal, surface mining, picking of fruits, ploughing of grasslands, chemical pollution from agriculture or forestry, development for building, habitat fragmentation and isolation of subpopulations of certain species.** In some strongly depleted species, or in species remaining in widely scattered, small populations (e.g. *Ferula sadleriana, Chondrosoma fiduciarium, Sicista subtilis, Stenobothrus eurasius*), **problems also arise from the small population size** (e.g. reduced breeding ability, stronger impacts of accidental environmental effects).

In order to maintain and improve the conservation status of the habitat types and species of Community interest targeted by this priority, **close-to-natural agriculture and forestry that ensures proper management** have to be supported as widely as possible. A similarly important measure that concerns a large number of sites is the **restoration of degraded habitats**, whose outstanding elements are the **control of invasive species** and **of natural succession** that leads to the degradation of natural values. For several plant and animal species, special species-oriented measures are necessary, e.g. the **installation and renovation of game fences** (in strongly justified cases and at a very local scale), **the bat-friendly closure of caves and artificial cavities used by bats**; **habitat restoration improving connectivity between certain habitats** (e.g. patches of grassland surrounded by forests); **ex situ breeding and re-introduction** etc.

HABITAT TYPES CONCERNED BY THE PRIORITY

Priority habitat types:
6240 Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands
91G0 Pannonic woods with *Quercus petraea* and *Carpinus betulus*
91H0 Pannonian woods with *Quercus pubescens*

Other habitat types:
4030 European dry heaths
6520 Mountain hay meadows
6190 Rupicolous pannonic grasslands (*Stipo-Festucetalia pallentis*)
5130 *Juniperus communis* formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis*)
91M0 Pannonian-Balkanic turkey oak –sessile oak forests
8310 Caves not open to the public

SPECIES CONCERNED BY THE PRIORITY

Priority species:
PLANTS:
Dianthus lumnitzeri; Ferula sadleriana; Linum dolomiticum; Onosma tornensis
ANIMALS:
Osmoderma eremita

Species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated:
PLANTS:
Adenophora liliifolia; Cypripedium calceolus; Dianthus plumarius ssp. regis-stephani; Dracocephalum austriacum; Echium russicum; Himantoglossum adriaticum; Himantoglossum caprinum; Iris aphylla ssp. hungarica; Iris humilis ssp. arenaria; Paeonia officinalis ssp. banatica; Serratula lycopifolia; Seseli leucospermum; Thlaspi jankae; Vincetoxicum pannonicum
ANIMALS:
Chondrosoma fiduciarium; Isophya costata; Odontopodisma rubripes; Paracaloptenus caloptenoides; Stenobothrus eurasius; Bolbelasmus unicornis; Carabus hungaricus; Cerambyx cerdo; Limoniscus violaceus; Lucanus cervus; Catopta thrips; Colias myrmidone; Dioszeghyana schmidtii; Erannis ankeraria; Eriogaster catax; Gortyna borelii; Hypodryas maturna; Lignyoptera fumidaria; Phyllometra culminaria; Barbastella barbastellus; Myotis bechsteini; Myotis blythii; Myotis myotis; Rhinolophus ferrumequinum; Rhinolophus hipposideros; Sicista subtilis; Spermophilus citellus
BIRDS:
Pernis apivorus; Haliaeetus albicilla; Circaetus gallicus; Aquila pomarina; Aquila heliaca; Aquila chrysaetos; Falco cherrug; Falco peregrinus; Bubo bubo; Strix uralensis; Caprimulgus europaeus; Picus canus; Dendrocopos medius; Lullula arborea; Anthus campestris; Sylvia nisoria; Lanius collurio

Other species:
PLANTS:
Lycopodium annotium; Lycopodium clavatum; Lycopodium complanatum; Arnica montana
ANIMALS:
Saga pedo; Maculinea arion; Parnassius mnemosyne; Ablepharus kitaibelii; Coluber caspius; Elaphe longissima; Lacerta viridis; Lacerta vivipara pannonica; Eptesicus nilssoni; Myotis alcathoe; Pipistrellus savii; Vespertilio murinus; Dryomys nitedula; Martes martes
BIRDS:

Accipiter gentilis; Phoenicurus phoenicurus; Jynx torquilla; Picus viridis

MESURES NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVE UNDER THE PRIORITY

Priority measures

- (M2) Introducing/applying specific management regimes to ensure the protection of species and habitats of Community interest of forest ecosystems, with a special accent on specific needs of open steppic forests and forestry systems ensuring permanent forest cover – **forest-environment measures**
- (M3) Small-scale investments improving the status of habitats, to support the introduction and application of specific forest management regimes – **non-productive investments (forestry)**
- (M5) Introducing/applying specific and targeted management regimes to ensure the protection of grassland habitats – **agri-environment measures (targeted, habitat-specific)**
- (M6) Introducing/applying specific and targeted management regimes to ensure the protection of species of grassland ecosystems – **agri-environment measures (targeted, species-specific)**
- (M8) Small-scale investments to improve the conservation status of grassland habitats and supporting the conservation of species, related to the introduction and application of specific management regimes – **non-productive investments (agriculture)**
- (M14) Controlling populations of invasive alien species (eradication with mechanic and chemical methods) – **controlling invasive alien species**
- (M15) Controlling succession processes to prevent the degradation of natural habitats (e.g. controlling populations of indigenous shrubs, preventing the siltation of wetlands) – **controlling succession processes**
- (M20) Ecological restoration measures to reduce the fragmentation and discontinuity of habitats, to improve ecological connections among natural sites and to enhance the dispersal and migration of species of Community interest – **reducing habitat fragmentation**

Other measures

- (M1) Developing the infrastructure background of nature conservation management to improve/maintain the conservation status of forest habitats of Community interest located on Natura 2000 sites (purchase of special machinery and equipment necessary to improve the natural status of forest habitats) – **management infrastructure (forestry)**
- (M13) Creation of agro-forestry systems (extensive orchards, wooded pastures etc.) – **agro-forestry systems**
- (M4) Improving the infrastructure background of habitat management in nature conservation areas maintained with farming methods (purchase of machinery and equipment, infrastructure for grazing animals etc.) – **management infrastructure (grasslands and other areas farmed with a nature conservation purpose)**
- (M7) Introducing/applying general management regimes to ensure the protection of species and habitats of Community interest – **agri-environment measures (horizontal)**
- (M12) Compensation for the introduction of specific conditions related to land use and

farming to be applied for ensuring the protection of species and habitats of Community interest – **Natura 2000 compensation payments**

- (M16) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded or heavily altered habitats, creation of new habitats **– habitat restoration**
- (M21) Special habitat restoration measures: bat-friendly sealing of caves and artificial cavities, installing artificial nests, bat-friendly restoration of buildings etc. – **special habitat restoration measures**
- (M22) Creating artificial infrastructure to ensure the dispersal and migration of species of Community interest, and to strengthen ecological links among natural habitats (building ecological passes for amphibians and small mammals, ensuring the connectivity of river sections separated by dams, replacement and adjustment of air cables, etc.) – **ecological passes**
- (M23) Creating infrastructure to prevent damages caused by game species (especially large game): construction of fences and game-proof passes, purchasing equipment for capturing large game species or controlling populations of certain predators – **preventing damage caused by game**

F.6 Species dependent on areas under intensive economic use and human habitation

***Objective*: Improving the conservation status of species of Community interest living primarily in cultivated land, fish farms or other intensively used habitats and/or in chiefly man-made environments**

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIORITY (JUSTIFICATION)

In addition to the priorities targeting habitat types and species pertaining to areas in natural or near-natural conditions, the present priority focuses on species living in **man-made habitats or areas predominantly influenced (intensively managed) by humans**. Since the environment of the species concerned does not contain natural habitat types, only heavily modified habitats influenced by human activities, no habitat types are discussed here. Thanks to the high concentration of food sources, managed areas may provide even better conditions to certain species than their natural habitats, but they may act as ecological traps in certain phases of management (e.g. the draining of fishponds in winter may threaten populations of Otter due to habitat loss).

The above criteria are met primarily by certain **bat and bird species that live in buildings** (e.g. in attics of churches) as well as by **fishpond-inhabiting birds and mammals** (e.g. *Lutra lutra*), as well as mammals (e.g. *Cricetus cricetus, Spermophilus citellus*) living in intensively managed ploughlands or other artifical surfaces (e.g. airfields). Only one plant species is listed under this priority (*Thlaspi jankae*), which has significant populations in inhabited areas, chiefly in cemeteries, and the conservation of these populations is important to maintain the favourable conservation status of this species.

Out of the 18 species listed on annexes of the Habitats Directive and targeted by this priority, all but two have their **biggest populations within the Pannonian biogeographical region in Hungary** (77-100% of the total population within the region), therefore, conservation efforts carried out in Hungary are particularly important for them.

The conservation status of the majority of the house-dwelling bat species under this priority

can be considered good, but at the same time their extremely strong exposure to anthropogenic effects (living in the immediate vicinity of man), and the increasingly more frequent threats (inconsiderate renovation of buildings, panel house insulation schemes) also threaten these species. The other large group of species concerned comprises bird species feeding at fishponds. Their inclusion in this priority is justified by the fact that developments in the last two centuries (river regulations and the drainage of marshes) led to the disappearance of over 90% of Hungary's wetlands, which served as breeding and feeding habitat for them. At the same time, the total size of Hungary's (mostly extensive) fishponds is considerable, and many of them are included in the Natura 2000 network, as they can substitute, to a certain degree, the disappeared wetlands. However, the appearance and fish consumption of birds (and frequently also of *Lutra lutra*) may cause significant economic damage, the prevention of which may necessitate conservation measures (e.g. the establishment of non-productive feeding ponds).

SPECIES CONCERNED BY THE PRIORITY

Priority species:

PLANTS: ---

ANIMALS: ---

Species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated:

PLANTS:

Thlaspi jankae

ANIMALS:

Myotis blythii; Myotis dasycneme; Myotis myotis; Rhinolophus ferrumequinum; Rhinolophus hipposideros; Sicista subtilis; Spermophilus citellus; Lutra lutra

BIRDS:

Anser fabalis; Anser albifrons; Anser erythropus; Anser anser; Branta ruficollis; Anas strepera; Anas crecca; Anas platyrhynchos; Anas querquedula; Anas clypeata; Aythya ferina; Aythya nyroca; Tachybaptus ruficollis; Podiceps grisegena; Podiceps nigricollis; Phalacrocorax pygmeus; Botaurus stellaris; Ixobrychus minutus; Nycticorax nycticorax; Ardeola ralloides; Egretta garzetta; Egretta alba; Ardea purpurea; Ciconia ciconia; Plegadis falcinellus; Platalea leucorodia; Haliaeetus albicilla; Circus aeruginosus; Circus cyaneus; Circus pygargus; Aquila heliaca; Pandion haliaetus; Falco vespertinus; Falco cherrug; Rallus aquaticus; Porzana porzana; Porzana parva; Crex crex; Grus grus; Otis tarda; Himantopus himantopus; Recurvirostra avosetta; Burhinus oedicnemus; Glareola pratincola; Pluvialis apricaria; Philomachus pugnax; Numenius arquata; Tringa totanus; Tringa glareola; Larus melanocephalus; Sterna hirundo; Chlidonias hybridus; Chlidonias niger; Columba oenas; Otus scops; Bubo bubo; Asio flammeus; Alcedo atthis; Coracias garrulus; Dendrocopos syriacus; Riparia riparia; Anthus campestris; Luscinia svecica; Acrocephalus melanopogon; Panarus biarmicus; Remiz pendulinus; Lanius collurio; Lanius minor

Other species:

PLANTS: ---

ANIMALS:

Eptesicus nilssoni; Eptesicus serotinus; Nyctalus noctula; Pipistrellus kuhlii; Pipistrellus nathusii; Pipistrellus pipistrellus; Pipistrellus savii; Plecotus austriacus; Vespertilio murinus; Cricetus cricetus

BIRDS:

Ardea cinerea; Podiceps cristatus; Buteo lagopus; Falco tinnunculus; Perdix perdix; Coturnix coturnix; Tringa erythropus; Calidris alpina schinzii; Chlidonias leucopterus;

Larus ridibundus; Vanellus vanellus; Phoenicurus phoenicurus; Streptopelia turtur; Tyto alba; Athene noctua; Upupa epops; Merops apiaster; Jynx torquilla; Picus viridis; Alauda arvensis; Oenanthe oenanthe; Lanius excubitor; Corvus frugilegus; Miliaria calandra

MESURES NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVE UNDER THE PRIORITY

Priority measures

- (M21) Special habitat restoration measures: bat-friendly sealing of caves and artificial cavities, installing artificial nests, bat-friendly restoration of buildings etc. – **special habitat restoration measures**
- (M9) Introducing/applying specific management regimes to ensure the protection of species of Community interest living in extensive fishponds – **water-environment measures (extensive fishponds)**
- (M10) Investments to improve the conservation status of species of Community interest living in extensive fishponds and other water bodies utilised for fishing (e.g. creating non-productive fishponds, developing close-to-natural littoral zones and nesting islands, reintroducing species of Community interest) – **developments of extensive fishponds (infrastructure)**
- (M6) Introducing/applying specific and targeted management regimes to ensure the protection of species of grassland ecosystems – **agri-environment measures (targeted, species-specific)**

Other measures

- (M13) Creation of agro-forestry systems (extensive orchards, wooded pastures etc.) – **agro-forestry systems**
- (M4) Improving the infrastructure background of habitat management in nature conservation areas maintained with farming methods (purchase of machinery and equipment, infrastructure for grazing animals etc.) – **management infrastructure (grasslands and other areas farmed with a nature conservation purpose)**
- (M5) Introducing/applying specific and targeted management regimes to ensure the protection of grassland habitats – **agri-environment measures (targeted, habitat-specific)**
- (M7) Introducing/applying general management regimes to ensure the protection of species and habitats of Community interest – **agri-environment measures (horizontal)**
- (M8) Small-scale investments to improve the conservation status of grassland habitats and supporting the conservation of species, related to the introduction and application of specific management regimes – **non-productive investments (agriculture)**
- (M11) Investments to improve the conservation status of species of Community interest living in natural waters subject to fishing (e.g. development and rehabilitation of spawning areas, restoration of concerned Natura 2000 sites) – **investments in natural waters subject to fishing**
- (M12) Compensation for the introduction of specific conditions related to land use and farming to be applied for ensuring the protection of species and habitats of Community interest – **Natura 2000 compensation payments**
- (M14) Controlling populations of invasive alien species (eradication with mechanic and chemical methods) – **controlling invasive alien species**

- (M17) Measures to improve or restore the natural water regime at catchment level (construction of water retention and supply infrastructure, elimination of unused drainage canals etc.) – **improving the water regime**
- (M22) Creating artificial infrastructure to ensure the dispersal and migration of species of Community interest, and to strengthen ecological links among natural habitats (building ecological passes for amphibians and small mammals, ensuring the connectivity of river sections separated by dams, replacement and adjustment of air cables, etc.) – **ecological passes**
- (M23) Creating infrastructure to prevent damages caused by game species (especially large game): construction of fences and game-proof passes, purchasing equipment for capturing large game species or controlling populations of certain predators – **preventing damage caused by game**

F.7 Research, monitoring and ex-situ conservation

***Objective**: Laying the ground for defining and monitoring the conservation status of data-deficient and priority species of Community interest through targeted research activities, and improving the conservation status of species occurring in very small populations, partially dependent on ex-situ conservation measures*

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIORITY (JUSTIFICATION)

Complementary to priorities 1-6, targeting direct improvements to the conservation status of species and habitats, the present priority focuses on filling the gaps in the knowledge base of conservation, as well as the development and improvement of ex-situ species' conservation methods and conditions of their application.

Achieving by 2020 targets concerning the improvement of the conservation status of species and habitats requires special measures targeting every aspect defining their conservation status, such as the range and population size of species, the size and quality of their habitats, structural and functional characteristics of habitat types and future prospects.

Detecting the direction and speed of changes in conservation status requires regular monitoring performed with use of standardised methods. Characteristics of monitoring methods in terms of space and time are very much defined by the specific features of targeted species and habitats**. Developing and launching a species' monitoring scheme at the national scale is not possible without knowing the national distribution and ecology** (reproduction and nutrition biology, ecological needs, migration strategy etc.) **of the species in question.**

The complete assessment of national distribution is necessary in case of widely distributed species with several data-deficient populations, as well as those that were not targeted by research in the past, thus their distribution is far less explored.

Apart from varying characteristics of targeted species and habitats, assessment methods are defined also by the questions to be answered. To fulfil national obligations related to reporting on natural values of Community interest standardised and tested monitoring activities are to be performed, which are able to provide adequate information on all components defining nature conservation status. **Monitoring methodologies applied to date**

are to be revised, and new monitoring methods are to be developed for all taxa where such is not available yet. This may entail the introduction of novel and innovative methods such as radio telemetry, satellite transmitters, geolocators or hair trapping devices. The implementation of country wide monitoring programmes of groups of species and habitat-types will also require **investments in monitoring equipment and infrastructure**.

Exploring the effects of pressures and threats with most influence on the long term conservation of species and habitats (e.g. the spreading of invasive alien species, isolation and fragmentation of habitats), **defining measures** to address these, and **evaluating the actual impacts of management methods** (incl. farming, management of forests and game, etc.) presently applied are additional tasks necessary to improve conservation status. **Developing ecological and nature-friendly methods to reduce the economic damage** caused by species of Community interest appears as a special need related for example to certain bird species (e.g. cormorant, pigmy-cormorant, geese, cranes, etc.).

Generally, species' conservation actions should concentrate on ensuring the survival of species on their natural habitats (in-situ). **Ex-situ conservation measures** – the breeding of plants and animal species among artificial circumstances – are necessary in case of species with special ecological needs and with much reduced numbers of individuals that could not be saved from local, regional or global extinction with in-situ conservation methods. The successful and efficient conservation of such species requires the **development of specific methodologies for their capturing or collection, breeding and reintroduction and investments in related infrastructure.**

HABITAT TYPES CONCERNED BY THE PRIORITY

Priority habitat types:
6250 Pannonic loess steppic grasslands;
6260 Pannonic sand steppes;
2340 Pannonic inland dunes
6240 Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands;
6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*);
1530 Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes;
40A0 Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub;
91I0 Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus spp.*;
91N0 Pannonic inland sand dune thicket (*Junipero-Populetum albae*);
91E0 Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*);
91G0 Pannonic woods with *Quercus petraea* and *Carpinus betulus*;
9180 *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines;
91H0 Pannonian woods with *Quercus pubescens*

Other habitat types:
7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs;
3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoeto-Nanojuncetea*;
7230 Alkaline fens;
6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*);
4030 European dry heaths;
6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels;
6520 Mountain hay meadows;

6190 Rupicolous pannonic grasslands (*Stipo-Festucetalia pallentis*);
6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*;
5130 Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands;
6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis*);
9150 Medio-European limestone beech forests of the *Cephalanthero-Fagion*;
91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis* and Ulmus minor, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*);
9130 *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests;
91M0 Pannonian-Balkanic turkey oak –sessile oak forests;
3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds;
3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation;
3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition*-type vegetation

SPECIES CONCERNED BY THE PRIORITY

Priority species:

PLANTS:

Dianthus diutinus; Dianthus lumnitzeri; Ferula sadleriana; Linum dolomiticum; Pulsatilla pratensis ssp. hungarica; Pyrus magyarica

ANIMALS:

Paladilhia hungarica; Austropotamobius torrentium; Osmoderma eremita; Rosalia alpina; Vipera ursinii rakosiensis; Microtus oeconomus mehelyi

Species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated:

PLANTS:

Buxbaumia viridis; Dicranum viride; Mannia tirandra; Marsilea quadrifolia; Adenophora liliifolia; Aldrovanda vesiculosa; Caldesia parnassifolia; Cirsium brachycephalum; Colchicum arenarium; Crambe tataria; Dianthus plumarius ssp. regis-stephani; Dracocephalum austriacum; Echium russicum; Gladiolus palustris; Himantoglossum adriaticum; Himantoglossum caprinum; Iris aphylla ssp. hungarica; Iris humilis ssp. Arenaria; Liparis loeselii; Paeonia officinalis ssp. banatica; Pulsatilla patens; Serratula lycopifolia; Vincetoxicum pannonicum

ÁLLAT:

Unio crassus; Vertigo angustior; Vertigo moulinsiana; Leucorrhinia pectoralis; Chondrosoma fiduciarium; Isophya costata; Paracaloptenus caloptenoides; Stenobothrus eurasius; Bolbelasmus unicornis; Carabus hungaricus; Cerambyx cerdo; Duvalius gebhardti; Duvalius hungaricus; Limoniscus violaceus; Lucanus cervus; Morimus funereus; Pilemia tigrina; Probaticus subrugosus; Rhysodes sulcatus; Arytrura musculus; Catopta thrips; Coenonympha oedippus; Colias myrmidone; Cucullia mixta; Dioszeghyana schmidtii; Erannis ankeraria; Eriogaster catax; Glyphipterix loricatella; Gortyna borelii; Leptidea morsei; Lignyoptera fumidaria; Lycaena dispar; Maculinea teleius; Phyllometra culminaria; Polymixis rufocincta; Eudontomyzon spp.; Aspius aspius; Cottus gobio; Gobio kessleri; Gobio uranoscopus; Gymnocephalus schraetzer; Sabanejewia aurata; Umbra krameri; Zingel streber; Zingel zingel; Bombina variegata; Triturus carnifex; Triturus dobrogicus; Emys orbicularis; Barbastella barbastellus; Miniopterus schreibersii; Myotis bechsteini; Myotis blythii; Myotis dasycneme; Myotis emarginatus; Myotis myotis; Rhinolophus euryale; Rhinolophus ferrumequinum; Rhinolophus hipposideros; Sicista subtilis; Spermophilus citellus; Canis lupus; Lynx lynx; Mustela eversmannii

BIRDS:

All bird species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated

Other species:

PLANTS:

Cladonia spp.

ANIMALS:

Hirudo medicinalis; Theodoxus prevostianus; Astacus astacus; Aeshna viridis; Leucorrhinia caudalis; Saga pedo; Parnassius mnemosyne; Acipenser ruthenus; Rana arvalis; Rana temporaria; Ablepharus kitaibelii; Coluber caspius; Lacerta viridis; Podarcis taurica; Lacerta vivipara pannonica; Eptesicus nilssoni; Eptesicus serotinus; Myotis alcathoe; Myotis brandtii; Myotis daubentonii; Myotis mystacinus; Myotis nattereri; Nyctalus lasiopterus; Nyctalus leisleri; Nyctalus noctula; Pipistrellus kuhlii; Pipistrellus nathusii; Pipistrellus pipistrellus; Pipistrellus pygmaeus; Pipistrellus savii; Plecotus auritus; Plecotus austriacus; Vespertilio murinus; Cricetus cricetus; Dryomys nitedula; Felis silvestris; Martes martes

MADÁR:

All other bird species of Community interest

MESURES NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVE UNDER THE PRIORITY

- (M24) Basic research to explore the ecology and taxonomy of data-deficient species of Community interest, in order define their conservation status and create the basis of further monitoring – **basic research (data-deficient species)**
- (M25) Applied research to support the elimination of pressures and threats and to ensure the appropriate management of species and habitats of Community interest **– applied research (eliminating pressures and threats)**
- (M26) Intensive assessments to explore the national distribution and population size of species of Community interest and the distribution of habitats of Community interest **– assessment of distribution and population size**
- (M27) Improving the infrastructure necessary for ensuring the monitoring of species and habitats of Community interest as well as their pressures and threats – **monitoring (infrastructure)**
- (M28) Methodological research to improve the basis for monitoring species and habitats of Community interest **– monitoring (methodology)**
- (M29) Monitoring the effects of farming and forestry conducted on Natura 2000 sites on species and habitats of Community interest (assessing the impacts of applied management methods, developing and testing of new management methods) – **management monitoring**
- (M30) Methodological and other basic research to support the ex-situ conservation, reintroduction and translocation of animal and plant species of Community interest as well as of other species that play a key role in the conservation of species and habitats of Community interest **– ex-situ conservation (methodological research)**
- (M31) Developing the infrastructure background required for the implementation of species' restoration plans and for the ex-situ conservation, reintroduction and translocation of animal and plant species of Community interest as well as of other species that play a key role in the conservation of species and habitats of Community interest – **ex-situ conservation (infrastructure)**

F.8 Interpretation, awareness raising and capacity building (general measures)

***Objective**: Ensuring the efficient conservation and wide scale public recognition of species and habitats of Community interest and Natura 2000 sites by using instruments of nature interpretation, rising public awareness and capacity building of institutions.*

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIORITY (JUSTIFICATION)

The objective under this priority includes general overarching measures that serve the conservation of natural values of Community interest and Natura 2000 sites, and cannot be related to individual species or habitat types.

Interpretation and public awareness

In order to improve public knowledge related to Natura 2000 in Hungary additional investments are required. According to results of a public opinion poll (Eurobarometer 2007) 70.1% of Hungarian respondents never heard about Natura 2000 and only 5.8% knew what exactly the term stands for. In the same time, majority of Hungarian respondents (90.2%) considered that the loss of biodiversity was a serious or very serious problem in Hungary, which signals **a significant level of public expectation towards the successful management of biodiversity loss**.

Targeted and coordinated national level investments to improve public knowledge and awareness of natural values of Community interest and Natura 2000 have not been implemented to date. Existing nature interpretation infrastructure is almost entirely focused on presenting natural areas and values protected by national legislation. Although most areas protected according to the national legislation are also Natura 2000 sites, programmes and instruments serving their presentation include elements and information directly related to Natura 2000 to a very limited extent.

Ensuring the better involvement of citizens and wide scale public recognition are key prerequisites of improving the conservation status of species and habitats of Community interest and ensuring the efficient and successful protection of Natura 2000 sites. This could be achieved among others by developing a coordinated and harmonised national Natura 2000 interpretation system (e.g. common Natura 2000 signs, network of information and thematic interpretation points). As a result of site designation local communities and entrepreneurs often face limitations related to Natura 2000. Improved local knowledge concerning the rationale of site designations and national obligations related to the protection of natural values of Community interest could help also in accepting such limitations and changing negative attitudes towards Natura 2000.

Capacity building and improving local presence

Within the institutional framework of Hungarian official nature conservation **directorates of the 10 national parks are responsible for site-level nature conservation management**. Since the accession of Hungary to the European Union their duties also include the management of Natura 2000 sites located on their area of operation. In this context they are responsible for the preparation of site designation, the collection of data and operating the site–level monitoring and information system and for preparing Natura 2000 management plans. National park directorates are also responsible for performing concrete management interventions on state-owned Natura 2000 sites in their trusteeship and direct management.

The network of **environmental, nature conservation and water inspectorates** – the so called „green authorities" – responsible for legal enforcement **constitute the second pillar of the Hungarian official nature conservation system**. The National Inspectorate for

Environment, Nature and Water serves as a second instance and supervises the 10 regional inspectorates that can be addressed in the first instance. The operation area of regional inspectorates covers the entire national territory. In relation to Natura 2000 sites inspectorates maintain a close cooperation with national park directorates responsible for management aspects.

Since 2012 the **National Environmental Institute and its regional agencies** provide technical support to the central government in the field of environment, nature conservation and water management related to monitoring, evaluation, strategic planning, policy development and impact assessment.

In order to ensure the efficient implementation of management and law enforcement duties related to the protection of Natura 2000 sites **the capacity building of existing institutions is necessary**, including **developments in personnel, infrastructure and equipment**, as well as the implementation of **targeted training programmes**.

Site surveillance, monitoring, restoration, collection of site-level data for reporting, and preventing/managing infringement situations are key elements of nature conservation management and law enforcement that cannot be implemented without **regular on-site presence** of personnel. On average in Hungary each ranger is responsible for overseeing some 8000 hectares of Natura 2000 areas, which is outstandingly high compared to international figures. Besides, some Natura 2000 sites are located at a significant distance (80-90 km) from existing offices of national park directorates. Ensuring the sufficient level of on-site presence and the efficiency of on-site work require **improvements in the equipment of the official ranger service** (e.g. modern vehicles, specific IT and communication equipment, monitoring tools, personal and self-defence equipment), and the **development of the network of Natura 2000 offices**, based on the existing infrastructure of national park directorates.

The efficient management of Natura 2000 sites and natural values of Community interest in some cases may require the **transferring of private land into state ownership**. Sustaining results of habitat restoration measures is very often impossible on the long term, without the land concerned being purchased in advance, and transferred into state ownership and the trusteeship/management of national park directorates. However, such an instrument should be applied with care, only when this is the most efficient and cost-effective way of fulfilling nature conservation objectives, and when the national legislation allows.

Natura 2000 management plans

According to the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy, requiring the full implementation of the Birds Directive and Habitats Directive by 2020, **Member States should ensure that management plans or equivalent instruments setting out conservation and restoration measures are developed and implemented in a timely manner for all Natura 2000 sites**. In Hungary Natura 2000 management plans are a key instrument defining conservation and restoration measures. According to the current legislation, they are to contain suggestions concerning the management of sites, as well as the possible tools of their implementation.

Out of the 523 Natura 2000 sites designated in Hungary (477 Special Areas of Conservation and 56 Special Protected Areas) to date 35 Natura 2000 sites are equipped with a management plan. Until the end of 2014 expectedly additional 243 management plans will be developed in the framework of the current national rural development programme co-financed by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD). In the 2014-2020 period work related to the preparation of new management plans will concentrate on sites not protected by national legislation and not covered by management plans, with a

special emphasis on Special Protected Areas designated according to the Birds Directive. Assessing results of implemented measures and the revision and updating of existing management plans and other documents having a similar function (e.g. forest management plans, river basin management plans) will be an additional task of the coming period.

Cross-Border cooperation

The 15 858 km^2 large Pannonian biogeographical region, representing some 3% of the terrestrial territory of the European Union, apart from the whole national territory of Hungary, includes some parts of surrounding countries (the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Romania). Countries of the wider region are also linked by the Danube river with its catchment area including the entire Pannonian region. As a result, **there are several Pannonian species and habitat types of Community interest that cannot be efficiently and successfully conserved without the joint engagement and participation of the countries concerned**. A large proportion of the Hungarian Natura 2000 network is located in regions bordering the surrounding countries, which is another strong reason for promoting cross-border cooperation. Cross-border and transnational cooperation programmes under the European Territorial Cooperation objective provide a good opportunity for joint initiatives – joint research and monitoring programmes, preparation and implementation of joint management plans and species' protection programmes, joint habitat restoration measures – targeting the conservation of species and habitats of Community interest and the protection of the Natura 2000 network.

MESURES NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVE UNDER THE PRIORITY

- (M32) Improving instruments and infrastructure for information dissemination, raising public awareness and interpretation **– interpretation infrastructure**
- (M33) General Natura 2000 campaigns, development of sector-specific guidance documents and the implementation of training programmes **– training and awareness raising activities**
- (M34) Improving capacities of government organisations responsible for the management and protection of Natura 2000 sites (developing the network Natura 2000 experts/offices, IT infrastructure, etc.) – **capacity building of institutions**
- (M35) Strengthening local presence by improving the infrastructure background and personnel of ranger services, in order to prevent illegal land use and damage to species and habitats of Community interest **– strengthening local presence**
- (M36) The purchasing of land related to the implementation of habitat restoration and other nature conservation measures **– land purchase**
- (M37) Preparation and updating of Natura 2000 management plans – **management plans**
- (M38) ross-border cooperation targeting the protection and conservation of species and habitats of Community interest, in the areas of management, habitat restoration, monitoring and raising public awareness – **cross-border cooperation**

F.9 The sustainable utilization of socio-economic benefits of Natura 2000 sites (general measures)

Objective: Strengthening the role of Natura 2000 areas in social and economic development at the local level and the creation of jobs

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIORITY (JUSTIFICATION)

The objective under this priority includes general overarching measures that serve the conservation of natural values of Community interest and Natura 2000 sites. They cannot be related to individual species or habitat types, and provide an indirect contribution to achieving biodiversity conservation objectives (e.g. by improving the local recognition and acceptance of Natura 2000 sites and strengthening local participation in their conservation).

The low level of employment, reduced economic activity and lower income levels of Hungarian rural regions are problems to be addressed by structural economic reforms including the promotion of entrepreneurship, improving conditions of rural micro-enterprises, and **economic diversification targeting non-agricultural activities**. **Employment-opportunities of rural areas hosting Natura 2000 sites may be increased by supporting the development of tourism activities related to the interpretation of natural values of Natura 2000 sites**. This requires the availability of local-regional tourism products that – apart from the authentic presentation of the local culture and specific rural way of life – incorporate the presentation of Natura 2000 and related natural values in an accessible manner. Potential economic benefits of Natura 2000 sites as tourism attractions may be captured through larger scale eco-tourism investments making Natura 2000 an important element of the local eco-tourism offer, and by targeted support to micro-, small and medium size enterprises improving their ability of providing competitive tourism services (e.g. accommodation and catering, touring, rental of special facilities).

Service providers and producers operating on Natura 2000 sites face specific conditions and limitations due to the presence of natural values of Community interest. Such limitations may serve as a basis for their positive discrimination by recognising the environmental services they provide when respecting specific rules related to Natura 2000. This can improve the market position of concerned enterprises, and in the same time strengthen the role of Natura 2000 in providing local employment possibilities and supporting social and economic development. **The National Park Product label and certification scheme has been initiated to support local producers operating on protected areas and Natura 2000 sites** by improving the valuation and marketability of their products and services. The product certification scheme should be further improved to increase the number of enterprises and to strengthen and accentuate its relation with the Natura 2000 network. With this, **Natura 2000 may appear as a specific sustainable economic opportunity to a wider number of economic players, also strengthening the local acceptance of the network**.

MESURES NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVE UNDER THE PRIORITY

- (M39) Development of eco-tourism building on the interpretation of natural values of Natura 2000 sites **– eco-tourism**
- (M40) Supporting the marketing of local products made with the application of environmentally sound methods and of natural raw materials originating from Natura 2000 sites – **targeted product certification schemes**
- (M41) Enhancing SMEs and micro-enterprises of rural areas providing services related to the interpretation natural values of Natura 2000 sites – **development of SME**

G Description of key measures to achieve priorities

Code	Measure
I. NATURE CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT	
M1	Developing the infrastructure background of nature conservation management to improve/maintain the conservation status of forest habitats of Community interest located on Natura 2000 sites (purchase of special machinery and equipment necessary to improve the natural status of forest habitats) – **management infrastructure (forestry)**
M2	Introducing/applying specific management regimes to ensure the protection of species and habitats of Community interest of forest ecosystems, with a special accent on specific needs of open steppic forests and forestry systems ensuring permanent forest cover – **forest-environment measures**
M3	Small-scale investments improving the status of habitats, to support the introduction and application of specific forest management regimes – **non-productive investments (forestry)**
M4	Improving the infrastructure background of habitat management in nature conservation areas maintained with farming methods (purchase of machinery and equipment, infrastructure for grazing animals etc.) – **management infrastructure (grasslands and other areas farmed with a nature conservation purpose)**
M5	Introducing/applying specific and targeted management regimes to ensure the protection of grassland habitats – **agri-environment measures (targeted, habitat-specific)**
M6	Introducing/applying specific and targeted management regimes to ensure the protection of species of grassland ecosystems – **agri-environment measures (targeted, species-specific)**
M7	Introducing/applying general management regimes to ensure the protection of species and habitats of Community interest – **agri-environment measures (horizontal)**
M8	Small-scale investments to improve the conservation status of grassland habitats and supporting the conservation of species, related to the introduction and application of specific management regimes – **non-productive investments (agriculture)**
M9	Introducing/applying specific management regimes to ensure the protection of species of Community interest living in extensive fishponds – **water-environment measures (extensive fishponds)**
M10	Investments to improve the conservation status of species of Community interest living in extensive fishponds and other water bodies utilised for fishing (e.g. creating non-productive fishponds, developing close-to-natural littoral zones and nesting islands, reintroducing species of Community interest) – **developments of extensive fishponds (infrastructure)**
M11	Investments to improve the conservation status of species of Community interest living in natural waters subject to fishing (e.g. development and rehabilitation of spawning areas, restoration of concerned Natura 2000 sites) – **investments in natural waters subject to fishing**
M12	Compensation for the introduction of specific conditions related to land use and farming to be applied for ensuring the protection of species and habitats of Community interest – **Natura 2000 compensation payments**
M13	Creation of agro-forestry systems (extensive orchards, wooded pastures etc.) – **agro-forestry systems**

Code	Measure
II. RESTORATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF HABITATS	
M14	Controlling populations of invasive alien species (eradication with mechanic and chemical methods) – **controlling invasive alien species**
M15	Controlling succession processes to prevent the degradation of natural habitats (e.g. controlling populations of indigenous shrubs, preventing the siltation of wetlands) – **controlling succession processes**
M16	Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded or heavily altered habitats, creation of new habitats **– habitat restoration**
M17	Measures to improve or restore the natural water regime at catchment level (construction of water retention and supply infrastructure, elimination of unused drainage canals etc.) – **improving the water regime**
M18	Measures to improve the quality of surface waters (creation of filter fields, eliminating the inflow of used waters, etc.) **– improving water quality**
M19	Restoring the morphology and natural dynamics of small watercourses **– improving hydromorphological conditions**
M20	Ecological restoration measures to reduce the fragmentation and discontinuity of habitats, to improve ecological connections among natural sites and to enhance the dispersal and migration of species of Community interest – **reducing habitat fragmentation**
M21	Special habitat restoration measures: bat-friendly sealing of caves and artificial cavities, installing artificial nests, bat-friendly restoration of buildings etc.– **special habitat restoration measures**
M22	Creating artificial infrastructure to ensure the dispersal and migration of species of Community interest, and to strengthen ecological links among natural habitats (building ecological passes for amphibians and small mammals, ensuring the connectivity of river sections separated by dams, replacement and adjustment of air cables, etc.) – **ecological passes**
M23	Creating infrastructure to prevent damages caused by game species (especially large game): construction of fences and game-proof passes, purchasing equipment for capturing large game species or controlling populations of certain predators – **preventing damage caused by game**
III. REASEARCH AND MONITORING	
M24	Basic research to explore the ecology and taxonomy of data-deficient species of Community interest, in order define their conservation status and create the basis of further monitoring – **basic research (data-deficient species)**
M25	Applied research to support the elimination of pressures and threats and to ensure the appropriate management of species and habitats of Community interest **– applied research (eliminating pressures and threats)**
M26	Intensive assessments to explore the national distribution and population size of species of Community interest and the distribution of habitats of Community interest **– assessment of distribution and population size**
M27	Improving the infrastructure necessary for ensuring the monitoring of species and habitats of Community interest as well as their pressures and threats – **monitoring (infrastructure)**
M28	Methodological research to improve the basis for monitoring species and habitats of Community interest **– monitoring (methodology)**
M29	Monitoring the effects of farming and forestry conducted on Natura 2000 sites on species and habitats of Community interest (assessing the impacts of applied management methods, developing and testing of new management methods) – **management monitoring**

Code	Measure
M30	Methodological and other basic research to support the ex-situ conservation, reintroduction and translocation of animal and plant species of Community interest as well as of other species that play a key role in the conservation of species and habitats of Community interest **– ex-situ conservation (methodological research)**
M31	Developing the infrastructure background required for the implementation of species' restoration plans and for the ex-situ conservation, reintroduction and translocation of animal and plant species of Community interest as well as of other species that play a key role in the conservation of species and habitats of Community interest – **ex-situ conservation (infrastructure)**
IV. PLANNING, AWARENESS RAISING AND CAPACITY BUILDING – GENERAL MEASURES	
M32	Improving instruments and infrastructure for information dissemination, raising public awareness and interpretation **– interpretation infrastructure**
M33	General Natura 2000 campaigns, development of sector-specific guidance documents and the implementation of training programmes **– training and awareness raising activities**
M34	Improving capacities of government organisations responsible for the management and protection of Natura 2000 sites (developing the network Natura 2000 experts/offices, IT infrastructure, etc.) – **capacity building of institutions**
M35	Strengthening local presence by improving the infrastructure background and personnel of ranger services, in order to prevent illegal land use and damage to species and habitats of Community interest **– strengthening local presence**
M36	The purchasing of land related to the implementation of habitat restoration and other nature conservation measures **– land purchase**
M37	Preparation and updating of Natura 2000 management plans – **management plans**
M38	Cross-border cooperation targeting the protection and conservation of species and habitats of Community interest, in the areas of management, habitat restoration, monitoring and raising public awareness – **cross-border cooperation**
V. SUSTAINABLE USE OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS – GENERAL MEASURES	
M39	Development of eco-tourism building on the interpretation of natural values of Natura 2000 sites **– eco-tourism**
M40	Supporting the marketing of local products made with the application of environmentally sound methods and of natural raw materials originating from Natura 2000 sites – **targeted product certification schemes**
M41	Enhancing SMEs and micro-enterprises of rural areas providing services related to the interpretation natural values of Natura 2000 sites – **development of SMEs**

G.1 Nature conservation management

Type of activity	Description of measure	Target habitat types/species	Potential financing sources
Conservation management measures – maintenance and improvement of habitats' favourable conservation status (12); Conservation management measures – maintenance and improvement of species' favourable conservation status (13)	(M1) Developing the infrastructure background of nature conservation management to improve/maintain the conservation status of forest habitats of Community interest located on Natura 2000 sites (purchase of special machinery and equipment necessary to improve the natural status of forest habitats) – **management infrastructure (forestry)** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 3, 4, 5***	Priority habitat types 6260 Pannonic sand steppes; 1530 Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes; 40A0 Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub; 91I0 Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus spp*; 91N0 Pannonic inland sand dune thicket (*Junipero-Populetum albae*); 91E0 Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*); 91G0 Pannonic woods with *Quercus petraea* and *Carpinus betulus*; 9180 *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines; 91H0 Pannonian woods with *Quercus pubescens* Priority species **ANIMALS**: *Austropotamobius torrentium; Osmoderma eremita; Rosalia alpina* Other habitat types 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; 9150 Medio-European limestone beech forests of the *Cephalanthero-Fagion*; 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*); 91K0 Illyrian *Fagus sylvatica* forests (*Aremonio-Fagion*); 91L0 Illyrian oak-hornbeam forests (*Erythronio-carpinion*); 9110 *Luzulo-Fagetum* beech forests; 9130 *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests; 91M0 Pannonian-Balkanic turkey oak –sessile oak forests; 8310 Caves not open to the public; 4030 European dry heaths Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated **ANIMALS**: *Sadleriana pannonica; Cordulegaster heros; Bolbelasmus unicornis; Carabus hampei; Carabus variolosus; Cerambyx cerdo; Duvalius gebhardti; Duvalius hungaricus; Limoniscus violaceus; Lucanus cervus; Morimus funereus; Rhysodes sulcatus; Dioszeghyana schmidtii; Hypodryas maturna; Barbus meridionalis; Cottus gobio; Bombina variegata; Triturus carnifex; Barbastella barbastellus; Miniopterus schreibersii; Myotis bechsteini; Myotis blythii; Myotis dasycneme; Myotis emarginatus; Myotis myotis; Rhinolophus euryale; Rhinolophus ferrumequinum; Rhinolophus hipposideros; Canis lupus; Lynx lynx; Coenonympha oedippus; Lignyoptera fumidaria; Phyllometra culminaria* **BIRDS**: *Bonasa bonasia; Ciconia nigra; Pernis apivorus; Milvus migrans; Haliaeetus albicilla; Circaetus gallicus; Aquila pomarina; Aquila heliaca; Falco cherrug; Falco peregrinus; Columba oenas; Otus scops; Bubo bubo; Strix uralensis; Caprimulgus europaeus; Picus canus; Dryocopus martius; Dendrocopos syriacus; Dendrocopos medius; Dendrocopos leucotos; Motacilla cinerea; Ficedula parva; Ficedula albicollis;Aquila chrysaetos; Falco vespertinus*	ERDF, CF, LIFE

		PLANTS: *Colchicum arenarium; Cypripedium calceolus; Paeonia officinalis ssp. banatica* <u>Other species</u> **ANIMALS**: *Apatura metis; Lopinga achine; Parnassius mnemosyne; Rana temporaria; Ablepharus kitaibelii; Elaphe longissima; Lacerta viridis; Eptesicus nilssoni; Eptesicus serotinus; Myotis alcathoe; Myotis brandtii; Myotis daubentonii; Myotis mystacinus; Myotis nattereri; Nyctalus lasiopterus; Nyctalus leisleri; Nyctalus noctula; Pipistrellus kuhlii; Pipistrellus nathusii; Pipistrellus pipistrellus; Pipistrellus pygmaeus; Pipistrellus savii; Plecotus auritus; Plecotus austriacus; Vespertilio murinus; Dryomys nitedula; Felis silvestris; Martes martes; Proserpinus proserpina* **BIRDS:** *Milvus milvus; Accipiter gentilis; Phylloscopus sibilatrix; Phoenicurus phoenicurus; Falco tinnunculus; Corvus frugilegus* **PLANTS:** *Cladonia spp.; Sphagnum spp.; Lycopodium annotium; Lycopodium clavatum; Lycopodium complanatum; Galanthus nivalis*	
Implementation of management schemes and agreements with owners and managers of land or water to follow particular prescriptions (15)	(M2) Introducing/applying specific management regimes to ensure the protection of species and habitats of Community interest of forest ecosystems, with a special accent on specific needs of open steppic forests and forestry systems ensuring permanent forest cover – **forest-environment measures** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 1-5***	<u>Priority habitat types</u> 6260 Pannonic sand steppes; 1530 Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes; 40A0 Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub; 91I0 Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus spp*; 91N0 Pannonic inland sand dune thicket (*Junipero-Populetum albae*); 91E0 Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*); 91G0 Pannonic woods with *Quercus petraea* and *Carpinus betulus*; 9180 *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines; 91H0 Pannonian woods with *Quercus pubescens* <u>Priority species</u> **ANIMALS**: *Austropotamobius torrentium; Osmoderma eremita; Rosalia alpina* **PLANTS**: *Dianthus diutinus; Dianthus plumarius ssp. lumnitzeri; Ferula sadleriana* <u>Other habitat types</u> 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; 9150 Medio-European limestone beech forests of the *Cephalanthero-Fagion*; 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*); 91K0 Illyrian *Fagus sylvatica* forests (*Aremonio-Fagion*); 91L0 Illyrian oak-hornbeam forests (*Erythronio-carpinion*); 9110 *Luzulo-Fagetum* beech forests; 9130 *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests; 91M0 Pannonian-Balkanic turkey oak –sessile oak forests; 8310 Caves not open to the public; 4030 European dry heaths <u>Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated</u> **ANIMALS**: *Sadleriana pannonica; Cordulegaster heros; Bolbelasmus unicornis; Carabus hungaricus; Carabus hampei; Carabus variolosus; Cerambyx cerdo; Duvalius gebhardti; Duvalius hungaricus; Limoniscus violaceus; Lucanus cervus; Morimus funereus; Rhysodes sulcatus; Dioszeghyana schmidtii; Hypodryas maturna; Barbus meridionalis; Cottus gobio; Bombina variegata; Triturus carnifex; Barbastella barbastellus;*	EAFRD

		Miniopterus schreibersii; Myotis bechsteini; Myotis blythii; Myotis dasycneme; Myotis emarginatus; Myotis myotis; Rhinolophus euryale; Rhinolophus ferrumequinum; Rhinolophus hipposideros; Canis lupus; Lynx lynx; Erannis ankeraria; Eriogaster catax; Lignyoptera fumidaria; Phyllometra culminaria **BIRDS**: *Bonasa bonasia; Ciconia nigra; Pernis apivorus; Milvus migrans; Haliaeetus albicilla; Circaetus gallicus; Aquila pomarina; Aquila heliaca; Falco cherrug; Falco peregrinus; Columba oenas; Otus scops; Bubo bubo; Strix uralensis; Caprimulgus europaeus; Picus canus; Dryocopus martius; Dendrocopos syriacus; Dendrocopos medius; Dendrocopos leucotos; Motacilla cinerea; Ficedula parva; Ficedula albicollis; Aquila chrysaetos* **PLANTS**: *Buxbaumia viridis; Dicranum viride; Adenophora liliifolia; Colchicum arenarium; Cypripedium calceolus; Paeonia officinalis ssp. Banatica; Serratula lycopifolia* <u>Other species</u> **ANIMALS**: *Apatura metis; Lopinga achine; Parnassius mnemosyne; Rana temporaria; Ablepharus kitaibelii; Elaphe longissima; Lacerta viridis; Eptesicus nilssoni; Eptesicus serotinus; Myotis alcathoe; Myotis brandtii; Myotis daubentonii; Myotis mystacinus; Myotis nattereri; Nyctalus lasiopterus; Nyctalus leisleri; Nyctalus noctula; Pipistrellus kuhlii; Pipistrellus nathusii; Pipistrellus pipistrellus; Pipistrellus pygmaeus; Pipistrellus savii; Plecotus auritus; Plecotus austriacus; Vespertilio murinus; Dryomys nitedula; Felis silvestris; Martes martes; Proserpinus proserpina* **BIRDS:** *Milvus milvus; Accipiter gentilis; Phylloscopus sibilatrix; Phoenicurus phoenicurus; Corvus frugilegus* **PLANTS:** *Cladonia spp.; Sphagnum spp.; Lycopodium annotium; Lycopodium clavatum; Lycopodium complanatum; Galanthus nivalis*	
Implementation of management schemes and agreements with owners and managers of land or water to follow particular prescriptions (15)	(M3) Small-scale investments improving the status of habitats, to support the introduction and application of specific forest management regimes – **non-productive investments (forestry)** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 1-5***	<u>Priority habitat types</u> 6260 Pannonic sand steppes; 1530 Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes; 40A0 Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub; 91I0 Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus spp*; 91N0 Pannonic inland sand dune thicket (*Junipero-Populetum albae*); 91E0 Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*); 91G0 Pannonic woods with *Quercus petraea* and *Carpinus betulus*; 9180 *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines; 91H0 Pannonian woods with *Quercus pubescens* <u>Priority species</u> **ANIMALS**: *Austropotamobius torrentium; Osmoderma eremita; Rosalia alpina* **PLANTS**: *Dianthus diutinus* <u>Other habitat types</u> 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; 9150 Medio-European limestone beech forests of the *Cephalanthero-Fagion*; 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*); 91K0 Illyrian *Fagus sylvatica* forests (*Aremonio-Fagion*); 91L0 Illyrian oak-hornbeam forests	EAFRD

		(*Erythronio-carpinion*); 9110 *Luzulo-Fagetum* beech forests; 9130 *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests; 91M0 Pannonian-Balkanic turkey oak –sessile oak forests; 8310 Caves not open to the public; 4030 European dry heaths <u>Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated</u> **ANIMALS**: *Sadleriana pannonica; Cordulegaster heros; Bolbelasmus unicornis; Carabus hungaricus; Carabus hampei; Carabus variolosus; Cerambyx cerdo; Duvalius gebhardti; Duvalius hungaricus; Limoniscus violaceus; Lucanus cervus; Morimus funereus; Rhysodes sulcatus; Dioszeghyana schmidtii; Hypodryas maturna; Barbus meridionalis; Cottus gobio; Bombina variegata; Triturus carnifex; Barbastella barbastellus; Miniopterus schreibersii; Myotis bechsteini; Myotis blythii; Myotis dasycneme; Myotis emarginatus; Myotis myotis; Rhinolophus euryale; Rhinolophus ferrumequinum; Rhinolophus hipposideros; Canis lupus; Lynx lynx; Coenonympha oedippus; Eriogaster catax; Lignyoptera fumidaria* **BIRDS**: *Bonasa bonasia; Ciconia nigra; Pernis apivorus; Milvus migrans; Haliaeetus albicilla; Circaetus gallicus; Aquila pomarina; Aquila heliaca; Falco cherrug; Falco peregrinus; Columba oenas; Otus scops; Bubo bubo; Strix uralensis; Caprimulgus europaeus; Picus canus; Dryocopus martius; Dendrocopos syriacus; Dendrocopos medius; Dendrocopos leucotos; Motacilla cinerea; Ficedula parva; Ficedula albicollis; Aquila chrysaetos; Falco vespertinus; Lanius collurio* **PLANTS**: *Colchicum arenarium; Cypripedium calceolus; Paeonia officinalis ssp. Banatica; Serratula lycopifolia* <u>Other species</u> **ANIMALS**: *Apatura metis; Lopinga achine; Parnassius mnemosyne; Rana temporaria; Ablepharus kitaibelii; Elaphe longissima; Lacerta viridis; Eptesicus nilssoni; Eptesicus serotinus; Myotis alcathoe; Myotis brandtii; Myotis daubentonii; Myotis mystacinus; Myotis nattereri; Nyctalus lasiopterus; Nyctalus leisleri; Nyctalus noctula; Pipistrellus kuhlii; Pipistrellus nathusii; Pipistrellus pipistrellus; Pipistrellus pygmaeus; Pipistrellus savii; Plecotus auritus; Plecotus austriacus; Vespertilio murinus; Dryomys nitedula; Felis silvestris; Martes martes* **BIRDS:** *Milvus milvus; Accipiter gentilis; Phylloscopus sibilatrix; Phoenicurus phoenicurus; Buteo lagopus; Falco tinnunculus; Corvus frugilegus* **PLANTS:** *Cladonia spp.; Sphagnum spp.; Lycopodium annotium; Lycopodium clavatum; Lycopodium complanatum; Galanthus nivalis*	
Conservation management measures – maintenance and improvement of habitats'	(M4) Improving the infrastructure background of habitat management in nature conservation areas maintained with farming methods (purchase of machinery and equipment,	<u>Priority habitat types</u> 6250 Pannonic loess steppic grasslands; 6260 Pannonic sand steppes; 2340 Pannonic inland dunes; 6240 Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands; 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*); 1530 Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes; 40A0 Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub <u>Priority species</u>	ERDF, CF

favourable conservation status (12); Conservation management measures – maintenance and improvement of species' favourable conservation status (13)	infrastructure for grazing animals etc.) – **management infrastructure (grasslands and other areas farmed with a nature conservation purpose)** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 1, 3, 5, 6***	**ANIMALS**: *Vipera ursinii rakosiensis* **PLANTS**: *Dianthus diutinus; Pulsatilla pratensis ssp. hungarica* <u>Other habitat types</u> 7230 Alkaline fens; 6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; 6520 Mountain hay meadows; 6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*; 5130 *Juniperus communis* formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands; 6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis*); 6190 Rupicolous pannonic grasslands (*Stipo-Festucetalia pallentis*) <u>Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated</u> **ANIMALS**: *Vertigo angustior; Vertigo moulinsiana; Isophya costata; Odontopodisma rubripes; Paracaloptenus caloptenoides; Stenobothrus eurasius; Carabus hungaricus; Dorcadion fulvum cervae; Pilemia tigrina; Catopta thrips; Coenonympha oedippus; Erannis ankeraria; Eriogaster catax; Euphydryas aurinia; Gortyna borelii lunata; Lignyoptera fumidaria; Lycaena dispar; Maculinea nausithous; Maculinea teleius; Phyllometra culminaria; Sicista subtilis; Spermophilus citellus; Bolbelasmus unicornis* **BIRDS**: *Anser fabalis; Anser albifrons; Anser erythropus; Anser anser; Branta ruficollis; Anas platyrhynchos; Ciconia ciconia; Circus aeruginosus; Circus pygargus; Buteo rufinus; Aquila heliaca; Falco vespertinus; Falco cherrug; Porzana porzana; Porzana parva; Crex crex; Grus grus; Otis tarda; Himantopus himantopus; Recurvirostra avosetta; Burhinus oedicnemus; Glareola pratincola; Charadrius alexandrinus; Charadrius morinellus; Pluvialis apricaria; Philomachus pugnax; Gallinago gallinago; Limosa limosa; Numenius phaeopus; Numenius arquata; Tringa totanus; Tringa glareola; Asio flammeus; Coracias garrulus; Lullula arborea; Anthus campestris; Acrocephalus paludicola; Lanius collurio; Lanius minor; Chlidonias hybridus; Chlidonias niger; Columba oenas* **PLANTS**: *Adenophora liliifolia; Angelica palustris; Cirsium brachycephalum; Colchicum arenarium; Crambe tataria; Dracocephalum austriacum; Echium russicum; Iris aphylla ssp. hungarica; Iris humulis ssp. Arenaria; Apium repens; Himantoglossum caprinum* <u>Other species</u> **ANIMALS**: *Saga pedo; Maculinea arion; Parnassius mnemosyne; Proserpinus proserpina; Lacerta viridis; Lacerta vivipara pannonica; Cricetus cricetus* **BIRDS:** *Buteo lagopus; Falco tinnunculus; Perdix perdix; Coturnix coturnix, Tringa erythropus; Calidris alpina; Vanellus vanellus; Streptopelia turtur; Tyto alba; Athene noctua; Upopa epops; Merops apiaster; Jynx torquilla; Picus viridis; Aluda arvensis; Oenanthe oenanthe; Lanius excubitor; Corvus frugilegus; Miliaria calandra; Chlidonias leucopterus*	
Implementation of management schemes and	(M5) Introducing/applying specific and targeted management regimes to	<u>Priority habitat types</u> 6250 Pannonic loess steppic grasslands; 6260 Pannonic sand steppes; 2340 Pannonic inland dunes; 6240 Sub-	EAFRD

agreements with owners and managers of land or water to follow particular prescriptions (15)	ensure the protection of grassland habitats – **agri-environment measures (targeted, habitat-specific)** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 1, 3, 5***	Pannonic steppic grasslands; 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*); 1530 Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes; 40A0 Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub Other habitat types 7230 Alkaline fens; 6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; 6520 Mountain hay meadows; 6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*; 5130 *Juniperus communis* formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands; 6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis*); 6190 Rupicolous pannonic grasslands (*Stipo-Festucetalia pallentis*) Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated **ANIMALS**: *Eriogaster catax; Lignyoptera fumidaria; Lycaena dispar; Maculinea nausithous; Maculinea teleius* **BIRDS:** *Anser erythropus; Anser anser; Branta ruficollis; Anas platyrhynchos; Anas clypeata; Aythya nyroca; Buteo rufinus; Falco vespertinus; Chlidonias hybridus; Chlidonias niger; Luscinia svecica; Acrocephalus melanopogon; Acrocephalus paludicola; Panarus biarmicus; Lanius collurio* Other species **BIRDS:** *Buteo lagopus; Perdix perdix; Coturnix coturnix; Tringa erythropus; Chlidonias leucopterus; Aluda arvensis; Oenanthe oenanthe; Lanius excubitor; Corvus frugilegus; Miliaria calandra*	
Implementation of management schemes and agreements with owners and managers of land or water to follow particular prescriptions (15)	(M6) Introducing/applying specific and targeted management regimes to ensure the protection of species of grassland ecosystems – **agri-environment measures (targeted, species-specific)** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 1-3, 5, 6***	Priority species **ANIMALS**: *Vipera ursinii rakosiensis* **PLANTS**: *Pulsatilla pratensis ssp. hungarica* Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated **ANIMALS**: *Vertigo angustior; Vertigo moulinsiana; Coenonympha oedippus; Eriogaster catax; Euphydryas aurinia; Maculinea nausithous; Maculinea teleius; Sicista subtilis; Spermophilus citellus* **BIRDS**: *Anser fabalis; Anser albifrons; Anser erythropus; Anser anser; Branta ruficollis; Anas querquedula; Ciconia ciconia; Circus pygargus; Buteo rufinus; Aquila heliaca; Falco vespertinus; Falco cherrug; Porzana porzana; Porzana parva; Crex crex; Grus grus; Otis tarda; Burhinus oedicnemus; Glareola pratincola; Charadrius alexandrinus; Charadrius morinellus; Limosa limosa; Numenius arquata; Tringa totanus; Asio flammeus; Coracias garrulus; Acrocephalus paludicola; Lanius minor* **PLANTS**: *Adenophora liliifolia; Apium repens; Crambe tataria; Gladiolus palustris* Other species **ANIMALS**: *Maculinea arion; Proserpinus proserpina; Lacerta vivipara pannonica; Leucorrhinia caudalis* **BIRDS:** *Perdix perdix; Coturnix coturnix, Streptopelia turtur; Tyto alba; Athene noctua; Upupa epops; Merops apiaster; Jynx torquilla; Picus viridis; Alauda arvensis; Oenanthe oenanthe; Lanius excubitor; Corvus*	EAFRD

		frugilegus; Miliaria calandra; Vanellus vanellus **PLANTS**: *Galanthus nivalis*	
Implementation of management schemes and agreements with owners and managers of land or water to follow particular prescriptions (15)	(M7) Introducing/applying general management regimes to ensure the protection of species and habitats of Community interest – **agri-environment measures (horizontal)** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 1-3, 5, 6***	<u>Priority habitat types</u> 6250 Pannonic loess steppic grasslands; 6260 Pannonic sand steppes; 2340 Pannonic inland dunes; 6240 Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands; 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*); 1530 Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes; 40A0 Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub; <u>Priority species</u> **ANIMALS**: *Vipera ursinii rakosiensis* **PLANTS**: *Dianthus diutinus* <u>Other habitat types</u> 7230 Alkaline fens; 6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; 6520 Mountain hay meadows; 6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*; 5130 *Juniperus communis* formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands; 6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis*); 6190 Rupicolous pannonic grasslands (*Stipo-Festucetalia pallentis*) <u>Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated</u> **ANIMALS**: *Vertigo angustior; Vertigo moulinsiana; Isophya costata; Odontopodisma rubripes; Paracaloptenus caloptenoides; Stenobothrus eurasius; Carabus hungaricus; Dorcadion fulvum cervae; Pilemia tigrina; Catopta thrips; Coenonympha oedippus; Erannis ankeraria; Eriogaster catax; Euphydryas aurinia; Lignyoptera fumidaria; Lycaena dispar; Maculinea nausithous; Maculinea teleius; Phyllometra culminaria; Sicista subtilis; Spermophilus citellus; Hypodryas maturna* **BIRDS**: *Anser fabalis; Anser albifrons; Anser erythropus; Anser anser; Branta ruficollis; Anas platyrhynchos; Ciconia ciconia; Circus aeruginosus; Circus pygargus; Aquila heliaca; Falco vespertinus; Falco cherrug; Crex crex; Grus grus; Otis tarda; Burhinus oedicnemus; Glareola pratincola; Pluvialis apricaria; Philomachus pugnax; Gallinago gallinago; Limosa limosa; Numenius arquata; Tringa totanus; Tringa glareola; Coracias garrulus; Lullula arborea; Anthus campestris; Lanius collurio; Lanius minor; Pernis apivorus; Buteo rufinus; Sylvia nisoria* **PLANTS**: *Adenophora liliifolia; Angelica palustris; Cirsium brachycephalum; Colchicum arenarium; Crambe tataria; Dracocephalum austriacum; Echium russicum; Iris aphylla ssp. hungarica; Iris humulis ssp. Arenaria; Himantoglossum caprinum* <u>Other species</u> **ANIMALS**: *Saga pedo; Maculinea arion; Parnassius mnemosyne; Proserpinus proserpina; Lacerta viridis; Lacerta vivipara pannonica; Cricetus cricetus; Leucorrhinia caudalis* **BIRDS:** *Buteo lagopus; Falco tinnunculus; Perdix perdix; Coturnix coturnix, Tringa erythropus; Calidris*	EAFRD

		alpina; Vanellus vanellus; Streptopelia turtur; Tyto alba; Athene noctua; Upopa epops; Merops apiaster; Jynx torquilla; Picus viridis; Aluda arvensis; Oenanthe oenanthe; Lanius excubitor; Corvus frugilegus; Miliaria calandra	
Implementation of management schemes and agreements with owners and managers of land or water to follow particular prescriptions (15)	(M8) Small-scale investments to improve the conservation status of grassland habitats and supporting the conservation of species, related to the introduction and application of specific management regimes – **non-productive investments (agriculture)** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 1, 3, 5, 6***	<u>Priority habitat types</u> 6250 Pannonic loess steppic grasslands <u>Priority species</u> **ANIMALS**: *Vipera ursinii rakosiensis* **PLANTS**: *Dianthus diutinus; Pulsatilla pratensis ssp. hungarica* <u>Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated</u> **ANIMALS**: *Vertigo angustior; Vertigo moulinsiana; Carabus hungaricus; Dorcadion fulvum cervae; Pilemia tigrina; Catopta thrips; Coenonympha oedippus; Erannis ankeraria; Eriogaster catax; Euphydryas aurinia; Gortyna borelii lunata; Lignyoptera fumidaria; Lycaena dispar; Maculinea nausithous; Maculinea teleius; Phyllometra culminaria; Sicista subtilis; Spermophilus citellus* **BIRDS**: *Anser fabalis; Anser albifrons; Anser erythropus; Anser anser; Branta ruficollis; Anas platyrhynchos; Anas querquedula; Ciconia ciconia; Circus aeruginosus; Circus pygargus; Buteo rufinus; Aquila pomarina; Aquila heliaca; Falco vespertinus; Falco cherrug; Porzana porzana; Porzana parva; Crex crex; Grus grus; Otis tarda; Himantopus himantopus; Recurvirostra avosetta; Burhinus oedicnemus; Glareola pratincola; Charadrius alexandrinus; Charadrius morinellus; Pluvialis apricaria; Philomachus pugnax; Gallinago gallinago; Limosa limosa; Numenius phaeopus; Numenius arquata; Tringa totanus; Tringa glareola; Caprimulgus europeus; Coracias garrulus; Lullula arborea; Anthus campestris; Acrocephalus paludicola; Lanius minor; Aythya nyroca; Pernis apivorus; Haliaeetus albicilla* **PLANTS**: *Angelica palustris; Apium repens; Crambe tataria* <u>Other species</u> **ANIMALS**: *Lacerta viridis; Lacerta vivipara pannonica; Cricetus cricetus* **BIRDS:** *Buteo lagopus; Falco tinnunculus; Perdix perdix; Coturnix coturnix; Tringa erythropus; Calidris alpina; Vanellus vanellus; Streptopelia turtur; Tyto alba; Athene noctua; Upopa epops; Merops apiaster; Jynx torquilla; Picus viridis; Aluda arvensis; Oenanthe oenanthe; Lanius excubitor; Corvus frugilegus; Miliaria calandra*	EAFRD
Implementation of management schemes and agreements with owners and managers	(M9) Introducing/applying specific management regimes to ensure the protection of species of Community interest living in extensive fishponds –	<u>Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated</u> **ANIMALS**: *Misgurnus fossilis; Triturus dobrogicus; Emys orbicularis; Lutra lutra* **BIRDS**: *Anser fabalis; Anser albifrons; Anser erythropus; Anser anser; Branta ruficollis; Anas strepera; Anas crecca; Anas platyrhynchos; Anas querquedula; Anas clypeata; Aythya ferina; Aythya nyroca; Tachybaptus ruficollis; Podiceps grisegena; Podiceps nigricollis; Phalacrocorax pygmeus; Botaurus stellaris; Ixobrychus minutus; Nycticorax nycticorax; Ardeola ralloides; Egretta garzetta; Egretta alba; Ardea purpurea; Ciconia*	EMFF

of land or water to follow particular prescriptions (15)	**water-environment measures (extensive fishponds)** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 2, 6***	*nigra; Plegadis falcinellus; Platalea leucorodia; Haliaeetus albicilla; Circus aeruginosus; Pandion haliaetus; Rallus aquaticus; Porzana porzana; Porzana parva; Grus grus; Himantopus himantopus; Recurvirostra avosetta; Gallinago gallinago; Limosa limosa; Numenius arquata; Tringa glareola; Larus melanocephalus; Sterna hirundo; Chlidonias hybridus; Chlidonias niger; Luscinia svecica; Acrocephalus melanopogon; Panarus biarmicus; Remiz pendulinus* Other species **BIRDS:** *Ardea cinerea; Podiceps cristatus; Tringa erythropus; Calidris alpina; Chlidonias leucopterus; Larus ridibundus; Vanellus vanellus*	
Conservation management measures – maintenance and improvement of species' favourable conservation status (13)	(M10) Investments to improve the conservation status of species of Community interest living in extensive fishponds and other water bodies utilised for fishing (e.g. creating non-productive fishponds, developing close-to-natural littoral zones and nesting islands, reintroducing species of Community interest) – **developments of extensive fishponds (infrastructure)** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 6***	Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated **ANIMALS**: *Misgurnus fossilis; Emys orbicularis; Lutra lutra; Aspius aspius* **BIRDS**: *Anser erythropus; Anser anser; Branta ruficollis; Anas strepera; Anas crecca; Anas platyrhynchos; Anas querquedula; Anas clypeata; Aythya ferina; Aythya nyroca; Tachybaptus ruficollis; Podiceps grisegena; Podiceps nigricollis; Phalacrocorax pygmeus; Botaurus stellaris; Ixobrychus minutus; Nycticorax nycticorax; Ardeola ralloides; Egretta garzetta; Egretta alba; Ardea purpurea; Plegadis falcinellus; Platalea leucorodia; Haliaeetus albicilla; Circus aeruginosus; Pandion haliaetus; Rallus aquaticus; Porzana porzana; Porzana parva; Grus grus; Himantopus himantopus; Recurvirostra avosetta; Gallinago gallinago; Limosa limosa; Numenius tenuirostris; Numenius arquata; Tringa glareola; Larus melanocephalus; Sterna hirundo; Chlidonias hybridus; Chlidonias niger; Luscinia svecica; Acrocephalus melanopogon; Panarus biarmicus; Remiz pendulinus; Anser fabalis; Anser albifrons* Other species **ANIMALS**: *Astacus astacus* **BIRDS:** *Ardea cinerea; Podiceps cristatus; Tringa erythropus; Calidris alpina; Chlidonias leucopterus; Larus ridibundus; Vanellus vanellus*	EMFF
Infrastructure needed for habitat or species restoration (24)	(M11) Investments to improve the conservation status of species of Community interest living in natural waters subject to fishing (e.g. development and rehabilitation of spawning areas, restoration of concerned Natura 2000 sites) – **investments in natural**	Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated **ANIMALS**: *Eudontomyzon spp.; Aspius aspius; Misgurnus fossilis; Zingel streber; Zingel zingel; Emys orbicularis* **BIRDS**: *Tachybaptus ruficollis; Podiceps grisegena; Podiceps nigricollis; Phalacrocorax pygmeus; Egretta alba; Larus melanocephalus; Sterna hirundo; Sterna albifrons; Alcedo atthis* Other species **ANIMALS**: *Astacus astacus; Acipenser ruthenus* **BIRDS:** *Ardea cinerea; Podiceps cristatus; Larus ridibundus*	EMFF

	waters subject to fishing ***Priorities supported by this measure: 2***		
Provision of services: compensation for rights foregone and loss of income and developing acceptability 'liaison' with neighbours (16)	(M12) Compensation for the introduction of specific conditions related to land use and farming to be applied for ensuring the protection of species and habitats of Community interest – **Natura 2000 compensation payments** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 1-6***	<u>Priority habitat types</u> 6250 Pannonic loess steppic grasslands; 6260 Pannonic sand steppes; 6240 Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands; 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*); 40A0 Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub; 91I0 Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus spp*; 91N0 Pannonic inland sand dune thicket (*Junipero-Populetum albae*); 91E0 Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*); 7210 Calcareous fens with *Cladium mariscus* and species of the *Caricion davallianae* <u>Priority specis</u> **ANIMALS**: *Vipera ursinii rakosiensis* **PLANTS:** *Pulsatilla pratensis ssp. hungarica* <u>Other habitat types</u> 7230 Alkaline fens; 6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); 6520 Mountain hay meadows; 6190 Rupicolous pannonic grasslands (*Stipo-Festucetalia pallentis*); 6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*; 6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis*); 9150 Medio-European limestone beech forests of the *Cephalanthero-Fagion*; 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*) <u>Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated</u> **ANIMALS**: *Isophya costata; Lycaena dispar; Maculinea teleius; Spermophilus citellus; Mustela eversmannii* **BIRDS**: *Anser fabalis; Anser albifrons; Anser erythropus; Anser anser; Branta ruficollis; Anas platyrhynchos; Tachybaptus ruficollis; Podiceps grisegena; Podiceps nigricollis; Phalacrocorax pygmeus; Botaurus stellaris; Nycticorax nycticorax; Ardeola ralloides; Egretta garzetta; Egretta alba; Ciconia nigra; Plegadis falcinellus; Platalea leucorodia; Pernis apivorus; Milvus migrans; Haliaeetus albicilla; Circaetus gallicus; Circus pygargus; Aquila pomarina; Aquila heliaca; Aquila chrysaetos; Falco vespertinus; Falco cherrug; Crex crex; Grus grus; Otis tarda; Recurvirostra avosetta; Burhinus oedicnemus; Glareola pratincola; Charadrius alexandrines; Gallinago gallinago; Limosa limosa; Numenius arquata; Tringa tetanus; Larus melanocephalus; Sterna hirundo; Chlidonias hybridus; Chlidonias niger; Columba oenas; Otus scops; Strix uralensis; Asio flammeus; Coracias garrulous; Picus canus; Dryocopus martius; Dendrocopos syriacus; Dendrocopos medius; Dendrocopos leucotos; Anthus campestris; Luscinia svecica; Acrocephalus melanopogon; Acrocephalus paludicola; Ficedula parva; Ficedula albicollis; Panarus biarmicus; Remiz pendulinus; Lanius minor* **PLANTS**: *Adenophora liliifolia*	EAFRD

		Other species **ANIMALS**: *Coluber caspius* **BIRDS:** *Ardea cinerea; Podiceps cristatus; Milvus milvus; Accipiter gentilis; Perdix perdix; Coturnix coturnix; Chlidonias leucopterus; Larus ridibundus; Vanellus vanellus; Streptopelia turtur*	
Infrastructure needed for habitat or species restoration (24)	(M13) Creation of agro-forestry systems (extensive orchards, wooded pastures etc.) – **agro-forestry systems** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 3, 5***	Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated **ANIMALS**: *Isophya costata; Cerambyx cerdo; Lucanus cervus; Dioszeghyana schmidtii; Myotis blythii; Myotis emarginatus; Myotis myotis; Rhinolophus ferrumequinum; Rhinolophus hipposideros; Sicista subtilis* **BIRDS**: *Pernis apivorus; Circaetus gallicus; Buteo rufinus; Aquila pomarina; Aquila heliacal; Falco vespertinus; Falco cherrug; Otus scops; Caprimulgus europaeus; Coracias garrulous; Picus canus; Dryocopus martius; Dendrocopos syriacus; Dendrocopos medius; Lullula arborea; Lanius minor* **PLANTS**: *Echium russicum; Thlaspi jankae* Other species **ANIMALS**: *Maculinea arion; Eptesicus serotinus; Myotis nattereri; Dryomys nitedula* **BIRDS:** *Milvus milvus; Accipiter gentilis; Falco tinnunculus; Perdix perdix; Coturnix coturnix; Phoenicurus phoenicurus; Streptopelia turtur; Tyto alba; Athene noctua; Upopa epops; Jynx torquilla; Picus viridis; Lanius excubitor; Corvus frugilegus*	EAFRD

G.2 Restoration and improvement of habitats

Type of activity	Description of measure	Target habitat types/species	Potential financing sources
Conservation management measures in relation to invasive alien species (IAS) (14)	(M14) Controlling populations of invasive alien species (eradication with mechanic and chemical methods) – **controlling invasive alien species** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 1-6***	Priority habitat types 6250 Pannonic loess steppic grasslands; 6260 Pannonic sand steppes; 2340 Pannonic inland dunes; 6240 Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands; 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*); 1530 Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes; 40A0 Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub; 91I0 Euro-Siberian steppic woods with Quercus spp; 91N0 Pannonic inland sand dune thicket (*Junipero-Populetum albae*); 91E0 Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*); 91G0 Pannonic woods with *Quercus petraea* and *Carpinus betulus*; 9180 *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines; 91H0 Pannonian woods with *Quercus pubescens*; 7210 Calcareous fens with *Cladium mariscus* and species of the *Caricion davallianae* Priority species	ERDF, CF, LIFE

		ANIMALS: *Vipera ursinii rakosiensis; Microtus oeconomus mehelyi* **PLANTS**: *Dianthus diutinus; Linum dolomiticum; Onosma tornensis; Pulsatilla pratensis ssp. hungarica* <u>Other habitat types</u> 7230 Alkaline fens; 6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); 4030 European dry heaths; 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; 6520 Mountain hay meadows; 6190 Rupicolous pannonic grasslands (*Stipo-Festucetalia pallentis*); 6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*; 5130 *Juniperus communis* formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands; 6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*); 9150 Medio-European limestone beech forests of the *Cephalanthero-Fagion*; 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*); 91K0 Illyrian *Fagus sylvatica* forests (*Aremonio-Fagion*); 91L0 Illyrian oak-hornbeam forests (*Erythronio-carpinion*); 9110 *Luzulo-Fagetum* beech forests; 9130 *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests; 91M0 Pannonian-Balkanic turkey oak –sessile oak forests; 3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds; 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs; 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; 3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition*-type vegetation <u>Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated</u> **ANIMALS**: *Vertigo angustior; Vertigo moulinsiana; Leucorrhinia pectoralis; Isophya costata; Odontopodisma rubripes; Stenobothrus eurasius; Bolbelasmus unicornis; Carabus hungaricus; Dorcadion fulvum cervae; Pilemia tigrina; Probaticus subrugosus; Coenonympha oedippus; Colias myrmidone; Eriogaster catax; Euphydryas aurinia; Hypodryas maturna; Lignyoptera fumidaria; Lycaena dispar; Maculinea nausithous; Maculinea teleius; Misgurnus fossilis; Sicista subtilis; Phyllometra culminaria; Cottus gobio; Umbra krameri* **BIRDS**: *Falco vespertinus; Grus grus; Otis tarda; Himantopus himantopus; Recurvirostra avosetta; Burhinus oedicnemus; Glareola pratincola; Charadrius alexandrinus; Charadrius morinellus; Gallinago gallinago; Limosa limosa; Numenius arquata; Tringa totanus; Tringa glareola; Chlidonias hybridus; Chlidonias niger; Acrocephalus paludicola* **PLANTS**: *Adenophora liliifolia; Angelica palustris; Cirsium brachycephalum; Colchicum arenarium; Crambe tataria; Dianthus plumarius ssp. regis-stephani; Echium russicum; Gladiolus palustris; Himantoglossum adriaticum; Himantoglossum caprinum; Iris aphylla ssp. hungarica; Iris humulis ssp. Arenaria; Liparis loeselii; Pulsatilla patens; Serratula lycopifolia; Seseli leucospermum; Thlaspi jankae; Vincetoxicum pannonicum* <u>Other species</u> **ANIMALS**: *Astacus astacus; Saga pedo; Maculinea arion; Proserpinus proserpina; Ablepharus kitaibelii; Coluber caspius; Lacerta viridis; Podarcis taurica* **BIRDS**: *Chlidonias leucopterus; Vanellus vanellus*	

		PLANTS: *Cladonia spp**;** tőzegmoha fajok Sphagnum spp.*	
Conservation management measures – maintenance and improvement of habitats' favourable conservation status (12)	(M15) Controlling succession processes to prevent the degradation of natural habitats (e.g. controlling populations of indigenous shrubs, preventing the siltation of wetlands) – **controlling succession processes** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 1-3, 5***	Priority habitat types 6250 Pannonic loess steppic grasslands; 6260 Pannonic sand steppes; 2340 Pannonic inland dunes; 6240 Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands; 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*) ;1530 Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes; 40A0 Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub; 91I0 Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus spp*; 91H0 Pannonian woods with *Quercus pubescens* Priority species **ANIMALS**: *Vipera ursinii rakosiensis* **PLANTS**: *Dianthus diutinus; Dianthus plumarius ssp. lumnitzeri; Ferula sadleriana; Linum dolomiticum; Onosma tornensis* Other habitat types 7230 Alkaline fens; 6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); 4030 European dry heaths; 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; 6520 Mountain hay meadows; 6190 Rupicolous pannonic grasslands (*Stipo-Festucetalia pallentis*); 6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*; 5130 *Juniperus communis* formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands; 6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis*); 91K0 Illyrian *Fagus sylvatica* forests (*Aremonio-Fagion*); 91L0 Illyrian oak-hornbeam forests (*Erythronio-carpinion*); 9110 *Luzulo-Fagetum* beech forests; 9130 *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests; 3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds; 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs; 3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition*-type vegetation Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated **ANIMALS**: *Vertigo angustior; Vertigo moulinsiana; Leucorrhinia pectoralis; Isophya costata; Odontopodisma rubripes; Paracaloptenus caloptenoides; Stenobothrus eurasius; Bolbelasmus unicornis; Carabus hungaricus; Pilemia tigrina; Probaticus subrugosus; Arytrura musculus; Catopta thrips; Coenonympha oedippus; Colias myrmidone; Eriogaster catax; Euphydryas aurinia; Gortyna borelii lunata; Lignyoptera fumidaria; Lycaena dispar; Maculinea nausithous; Maculinea teleius; Phyllometra culminaria; Misgurnus fossilis; Emys orbicularis; Sicista subtilis; Erannis ankeraria; Spermophilus citellus* **BIRDS:** *Anser fabalis; Anser albifrons; Anser erythropus; Branta ruficollis; Anas clypeata; Aythya nyroca; Phalacrocorax pygmeus; Botaurus stellaris; Ciconia nigra; Circus cyaneus; Circus pygargus; Aquila pomarina; Aquila heliacal; Falco cherrug; Rallus aquaticus; Porzana porzana; Porzana parva; Crex crex; Grus grus; Otis tarda; Himantopus himantopus; Recurvirostra avosetta; Burhinus oedicnemus; Glareola pratincola; Charadrius alexandrines; Charadrius morinellus; Pluvialis apricaria; Philomachus pugnax; Gallinago gallinago; Limosa limosa; Numenius phaeopus; Numenius arquata; Tringa tetanus; Tringa glareola; Sterna albifrons; Chlidonias hybridus; Chlidonias niger; Columba oenas; Bubo bubo; Strix uralensis; Asio flammeus; Caprimulgus europaeus; Coracias garrulus; Lullula arborea; Anthus campestris; Luscinia svecica;*	ERDF, CF, LIFE

		Acrocephalus melanopogon; Acrocephalus paludicola; Sylvia nisoria; Ficedula parva; Ficedula albicollis; Panarus biarmicus; Remiz pendulinus; Lanius collurio; Lanius minor **PLANTS**: *Adenophora liliifolia; Angelica palustris; Apium repens; Cirsium brachycephalum; Colchicum arenarium; Crambe tataria; Cypripedium calceolus; Dianthus plumarius ssp. regis-stephani; Dracocephalum austriacum; Echium russicum; Gladiolus palustris; Himantoglossum adriaticum; Himantoglossum caprinum; Iris aphylla ssp. hungarica; Iris humulis ssp. Arenaria; Liparis loeselii; Pulsatilla patens; Serratula lycopifolia; Seseli leucospermum; Thlaspi jankae; Vincetoxicum pannonicum; Marsilea quadrifolia* Other species **ANIMALS**: *Aeshna viridis; Leucorrhinia caudalis; Saga pedo; Maculinea arion; Parnassius mnemosyne; Ablepharus kitaibelii; Coluber caspius; Lacerta viridis; Podarcis taurica* **BIRDS:** *Falco tinnunculus; Perdix perdix; Coturnix coturnix; Tringa erythropus; Calidris alpine; Chlidonias leucopterus; Larus ridibundus; Vanellus vanellus; Phylloscopus sibilatrix; Hippolais pallida; Phoenicurus phoenicurus; Jynx torquilla; Picus viridis; Aluda arvensis; Oenanthe oenanthe; Lanius excubitor; Corvus frugilegus; Miliaria calandra* **PLANTS:** *Cladonia spp; Sphagnum spp.; Lycopodium annotium; Lycopodium clavatum; Lycopodium complanatum; Arnica Montana*	
Infrastructure needed for habitat or species restoration (24)	(M16) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded or heavily altered habitats, creation of new habitats – **habitat restoration** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 1-5***	Priority habitat types 6250 Pannonic loess steppic grasslands; 6260 Pannonic sand steppes; 6240 Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands; 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*); 1530 Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes; 91I0 Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus spp*; 91G0 Pannonic woods with *Quercus petraea* and *Carpinus betulus*; 9180 *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines; 91H0 Pannonian woods with *Quercus pubescens*; 91N0 Pannonic inland sand dune thicket (*Junipero-Populetum albae*); 91E0 Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*) Priority species **ANIMALS**: *Osmoderma eremita; Vipera ursinii rakosiensis; Microtus oeconomus mehelyi* **PLANTS:** *Dianthus diutinus; Ferula sadleriana* Other habitat types 7230 Alkaline fens; 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; 6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*; 6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*); 3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds; 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs; 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; 3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition*-type vegetation; 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoeto-Nanojuncetea*;	ERDF, CF, LIFE

		8310 Caves not open to the public; 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*) Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated **ANIMALS**: *Coenagrion ornatum; Cordulegaster heros; Ophiogomphus Cecilia; Chondrosoma fiduciarium; Odontopodisma rubripes; Stenobothrus eurasius; Bolbelasmus unicornis; Dorcadion fulvum cervae; Catopta thrips; Coenonympha oedippus; Colias myrmidone; Eriogaster catax; Euphydryas aurinia; Hypodryas maturna; Barbus meridionalis; Cottus gobio; Gobio albipinnatus; Misgurnus fossilis; Sabanejewia aurata; Umbra krameri; Bombina variegate; Triturus carnifex; Triturus dobrogicus; Emys orbicularis; Barbastella barbastellus; Miniopterus schreibersii; Myotis bechsteini; Myotis blythii; Myotis dasycneme; Myotis emarginatus; Myotis myotis; Rhinolophus Euryale; Rhinolophus ferrumequinum; Rhinolophus hipposideros; Spermophilus citellus; Lutra lutra* **BIRDS**: *Anser erythropus; Anser anser; Branta ruficollis; Aythya nyroca; Bonasa bonasia; Tachybaptus ruficollis; Podiceps grisegena; Podiceps nigricollis; Phalacrocorax pygmeus; Botaurus stellaris; Ixobrychus minutus; Nycticorax nycticorax; Ardeola ralloides; Egretta garzetta; Egretta alba; Ardea purpurea; Plegadis falcinellus; Platalea leucorodia; Haliaeetus albicilla; Aquila heliacal; Falco vespertinus; Falco cherrug; Rallus aquaticus; Porzana porzana; Porzana parva; Crex crex; Otis tarda; Himantopus himantopus; Recurvirostra avosetta; Burhinus oedicnemus; Glareola pratincola; Charadrius alexandrines; Charadrius morinellus; Pluvialis apricaria; Philomachus pugnax; Gallinago gallinago; Limosa limosa; Numenius phaeopus; Numenius tenuirostris; Numenius arquata; Tringa tetanus; Tringa glareola; Sterna hirundo; Sterna albifrons; Chlidonias hybridus; Chlidonias niger; Asio flammeus; Coracias garrulous; Lullula arborea; Anthus campestris; Luscinia svecica; Acrocephalus melanopogon; Acrocephalus paludicola; Panarus biarmicus; Remiz pendulinus; Anser fabalis; Anser albifrons; Anas clypeata; Milvus migrans; Circus aeruginosus; Circus cyaneus; Circus pygargus; Buteo rufinus; Aquila pomarina; Grus grus; Larus melanocephalus; Columba oenas; Bubo bubo; Strix uralensis; Caprimulgus europaeus; Alcedo atthis; Picus canus; Dryocopus martius; Dendrocopos syriacus; Dendrocopos medius; Dendrocopos leucotos; Riparia riparia; Sylvia nisoria; Ficedula parva; Ficedula albicollis; Lanius collurio; Lanius minor* **PLANTS**: *Paeonia officinalis ssp. banatica; Serratula lycopifolia; Marsilea quadrifolia; Vincetoxicum pannonicum* Other species **ANIMALS**: *Leucorrhinia caudalis; Rana arvalis; Lacerta vivipara pannonica; Eptesicus nilssoni; Eptesicus serotinus; Myotis alcathoe; Myotis brandtii; Myotis daubentonii; Myotis mystacinus; Myotis nattereri; Nyctalus lasiopterus; Nyctalus leisleri; Nyctalus noctula; Pipistrellus kuhlii; Pipistrellus nathusii; Pipistrellus pipistrellus; Pipistrellus pygmaeus; Pipistrellus savii; Plecotus auritus; Plecotus austriacus; Vespertilio murinus; Aeshna viridis*; **BIRDS:** *Ardea cinerea; Podiceps cristatus; Perdix perdix; Coturnix coturnix; Tringa erythropus; Calidris alpine; Chlidonias leucopterus; Vanellus vanellus; Streptopelia turtur; Tyto alba; Athene noctua; Upopa epops; Merops apiaster; Jynx torquilla; Picus viridis; Aluda arvensis; Oenanthe oenanthe; Lanius excubitor; Corvus*	

		frugilegus; Miliaria calandra; Milvus milvus; Falco tinnunculus; Hippolais pallida; Phoenicurus phoenicurus	
Infrastructure needed for habitat or species restoration (24)	(M17) Measures to improve or restore the natural water regime at catchment level (construction of water retention and supply infrastructure, elimination of unused drainage canals etc.) – **improving the water regime** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 1-3, 6***	Priority habitat types 1530 Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes; 91E0 Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*); 7210 Calcareous fens with *Cladium mariscus* and species of the *Caricion davallianae* Priority species **ANIMALS**: *Vipera ursinii rakosiensis; Microtus oeconomus mehelyi* Other habitat types 7230 Alkaline fens; 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; 6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*; 6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*); 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*); 91K0 Illyrian *Fagus sylvatica* forests (*Aremonio-Fagion*); 91L0 Illyrian oak-hornbeam forests (*Erythronio-carpinion*); 9110 *Luzulo-Fagetum* beech forests; 9130 *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests; 3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds; 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs; 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; 3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition*-type vegetation; 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoeto-Nanojuncetea* Non-prioprity species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated **ANIMALS**: *Anisus vorticulus; Vertigo angustior; Vertigo moulinsiana; Leucorrhinia pectoralis; Arytrura musculus; Coenonympha oedippus; Lycaena dispar; Maculinea nausithous; Maculinea teleius; Misgurnus fossilis; Umbra krameri; Triturus dobrogicus; Emys orbicularis; Barbastella barbastellus; Myotis dasycneme; Lutra lutra* **BIRDS**: *Anser anser; Anas strepera; Anas crecca; Anas platyrhynchos; Anas querquedula; Anas clypeata; Aythya farina; Aythya nyroca; Tachybaptus ruficollis; Podiceps grisegena; Podiceps nigricollis; Phalacrocorax pygmeus; Botaurus stellaris; Ixobrychus minutus; Nycticorax nycticorax; Ardeola ralloides; Egretta garzetta; Egretta alba; Ardea purpurea; Ciconia nigra; Ciconia ciconia; Plegadis falcinellus; Platalea leucorodia; Milvus migrans; Haliaeetus albicilla; Circus aeruginosus; Pandion haliaetus; Rallus aquaticus; Porzana porzana; Porzana parva; Crex crex; Grus grus; Himantopus himantopus; Recurvirostra avosetta; Glareola pratincola; Charadrius alexandrines; Philomachus pugnax; Gallinago gallinago; Limosa limosa; Numenius phaeopus; Numenius tenuirostris; Numenius arquata; Tringa tetanus; Tringa glareola; Actitis hypoleucos; Larus melanocephalus; Sterna hirundo; Sterna albifrons; Chlidonias hybridus; Chlidonias niger; Asio flammeus; Alcedo atthis; Riparia riparia; Motacilla cinerea; Luscinia svecica; Acrocephalus melanopogon; Acrocephalus paludicola; Panarus biarmicus; Remiz pendulinus; Anser fabalis; Anser albifrons; Anser erythropus; Branta ruficollis; Circus pygargus; Falco vespertinus; Otis tarda; Pluvialis apricaria*	ERDF, CF, LIFE

		PLANTS: *Marsilea quadrifolia; Aldrovanda vesiculosa; Angelica palustris; Caldesia parnassifolia; Gladiolus palustris; Liparis loeselii* Other species **ANIMALS**: *Hirudo medicinalis; Theodoxus prevostianus; Aeshna viridis; Leucorrhinia caudalis; Apatura metis; Lopinga achine; Proserpinus proserpina; Rana arvalis; Lacerta vivipara pannonica; Eptesicus nilssoni; Myotis daubentonii; Pipistrellus nathusii; Pipistrellus pipistrellus; Pipistrellus pygmaeus* **BIRDS:** *Ardea cinerea; Podiceps cristatus; Tringa erythropus; Calidris alpine; Chlidonias leucopterus; Larus ridibundus; Milvus milvus; Vanellus vanellus; Merops apiaster* **PLANTS:** *Sphagnum spp.*	
Infrastructure needed for habitat or species restoration (24)	(M18) Measures to improve the quality of surface waters (creation of filter fields, eliminating the inflow of used waters, etc.) **– improving water quality** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 1, 2***	Priority species **ANIMALS**: Austropotamobius torrentium Other habitat types 3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition* -type vegetation; 7230 Alkaline fens; 6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation Non-priority sopecies for which Natura 2000 sites were designated **ANIMALS**: *Anisus vorticulus; Coenagrion ornatum; Leucorrhinia pectoralis; Ophiogomphus cecilia; Eudontomyzon spp.; Sabanejewia aurata; Unio crassus; Aspius aspius; Barbus meridionalis; Cottus gobio; Gymnocephalus baloni; Gymnocephalus schraetzer; Misgurnus fossilis; Umbra krameri* **BIRDS**: *Alcedo atthis; Anas clypeata; Aythya nyroca; Phalacrocorax pygmeus; Botaurus stellaris; Ixobrychus minutus; Nycticorax nycticorax; Ardeola ralloides; Egretta garzetta; Egretta alba; Ardea purpurea; Plegadis falcinellus; Platalea leucorodia; Haliaeetus albicilla; Pandion haliaetus; Falco vespertinus; Rallus aquaticus; Porzana porzana; Porzana parva; Crex crex; Grus grus; Himantopus himantopus; Recurvirostra avosetta; Glareola pratincola; Charadrius alexandrines; Charadrius morinellus; Pluvialis apricaria; Philomachus pugnax; Gallinago gallinago; Limosa limosa; Numenius phaeopus; Numenius arquata; Tringa tetanus; Tringa glareola; Sterna albifrons; Chlidonias hybridus; Chlidonias niger; Luscinia svecica; Acrocephalus melanopogon; Acrocephalus paludicola; Panarus biarmicus; Remiz pendulinus* **PLANTS**: *Liparis loeselii* Other species **ANIMALS**: *Theodoxus prevostianus; Astacus astacus; Hirudo medicinalis* **BIRDS:** *Ardea cinerea; Tringa erythropus; Calidris alpine sinzii; Chlidonias leucopterus; Larus ridibundus; Vanellus vanellus*	ERDF, CF, LIFE

		PLANTS: *Sphagnum spp.*	
Infrastructure needed for habitat or species restoration (24)	(M19) Restoring the morphology and natural dynamics of small watercourses **– improving hydromorphological conditions** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 1, 2***	Priority species **ANIMALS**: *Austropotamobius torrentium* Other habitat types 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoeto-Nanojuncetea*; 7230 Alkaline fens; 6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; 3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition*-type vegetation Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated **ANIMALS**: *Sadleriana pannonica; Theodoxus transversalis; Unio crassus; Coenagrion ornatum; Cordulegaster heros; Ophiogomphus cecilia; Eudontomyzon spp.; Aspius aspius; Barbus meridionalis; Cottus gobio; Gobio albipinnatus; Gobio kessleri; Gobio uranoscopus; Hucho hucho; Sabanejewia aurata; Gymnocephalus baloni; Gymnocephalus schraetzer; Misgurnus fossilis; Barbastella barbastellus; Myotis bechsteini; Myotis blythii; Myotis dasycneme; Myotis emarginatus; Myotis myotis* **BIRDS**: *Alcedo atthis; Motacilla cinerea; Anas clypeata; Aythya nyroca; Botaurus stellaris; Porzana porzana; Porzana parva; Glareola pratincola; Charadrius alexandrinus; Charadrius morinellus; Pluvialis apricaria; Philomachus pugnax; Gallinago gallinago; Limosa limosa; Numenius phaeopus; Numenius arquata; Tringa totanus; Tringa glareola; Chlidonias hybridus; Chlidonias niger; Luscinia svecica; Acrocephalus melanopogon; Acrocephalus paludicola; Ficedula parva; Ficedula albicollis; Panarus biarmicus* Other species **ANIMALS**: *Theodoxus prevostianus; Astacus astacus; Stylurus flavipes; Acipenser ruthenus; Myotis daubentonii* **BIRDS:** *Tringa erythropus; Calidris alpine; Chlidonias leucopterus; Vanellus vanellus*	ERDF, CF, LIFE
Infrastructure needed for habitat or species restoration (24)	(M20) Ecological restoration measures to reduce the fragmentation and discontinuity of habitats, to improve ecological connections among natural sites and to enhance the dispersal and migration of species of Community interest – **reducing habitat**	Priortity habitat types 6250 Pannonic loess steppic grasslands; 6240 Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands; 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*); 91I0 Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus spp*; 91N0 Pannonic inland sand dune thicket (*Junipero-Populetum albae*); 91E0 Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*); 91H0 Pannonian woods with *Quercus pubescens* Priortity species **PLANTS:** *Pulsatilla pratensis ssp. hungarica* Other habitat types	ERDF, CF

	fragmentation ***Priorities supported by this measure: 2, 3, 5***	7230 Alkaline fens; 6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); 6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis*); 6190 Rupicolous pannonic grasslands (*Stipo-Festucetalia pallentis*); 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*) Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated **ANIMALS**: *Isophya costata; Paracaloptenus caloptenoides; Carabus hungaricus; Cerambyx cerdo; Dorcadion fulvum cervae; Pilemia; Rhysodes sulcatus; Coenonympha oedippus; Hypodryas maturna; Lycaena dispar; Maculinea nausithous; Maculinea teleius; Triturus dobrogicus; Spermophilus citellus; Canis lupus; Lynx lynx; Euphydryas aurinia; Lignyoptera fumidaria; Barbastella barbastellus; Myotis bechsteini; Myotis blythii; Myotis dasycneme; Myotis emarginatus; Myotis myotis; Rhinolophus euryale; Rhinolophus ferrumequinum; Rhinolophus hipposideros* **BIRDS**: *Bonasa bonasia; Rallus aquaticus; Porzana porzana; Porzana parva; Crex crex; Otis tarda; Aquila heliaca; Coracias garrulus* **PLANTS**: *Colchicum arenarium; Adenophora liliifolia; Vincetoxicum pannonicum* Other species **ANIMALS**: *Proserpinus proserpina; Lopinga achine; Dryomys nitedula* **BIRDS:** *Perdix perdix; Coturnix coturnix*	
Infrastructure needed for habitat or species restoration (24)	(M21) Special habitat restoration measures: bat-friendly sealing of caves and artificial cavities, installing artificial nests, bat-friendly restoration of buildings etc.– **special habitat restoration measures** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 1-6***	Other habitat types 8310 Caves not open to the public Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated **ANIMALS**: *Barbastella barbastellus; Miniopterus schreibersii; Myotis bechsteini; Myotis blythii; Myotis dasycneme; Myotis emarginatus; Myotis myotis; Rhinolophus euryale; Rhinolophus ferrumequinum; Rhinolophus hipposideros* **BIRDS**: *Ciconia nigra; Ciconia ciconia; Haliaeetus albicilla; Aquila heliacal; Aquila chrysaetos; Falco vespertinus; Falco cherrug; Falco peregrinus; Larus melanocephalus; Sterna hirundo; Otus scops; Strix uralensis; Coracias garrulous; Ficedula parva; Ficedula albicollis* Other species **ANIMALS**: *Eptesicus serotinus; Myotis alcathoe; Myotis brandtii; Myotis daubentonii; Myotis mystacinus; Myotis nattereri; Nyctalus lasiopterus; Nyctalus leisleri; Nyctalus noctula; Pipistrellus kuhlii; Pipistrellus nathusii; Pipistrellus pipistrellus; Pipistrellus pygmaeus; Pipistrellus savii; Plecotus auritus; Plecotus austriacus; Vespertilio murinus; Dryomys nitedula* **BIRDS:** *Larus ridibundus; Falco tinnunculus; Tyto alba; Athene noctua; Upupa epops*	ERDF, CF, LIFE
Infrastructure	(M22) Creating artificial	Priority species	ERDF, CF,

needed for habitat or species restoration (24)	infrastructure to ensure the dispersal and migration of species of Community interest, and to strengthen ecological links among natural habitats (building ecological passes for amphibians and small mammals, ensuring the connectivity of river sections separated by dams, replacement and adjustment of air cables, etc.) – **ecological passes** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 1-6***	**ANIMALS**: *Austropotamobius torrentium* <u>Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated</u> **ANIMALS**: *Sadleriana pannonica; Eudontomyzon spp.; Aspius aspius; Barbus meridionalis; Cottus gobio; Gobio albipinnatus; Gobio kessleri; Gobio uranoscopus; Gymnocephalus baloni; Gymnocephalus schraetzer; Hucho hucho; Sabanejewia aurata; Umbra krameri; Zingel streber; Zingel zingel; Triturus dobrogicus; Sicista subtilis; Lutra lutra; Lynx lynx; Unio crassus; Misgurnus fossilis* **BIRDS**: *Anser fabalis; Anser albifrons; Botaurus stellaris; Nycticorax nycticorax; Ardeola ralloides; Egretta garzetta ; Egretta alba; Ardea purpurea; Ciconia nigra; Ciconia ciconia; Platalea leucorodia; Pernis apivorus; Milvus migrans; Haliaeetus albicilla; Circaetus gallicus; Buteo rufinus; Aquila heliaca; Aquila chrysaetos; Pandion haliaetus; Falco vespertinus; Falco cherrug; Falco peregrinus; Rallus aquaticus; Porzana porzana; Porzana parva; Grus grus; Otis tarda; Himantopus himantopus; Recurvirostra avosetta; Burhinus oedicnemus; Pluvialis apricaria; Philomachus pugnax; Limosa limosa; Numenius arquata; Tringa totanus; Tringa glareola; Bubo bubo; Coracias garrulus; Anser erythropus; Branta ruficollis; Crex crex; Glareola pratincola; Charadrius alexandrinus; Charadrius morinellus; Numenius phaeopus; Chlidonias hybridus; Chlidonias niger* <u>Other species</u> **ANIMALS**: *Astacus astacus; Acipenser ruthenus; Rana arvalis; Rana temporaria* **BIRDS:** *Ardea cinerea; Milvus milvus; Buteo lagopus; Accipiter gentilis; Falco tinnunculus; Tringa erythropus; Calidris alpina; Vanellus vanellus; Milvus milvus; Chlidonias leucopterus*	LIFE
Infrastructure needed for habitat or species restoration (24)	(M23) Creating infrastructure to prevent damages caused by game species (especially large game): construction of fences and game-proof passes, purchasing equipment for capturing large game species or controlling populations of certain predators – **preventing damage caused by game** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 1, 3, 5, 6***	<u>Priority habitat types</u> 6250 Pannonic loess steppic grasslands; 6260 Pannonic sand steppes; 6240 Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands; 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*); 40A0 Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub; 91I0 Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus spp*; 91N0 Pannonic inland sand dune thicket (*Junipero-Populetum albae*); 91E0 Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*); 91G0 Pannonic woods with *Quercus petraea* and *Carpinus betulus*; 9180 *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines; 91H0 Pannonian woods with *Quercus pubescens*; 7210 Calcareous fens with *Cladium mariscus* and species of the *Caricion davallianae* <u>Priority species</u> **PLANTS**: *Ferula sadleriana; Linum dolomiticum* <u>Other habitat types</u> 7230 Alkaline fens; 6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); 4030 European dry heaths; 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; 6190 Rupicolous pannonic grasslands (*Stipo-Festucetalia pallentis*); 5130 *Juniperus communis* formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands; 9150 Medio-European limestone beech forests of the *Cephalanthero-Fagion*; 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor*,	ERDF, CF, LIFE

		Fraxinus excelsior or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*); 91K0 Illyrian *Fagus sylvatica* forests (*Aremonio-Fagion*); 91L0 Illyrian oak-hornbeam forests (*Erythronio-carpinion*); 9110 *Luzulo-Fagetum* beech forests; 9130 *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests; 91M0 Pannonian-Balkanic turkey oak –sessile oak forests; 3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds; 6520 Mountain hay meadows Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated **ANIMALS**: *Paracaloptenus caloptenoides; Stenobothrus eurasius; Bolbelasmus unicornis; Euphydryas aurinia; Hypodryas maturna; Bombina variegata; Triturus carnifex* **BIRDS**: *Bonasa bonasia; Otis tarda; Anser anser; Himantopus himantopus; Recurvirostra avosetta; Burhinus oedicnemus; Glareola pratincola; Charadrius alexandrinus; Gallinago gallinago; Limosa limosa; Numenius arquata; Tringa totanus; Larus melanocephalus; Chlidonias hybridus; Chlidonias niger; Bubo bubo* **PLANTS**: *Adenophora liliifolia; Colchicum arenarium; Cypripedium calceolus; Dianthus plumarius ssp. regis-stephani; Gladiolus palustris; Himantoglossum adriaticum; Himantoglossum caprinum; Iris humulis ssp. Arenaria; Pulsatilla patens; Serratula lycopifolia; Seseli leucospermum; Thlaspi jankae* Other species **ANIMALS**: *Parnassius mnemosyne* **BIRDS:** *Perdix perdix; Coturnix coturnix; Chlidonias leucopterus; Vanellus vanellus* **PLANTS**: *Sphagnum spp.*	

G.3 Research and monitoring

Type of activity	Description of measure	Target habitat types/species	Potential financing sources
Monitoring and surveying (17)	(M24) Basic research to explore the ecology and taxonomy of data-deficient species of Community interest, in order define their conservation status and create the basis of further monitoring – **basic research (data-deficient**	Priority species **ANIMALS**: *Osmoderma eremita* **PLANTS:** *Dianthus lumnitzeri; Pyrus magyarica* Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated **ANIMALS**: *Vertigo angustior; Vertigo moulinsiana; Leucorrhinia pectoralis; Chondrosoma fiduciarium; Stenobothrus eurasius; Bolbelasmus unicornis; Limoniscus violaceus; Probaticus subrugosus; Rhysodes sulcatus; Catopta thrips; Colias myrmidone; Erannis ankeraria; Glyphipterix loricatella; Leptidea morsei; Polymixis rufocincta isolate; Eudontomyzon spp.; Bombina variegate; Triturus carnifex; Triturus dobrogicus; Sicista subtilis; Phyllometra culminaria; Gymnocephalus schraetzer; Umbra krameri; Zingel streber;Zingel*	ERDF, national funding

	species) ***Priorities supported by this measure: 7***	*zingel* **BIRDS**: *Anser erythropus; Bonasa bonasia; Ciconia nigra; Otis tarda; Acrocephalus paludicola; Crex crex* **PLANTS**: *Buxbaumia viridis; Dicranum viride; Adenophora liliifolia; Caldesia parnassifolia; Dianthus plumarius ssp. regis-stephani; Liparis loeselii; Paeonia officinalis ssp. Banatica; Vincetoxicum pannonicum; Dracocephalum austriacum; Himantoglossum caprinum; Serratula lycopifolia* Other species **ANIMALS**: *Aeshna viridis; Leucorrhinia caudalis; Rana arvalis; Coluber caspius; Lacerta vivipara pannonica; Felis silvestris; Hirudo medicinalis* **BIRDS:** *Perdix perdix*	
Monitoring and surveying (17)	(M25) Applied research to support the elimination of pressures and threats and to ensure the appropriate management of species and habitats of Community interest – **applied research (eliminating pressures and threats)** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 7***	Priority habitat types 6250 Pannonic loess steppic grasslands; 6260 Pannonic sand steppes; 6240 Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands; 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*); 1530 Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes; 40A0 Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub; 91I0 Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus spp*; 91N0 Pannonic inland sand dune thicket (*Junipero-Populetum albae*); 91E0 Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*); 91G0 Pannonic woods with *Quercus petraea* and *Carpinus betulus*; 9180 *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines; 91H0 Pannonian woods with *Quercus pubescens* Priority species **ANIMALS**: *Austropotamobius torrentium* **PLANTS:** *Ferula sadleriana; Linum dolomiticum; Onosma tornensis* Other habitat types 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs; 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoeto-Nanojuncetea*; 7230 Alkaline fens; 6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); 4030 European dry heaths; 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; 6520 Mountain hay meadows; 6190 Rupicolous pannonic grasslands (*Stipo-Festucetalia pallentis*); 6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*; 5130 Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands; 6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis*); 9150 Medio-European limestone beech forests of the *Cephalanthero-Fagion*; 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*); 9130 *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests; 91M0 Pannonian-Balkanic turkey oak –sessile oak forests; 3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds; 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; 3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition*-type vegetation Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated	ERDF, Horizon 2020, LIFE, national funding

		ANIMALS: *Vertigo angustior; Vertigo moulinsiana; Leucorrhinia pectoralis; Stenobothrus eurasius; Bolbelasmus unicornis; Pilemia tigrina; Bombina variegate; Triturus carnifex; Sicista subtilis; Spermophilus citellus; Paracaloptenus caloptenoides; Carabus hungaricus; Coenonympha oedippus; Dioszeghyana schmidtii; Eriogaster catax; Hypodryas maturna; Lignyoptera fumidaria; Aspius aspius; Cottus gobio; Gymnocephalus schraetzer; Umbra krameri* **BIRDS**: *Anser erythropus; Aythya nyroca; Bonasa bonasia; Ciconia nigra; Falco cherrug; Otis tarda; Burhinus oedicnemus; Glareola pratincola; Charadrius alexandrinus; Numenius arquata; Tringa totanus; Acrocephalus paludicola; Anser fabalis; Anser albifrons; Anser anser; Branta ruficollis; Phalacrocorax pygmeus; Milvus migrans; Circus pygargus; Aquila pomarina; Falco vespertinus; Grus grus; Charadrius morinellus; Limosa limosa; Bubo bubo* **PLANTS**: *Buxbaumia viridis; Dicranum viride; Aldrovanda vesiculosa; Caldesia parnassifolia; Liparis loeselii; Paeonia officinalis ssp. Banatica; Vincetoxicum pannonicum; Marsilea quadrifolia; Adenophora liliifolia; Apium repens; Dracocephalum austriacum* <u>Other species</u> **ANIMALS**: *Aeshna viridis; Leucorrhinia caudalis; Lacerta vivipara pannonica; Hirudo medicinalis; Astacus astacus; Parnassius mnemosyne* **BIRDS:** *Perdix perdix; Tringa erythropus; Calidris alpina schinzii*	
Monitoring and surveying (17)	(M26) Intensive assessments to explore the national distribution and population size of species of Community interest and the distribution of habitats of Community interest – **assessment of distribution and population size** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 7***	<u>Priority habitat types</u> 6250 Pannonic loess steppic grasslands; 2340 Pannonic inland dunes; 91I0 Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus spp* ; 1530 Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes; 40A0 Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub <u>Priority species</u> **ANIMALS**: *Paladilhia hungarica; Austropotamobius torrentium; Osmoderma eremita; Microtus oeconomus mehelyi* **PLANTS:** *Dianthus plumarius ssp. lumnitzeri; Pyrus magyarica* <u>Other habitat types</u> 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoeto-Nanojuncetea*; 6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; 9150 Medio-European limestone beech forests of the *Cephalanthero-Fagion*; 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation <u>Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated</u> **ANIMALS**: *Vertigo angustior; Vertigo moulinsiana; Chondrosoma fiduciarium; Stenobothrus eurasius; Bolbelasmus unicornis; Duvalius gebhardti; Duvalius hungaricus; Limoniscus violaceus; Probaticus subrugosus; Rhysodes sulcatus; Arytrura musculus; Catopta thrips; Erannis ankeraria; Glyphipterix*	ERDF, national funding

		loricatella; Leptidea morsei; Polymixis rufocincta isolate; Eudontomyzon spp.; Gobio kessleri; Gobio uranoscopus; Umbra krameri; Bombina variegate; Triturus carnifex; Triturus dobrogicus; Emys orbicularis; Barbastella barbastellus; Miniopterus schreibersii; Myotis bechsteini; Myotis blythii; Myotis dasycneme; Myotis emarginatus; Myotis myotis; Rhinolophus Euryale; Rhinolophus ferrumequinum; Rhinolophus hipposideros; Sicista subtilis; Spermophilus citellus; Canis lupus; Lutra lutra; Lynx lynx; Mustela eversmannii Paracaloptenus caloptenoides; Cerambyx cerdo; Dioszeghyana schmidtii; Eriogaster catax; Phyllometra culminaria; Zingel streber;Zingel zingel **BIRDS**: *Anser fabalis; Anser albifrons; Anser erythropus; Anser anser; Branta ruficollis; Anas strepera; Anas crecca; Anas platyrhynchos; Anas querquedula; Anas clypeata; Aythya farina; Aythya nyroca; Bonasa bonasia; Tachybaptus ruficollis; Podiceps grisegena; Podiceps nigricollis; Phalacrocorax pygmeus; Botaurus stellaris; Ixobrychus minutus; Nycticorax nycticorax; Ardeola ralloides; Egretta garzetta; Egretta alba; Ardea purpurea; Ciconia nigra; Ciconia ciconia; Plegadis falcinellus; Platalea leucorodia; Pernis apivorus; Milvus migrans; Haliaeetus albicilla; Circaetus gallicus; Circus aeruginosus; Circus cyaneus; Circus pygargus; Buteo rufinus; Aquila pomarina; Aquila heliacal; Aquila chrysaetos; Pandion haliaetus; Falco vespertinus; Falco cherrug; Falco peregrinus; Rallus aquaticus; Porzana porzana; Porzana parva; Crex crex; Grus grus; Otis tarda; Himantopus himantopus; Recurvirostra avosetta; Burhinus oedicnemus; Glareola pratincola; Charadrius alexandrines; Charadrius morinellus; Pluvialis apricaria; Philomachus pugnax; Gallinago gallinago; Limosa limosa; Numenius phaeopus; Numenius tenuirostris; Numenius arquata; Tringa tetanus; Tringa glareola; Actitis hypoleucos; Larus melanocephalus; Sterna hirundo; Sterna albifrons; Chlidonias hybridus; Chlidonias niger; Columba oenas; Otus scops; Bubo bubo; Strix uralensis; Asio flammeus; Caprimulgus europaeus; Coracias garrulous; Picus canus; Dryocopus martius; Dendrocopos syriacus; Dendrocopos medius; Dendrocopos leucotos; Lullula arborea; Riparia riparia; Anthus campestris; Motacilla cinerea; Luscinia svecica; Acrocephalus melanopogon; Acrocephalus paludicola; Sylvia nisoria; Ficedula parva; Ficedula albicollis; Panarus biarmicus; Remiz pendulinus; Lanius collurio; Lanius minor* **PLANTS**: *Mannia tirandra; Marsilea quadrifolia; Adenophora liliifolia; Caldesia parnassifolia; Dianthus plumarius ssp. regis-stephani; Dicranum viride; Cirsium brachycephalum; Himantoglossum caprinum; Iris aphylla ssp. hungarica;Iris humulis ssp. Arenaria* <u>Other species</u> **ANIMALS**: *Aeshna viridis; Leucorrhinia caudalis; Rana arvalis; Rana temporaria; Ablepharus kitaibelii; Coluber caspius; Lacerta viridis; Podarcis taurica; Lacerta vivipara pannonica; Eptesicus nilssoni; Eptesicus serotinus; Myotis alcathoe; Myotis brandtii; Myotis daubentonii; Myotis mystacinus; Myotis nattereri; Nyctalus lasiopterus; Nyctalus leisleri; Nyctalus noctula; Pipistrellus kuhlii; Pipistrellus nathusii; Pipistrellus pipistrellus; Pipistrellus pygmaeus; Pipistrellus savii; Plecotus auritus; Plecotus austriacus; Vespertilio murinus; Cricetus cricetus; Dryomys nitedula; Felis silvestris; Martes martes; Hirudo medicinalis; Saga pedo; Apatura metis; Parnassius mnemosyne; Acipenser ruthenus* **BIRDS:** *Ardea cinerea; Podiceps cristatus; Milvus milvus; Buteo lagopus; Accipiter gentilis; Falco tinnunculus; Perdix perdix; Coturnix coturnix; Tringa erythropus; Calidris alpine; Chlidonias leucopterus;*	

		Larus ridibundus; Vanellus vanellus; Phylloscopus sibilatrix; Hippolais pallida; Phoenicurus phoenicurus; Streptopelia turtur; Tyto alba; Athene noctua; Upopa epops; Merops apiaster; Jynx torquilla; Picus viridis; Aluda arvensis; Oenanthe oenanthe; Lanius excubitor; Corvus frugilegus; Miliaria calandra **PLANTS:** *Cladonia spp.*	
Monitoring and surveying (17)	(M27) Improving the infrastructure necessary for ensuring the monitoring of species and habitats of Community interest as well as their pressures and threats – **monitoring (infrastructure)** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 7***	Priority species **ANIMALS**: *Vipera ursinii rakosiensis; Microtus oeconomus mehelyi* Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated **ANIMALS**: *Triturus carnifex; Triturus dobrogicus; Emys orbicularis; Barbastella barbastellus; Miniopterus schreibersii; Myotis bechsteini; Myotis blythii; Myotis dasycneme; Myotis emarginatus; Myotis myotis; Rhinolophus euryale; Rhinolophus ferrumequinum; Rhinolophus hipposideros; Sicista subtilis; Canis lupus; Lynx lynx; Mustela eversmannii* **BIRDS**: *Anser fabalis; Anser albifrons; Anser erythropus; Anser anser; Branta ruficollis; Anas strepera; Anas crecca; Anas platyrhynchos; Anas querquedula; Anas clypeata; Aythya farina; Aythya nyroca; Bonasa bonasia; Tachybaptus ruficollis; Podiceps grisegena; Podiceps nigricollis; Phalacrocorax pygmeus; Botaurus stellaris; Ixobrychus minutus; Nycticorax nycticorax; Ardeola ralloides; Egretta garzetta; Egretta alba; Ardea purpurea; Ciconia nigra; Ciconia ciconia; Plegadis falcinellus; Platalea leucorodia; Pernis apivorus; Milvus migrans; Haliaeetus albicilla; Circaetus gallicus; Circus aeruginosus; Circus cyaneus; Circus pygargus; Buteo rufinus; Aquila pomarina; Aquila heliacal; Aquila chrysaetos; Pandion haliaetus; Falco vespertinus; Falco cherrug; Falco peregrinus; Rallus aquaticus; Porzana porzana; Porzana parva; Crex crex; Grus grus; Otis tarda; Himantopus himantopus; Recurvirostra avosetta; Burhinus oedicnemus; Glareola pratincola; Charadrius alexandrines; Charadrius morinellus; Pluvialis apricaria; Philomachus pugnax; Gallinago gallinago; Limosa limosa; Numenius phaeopus; Numenius tenuirostris; Numenius arquata; Tringa tetanus; Tringa glareola; Actitis hypoleucos; Larus melanocephalus; Sterna hirundo; Sterna albifrons; Chlidonias hybridus; Chlidonias niger; Columba oenas; Otus scops; Bubo bubo; Strix uralensis; Asio flammeus; Caprimulgus europaeus; Coracias garrulous; Picus canus; Dryocopus martius; Dendrocopos syriacus; Dendrocopos medius; Dendrocopos leucotos; Lullula arborea; Riparia riparia; Anthus campestris; Motacilla cinerea; Luscinia svecica; Acrocephalus melanopogon; Acrocephalus paludicola; Sylvia nisoria; Ficedula parva; Ficedula albicollis; Panarus biarmicus; Remiz pendulinus; Lanius collurio; Lanius minor* Other species **ANIMALS**: *Eptesicus nilssoni; Eptesicus serotinus; Myotis alcathoe; Myotis brandtii; Myotis daubentonii; Myotis mystacinus; Myotis nattereri; Nyctalus lasiopterus; Nyctalus leisleri; Nyctalus noctula; Pipistrellus kuhlii; Pipistrellus nathusii; Pipistrellus pipistrellus; Pipistrellus pygmaeus; Pipistrellus savii; Plecotus auritus; Plecotus austriacus; Vespertilio murinus; Dryomys nitedula; Felis silvestris* **BIRDS:** *Ardea cinerea; Podiceps cristatus; Milvus milvus; Buteo lagopus; Accipiter gentilis; Falco tinnunculus; Perdix perdix; Coturnix coturnix; Tringa erythropus; Calidris alpine; Chlidonias leucopterus; Larus ridibundus; Vanellus vanellus; Phylloscopus sibilatrix; Hippolais pallida; Phoenicurus phoenicurus;*	ERDF, Horizon 2020, LIFE, national funding

		Streptopelia turtur; Tyto alba; Athene noctua; Upopa epops; Merops apiaster; Jynx torquilla; Picus viridis; Aluda arvensis; Oenanthe oenanthe; Lanius excubitor; Corvus frugilegus; Miliaria calandra	
Monitoring and surveying (17)	(M28) Methodological research to improve the basis for monitoring species and habitats of Community interest – **monitoring (methodology)** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 7***	Priority species **ANIMALS**: *Rosalia alpina* Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated **ANIMALS**: *Bombina variegate; Triturus carnifex; Triturus dobrogicus; Emys orbicularis; Barbastella barbastellus; Miniopterus schreibersii; Myotis bechsteini; Myotis blythii; Myotis dasycneme; Myotis emarginatus; Myotis myotis; Rhinolophus euryale; Rhinolophus ferrumequinum; Rhinolophus hipposideros; Sicista subtilis; Mustela eversmannii; Catopta thrips; Erannis; Zingel streber; Zingel zingel* Other species **ANIMALS**: *Ablepharus kitaibelii; Coluber caspius; Lacerta vivipara pannonica; Eptesicus nilssoni; Eptesicus serotinus; Myotis alcathoe; Myotis brandtii; Myotis daubentonii; Myotis mystacinus; Myotis nattereri; Nyctalus lasiopterus; Nyctalus leisleri; Nyctalus noctula; Pipistrellus kuhlii; Pipistrellus nathusii; Pipistrellus pipistrellus; Pipistrellus pygmaeus; Pipistrellus savii; Plecotus auritus; Plecotus austriacus; Vespertilio murinus; Felis silvestris; Martes martes*	ERDF, national funding
Monitoring and surveying (17)	(M29) Monitoring the effects of farming and forestry conducted on Natura 2000 sites on species and habitats of Community interest (assessing the impacts of applied management methods, developing and testing of new management methods) – **management monitoring** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 7***	Priority habitats 6250 Pannonic loess steppic grasslands; 6260 Pannonic sand steppes; 6240 Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands; 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*); 1530 Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes; 40A0 Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub; 91I0 Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus spp*; 91N0 Pannonic inland sand dune thicket (*Junipero-Populetum albae*); 91E0 Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*); 91G0 Pannonic woods with *Quercus petraea* and *Carpinus betulus*; 9180 *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines; 91H0 Pannonian woods with *Quercus pubescens* Priority species **ANIMALS**: *Rosalia alpina* Other habitat types 7230 Alkaline fens; 6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; 6520 Mountain hay meadows; 6190 Rupicolous pannonic grasslands (*Stipo-Festucetalia pallentis*); 6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*; 5130 Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands; 6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*); 9150 Medio-European limestone beech forests of the *Cephalanthero-Fagion*; 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*); 9130 *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests; 91M0 Pannonian-Balkanic turkey oak –sessile oak forests	EAFRD

		Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated **ANIMALS**: *Isophya costata; Carabus hungaricus; Cerambyx cerdo; Lucanus cervus; Morimus funereus; Eriogaster catax; Gortyna borelii lunata; Lignyoptera fumidaria; Lycaena dispar; Maculinea teleius* **BIRDS**: *Falco vespertinus; Porzana porzana; Porzana parva; Otis tarda; Burhinus oedicnemus; Glareola pratincola; Charadrius alexandrines; Charadrius morinellus* **PLANTS**: *Adenophora liliifolia; Apium repens; Cirsium brachycephalum; Colchicum arenarium; Crambe tataria; Dracocephalum austriacum; Echium russicum; Gladiolus palustris; Himantoglossum caprinum; Iris humulis ssp. Arenaria; Liparis loeselii; Serratula lycopifolia* Other species **ANIMALS**: *Saga pedo; Apatura metis* **PLANTS:** *Galanthus nivalis*	
Monitoring and surveying (17)	(M30) Methodological and other basic research to support the ex-situ conservation, reintroduction and translocation of animal and plant species of Community interest as well as of other species that play a key role in the conservation of species and habitats of Community interest – **ex-situ conservation (methodological research)** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 7***	Priority species **ANIMALS**: *Austropotamobius torrentium; Osmoderma eremita* **PLANTS:** *Pulsatilla pratensis ssp. hungarica; Ferula sadleriana; Linum dolomiticum* Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated **ANIMALS**: *Chondrosoma fiduciarium; Pilemia tigrina; Colias myrmidone; Cucullia mixta; Erannis ankeraria; Glyphipterix loricatella; Leptidea morsei; Sicista subtilis; Spermophilus citellus; Coenonympha oedippus; Hypodryas maturna; Emys orbicularis* **BIRDS**: *Otis tarda* **PLANTS**: *Crambe tataria; Gladiolus palustris; Liparis loeselii; Pulsatilla patens; Vincetoxicum pannonicum; Adenophora liliifolia* Other species **ANIMALS**: *Theodoxus prevostianus; Coluber caspius* **BIRDS:** *Perdix perdix*	ERDF, LIFE, EAFRD, national funding
Infrastructure needed for habitat or species restoration (24)	(M31) Developing the infrastructure background required for the implementation of species' restoration plans and for the ex-situ	Priority species **ANIMALS**: *Austropotamobius torrentium; Osmoderma eremita; Vipera ursinii rakosiensis* **PLANTS:** *Dianthus diutinus; Pulsatilla pratensis ssp. hungarica; Ferula sadleriana; Linum dolomiticum* Non-priority species for which Natura 2000 sites were designated **ANIMALS**: *Chondrosoma fiduciarium; Pilemia tigrina; Colias myrmidone; Cucullia mixta; Erannis*	ERDF, LIFE, EAFRD, national funding

	conservation, reintroduction and translocation of animal and plant species of Community interest as well as of other species that play a key role in the conservation of species and habitats of Community interest – **ex-situ conservation (infrastructure)** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 7***	*ankeraria; Glyphipterix loricatella; Leptidea morsei; Umbra krameri* **BIRDS**: *Ciconia ciconia; Haliaeetus albicilla; Aquila heliaca; Aquila chrysaetos; Falco cherrug; Grus grus; Otis tarda; Bubo bubo; Coracias garrulus* **PLANTS**: *Crambe tataria; Gladiolus palustris; Liparis loeselii; Pulsatilla patens; Vincetoxicum pannonicum; Adenophora liliifolia* Other species **ANIMALS**: *Theodoxus prevostianus* **BIRDS:** *Milvus milvus; Buteo lagopus; Accipiter gentilis; Falco tinnunculus; Tyto alba; Athene noctua*	

G.4 Planning, awareness raising and capacity building (general measures)

Type of activity	Description of measure	Target habitat types/species	Potential financing sources
Facilities to encourage visitor use and appreciation of Natura 2000 sites (22); Infrastructure for public access, interpretation, observatories and kiosks, etc. (25)	(M32) Improving instruments and infrastructure for information dissemination, raising public awareness and interpretation **– interpretation infrastructure** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 8***	NA	ERDF, CF, LIFE
Provision of information and publicity material (20); Training and education (21)	(M33) General Natura 2000 campaigns, development of sector-specific guidance documents and the implementation of training programmes **– training and awareness raising activities** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 8***	NA	ERDF, LIFE, EAFRD, EMFF
Establishment of management bodies (6); Running costs of management bodies (maintenance of buildings and equipment) (9)	(M34) Improving capacities of government organisations responsible for the management and protection of Natura 2000 sites (developing the network Natura 2000 experts/offices, IT infrastructure, etc.) – **capacity building of institutions** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 8***	NA	ESF, ERDF, CF
Site surveillance (19)	(M35) Strengthening local presence by improving the infrastructure background and personnel of ranger services, in order to prevent illegal land use and damage to species and	NA	ERDF, CF LIFE

	habitats of Community interest **– strengthening local presence** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 8***		
Land purchase, including compensation for development rights (23)	(M36) The purchasing of land related to the implementation of habitat restoration and other nature conservation measures **– land purchase** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 8***	NA	ERDF, KA
Preparation of management plans, strategies and schemes (including scientific studies and investigations needed for planning and implementation based on solid knowledge) (5)	(M37) Preparation and updating of Natura 2000 management plans – **management plans** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 8***	NA	EAFRD, LIFE
NA	(M38) Cross-border cooperation targeting the protection and conservation of species and habitats of Community interest, in the areas of management, habitat restoration, monitoring and raising public awareness – **cross-border cooperation** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 8***	NA	ERDF

G.5 Sustainable use of social and economic benefits

Type of activity	Description of measure	Target habitat types/species	Potential financing sources
NA	(M39) Development of eco-tourism building on the interpretation of natural values of Natura 2000 sites **– eco-tourism** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 9***	NA	EAFRD, ERDF
NA	(M40) Supporting the marketing of local products made with the application of environmentally sound methods and of natural raw materials originating from Natura 2000 sites – **targeted product certification schemes** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 9***	NA	EAFRD, EMFF
NA	(M41) Enhancing SMEs and micro-enterprises of rural areas providing services related to the interpretation natural values of Natura 2000 sites – **development of SMEs** ***Priorities supported by this measure: 9***	NA	EAFRD, EMFF

G.6 Summary table of priority measures per habitat type and species

Feature (habitat type or species)	Conservation status (code from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Pressures and threats (codes from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Priority measure (from section G by coding)
Priority animal species			
Paladilhia hungarica	FV	No data	M26
Austropotamobius torrentium	XX	160, 164, 701, 852, 853, 870, 890	M1, M2, M3, M18, M19, M22, M25, M26, M30, M31
Osmoderma eremita	U1-	160, 161, 162, 164, 166, 167	M1, M2, M3, M16, M24, M26, M30, M31
Rosalia alpina	XX	160, 164	M1, M2, M3, M28, M29
Vipera ursinii rakosiensis	U2	101, 102, 140, 141, 180, 954, 965	M4, M6, M8, M12, M14, M15, M16, M17, M27, M31
Microtus oeconomus mehelyi	U1-	101, 102, 141, 180, 800, 830, 840, 853, 941, 954, 976	M14, M16, M17, M26, M27
Priority plant species			
Dianthus diutinus	U2+	140, 160, 162, 190, 290, 300, 400, 419, 502, 512, 622, 623, 954, 976, 990	M2, M3, M4, M7, M8, M14, M15, M16, M31
Dianthus lumnitzeri	U1	162, 251, 331, 501	M2, M15, M24, M26
Ferula sadleriana	U1+	290, 331, 690, 720, 976	M2, M15, M16, M23, M25, M30, M31
Linum dolomiticum	FV	140, 162, 976	M14, M15, M23, M25, M30, M31
Onosma tornensis	U1	501, 790, 950, 954	M14, M15, M25
Pulsatilla pratensis ssp. hungarica	U2	101, 140, 141, 162, 250, 622, 950, 954, 979	M4, M6, M8, M12, M14, M20, M30, M31
Pyrus magyarica	U1	160, 165, 166, 400, 420, 502, 511, 950, 976	M24, M26
Animal species for which Natura 2000 sites have been designated			

Feature (habitat type or species)	Conservation status (code from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Pressures and threats (codes from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Priority measure (from section G by coding)
INVERTEBRATES			
Anisus vorticulus	FV	110, 120, 312, 701, 803, 811, 820, 830, 840, 853, 910, 920	M17, M18
Sadleriana pannonica	U1	622, 690, 701	M1, M2, M3, M19, M22
Theodoxus transversalis	U1-	120, 300, 504, 701, 852, 853, 870, 890, 966	M19
Unio crassus	FV	110, 120, 200, 244, 300, 504, 701, 820, 852, 853, 870, 890	M18, M19, M22
Vertigo angustior	FV	164, 166, 700, 803, 810, 811, 840, 860	M4, M6, M8, M14, M15, M17, M24, M25, M26
Vertigo moulinsiana	FV	166, 700, 803, 810, 811, 840, 860	M4, M6, M8, M14, M15, M17, M24, M25, M26
Coenagrion ornatum	FV	110, 120, 130, 170, 701, 820, 830, 852, 853, 870, 890	M7, M16, M18, M19
Cordulegaster heros	FV	160, 164, 701, 852, 853, 870, 890	M1, M2, M3, M7, M16, M19
Leucorrhinia pectoralis	U1	110, 120, 130, 200, 220, 609, 701, 709, 800, 810, 820, 830, 850, 910, 920	M14, M15, M17, M18, M24, M25
Ophiogomphus cecilia	FV	120, 300, 504, 701, 820, 852, 853, 870, 890	M7, M16, M18, M19
Chondrosoma fiduciarium	U2-	102, 162, 400, 410, 420, 490, 500, 600, 700, 990	M16, M24, M26, M30, M31
Isophya costata	U1	102, 140, 180, 400, 720, 800	M13, M4, M7, M12, M14, M15, M20, M29
Odontopodisma rubripes	U1-	101, 141, 151, 810, 890, 920, 990	M4, M7, M14, M15, M16
Paracaloptenus caloptenoides	U1	162, 950, 962, 990	M4, M7, M15, M20, M23, M25, M26

Feature (habitat type or species)	Conservation status (code from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Pressures and threats (codes from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Priority measure (from section G by coding)
Stenobothrus eurasius	U1-	623	M4, M7, M14, M15, M16, M23, M24, M25, M26
Bolbelasmus unicornis	XX	No data	M1, M2, M3, M4, M7, M14, M15, M16, M23, M24, M25, M26
Carabus hampei	XX	No data	M1, M2, M3
Carabus hungaricus	FV	101, 190	M2, M3, M4, M7, M8, M14, M15, M20, M25, M29
Carabus variolosus	U1	920	M1, M2, M3
Cerambyx cerdo	U1	160, 164	M1, M2, M3, M13, M20, M26, M29
Dorcadion fulvum cervae	FV	101, 110, 140, 171, 301, 502	M4, M7, M8, M14, M16, M20
Duvalius gebhardti	FV	624, 720, 790	M1, M2, M3, M26
Duvalius hungaricus	FV	624, 720, 790	M1, M2, M3, M26, M28
Limoniscus violaceus	XX	160	M1, M2, M3, M24, M26
Lucanus cervus	FV	160, 161, 162, 164, 166, 167	M1, M2, M3, M13, M29
Morimus funereus	XX	160, 164	M1, M2, M3, M29
Pilemia tigrina	U1	101, 102, 110, 120, 420, 950	M4, M7, M8, M14, M15, M20, M25, M30, M31
Probaticus subrugosus	XX	100, 190, 400, 500, 600	M14, M15, M24, M26
Rhysodes sulcatus	XX	No data	M1, M2, M3, M20, M24, M26
Arytrura musculus	U1	100, 151, 180, 190, 241, 310, 320, 403, 420, 810, 830	M15, M17, M26
Catopta thrips	U1-	100, 101, 110, 120, 180, 190, 502, 620, 623	M4, M7, M8, M15, M16, M24, M26, M28
Coenonympha oedippus	U1	101, 102, 800, 920, 950, 954	M1, M3, M4, M6, M8, M14, M15, M16, M17, M20, M25, M30
Colias myrmidone	U2	141, 160, 920, 990	M14, M15, M16, M24, M30, M31
Cucullia mixta	U2	101, 110, 140, 180, 241, 301, 400,	M30, M31

Feature (habitat type or species)	Conservation status (code from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Pressures and threats (codes from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Priority measure (from section G by coding)
		623, 700, 720	
Dioszeghyana schmidtii	U1+	162, 164, 167	M1, M2, M3, M13, M25, M26
Erannis ankeraria	XX	110, 160, 164, 180, 241, 330, 400, 502	M2, M4, M7, M8, M15, M24, M26, M28, M30, M31
Eriogaster catax	U1+	151, 164, 165	M2, M3, M5, M4, M6, M8, M14, M15, M16, M25, M26, M29
Euphydryas aurinia	U1	101, 102, 141, 241, 409, 800, 810, 852, 853, 954, 976, 990	M4, M6, M8, M14, M15, M16, M20, M23
Glyphipterix loricatella	U2-	160, 401	M24, M26, M30, M31
Gortyna borelii	U1	101, 102, 140, 141, 180, 241, 400, 410, 502, 800, 840	M4, M6, M8, M15, M29
Hypodryas maturna	U1	101, 110, 162, 164, 165, 167, 920, 941	M1, M2, M3, M7, M14, M16, M20, M23, M25, M30
Leptidea morsei	U2-	290, 501, 502, 800, 920, 976	M24, M26, M30, M31
Lignyoptera fumidaria	U1	101, 110, 160, 180, 401, 421, 422, 502, 623, 720	M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M7, M8, M14, M15, M20, M25, M29
Lycaena dispar	U1	100, 330, 390, 400, 500, 800, 920	M4, M5, M7, M8, M12, M14, M15, M17, M20, M29
Maculinea nausithous	U1-	141, 810, 950	M4, M5, M6, M8, M12, M14, M15, M17, M20
Maculinea teleius	U1	101, 102, 300, 400, 500, 800, 920	M4, M5, M6, M8, M12, M12, M14, M15, M17, M20, M29
Phyllometra culminaria	U1	110, 140, 250, 401, 502, 623, 950	M1, M2, M4, M7, M8, M14, M15, M24, M26
Polymixis rufocincta	U1-	141, 160, 330, 954	M24, M26
VERTEBRATES			
Eudontomyzon spp.	U1+	701, 852, 920	M11, M18, M19, M22, M24, M26
Aspius aspius	FV	210, 220	M11, M10, M18, M19, M22, M25

Feature (habitat type or species)	Conservation status (code from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Pressures and threats (codes from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Priority measure (from section G by coding)
Barbus meridionalis	FV	701, 852	M1, M2, M3, M16, M18, M19, M22
Cottus gobio	XX	852, 966	M1, M2, M3, M14, M16, M18, M19, M22, M25
Gobio albipinnatus	FV	850	M16, M19, M22
Gobio kessleri	XX	701, 850	M19, M22, M26
Gobio uranoscopus	XX	701, 850	M19, M22, M26
Gymnocephalus baloni	FV	220, 701, 850, 870	M18, M19, M22
Gymnocephalus schraetzer	U1	220, 701, 850, 870	M18, M19, M22, M24, M25
Hucho hucho	XX	220, 701, 852, 870	M18, M19, M22, M24, M25
Misgurnus fossilis	FV	220, 810, 820	M11, M9, M10, M14, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M22
Sabanejewia aurata	FV	701, 850	M16, M18, M19, M22
Umbra krameri	U1	810, 820, 910, 920, 966	M14, M16, M17, M18, M22, M24, M25, M26, M31
Zingel streber	XX	220, 701, 850, 870	M11, M22, M24, M26, M28
Zingel zingel	XX	701, 850	M11, M22, M24, M26, M28
Bombina variegata	U1-	110, 401, 502, 701, 703, 803, 920, 952, 964	M1, M2, M3, M16, M23, M24, M25, M26, M28
Triturus carnifex	U1-	110, 401, 701, 703, 803, 920	M1, M2, M3, M16, M23, M24, M25, M26, M27, M28
Triturus dobrogicus	U1-	110, 210, 220, 401, 502, 701, 703, 803, 920, 952	M9, M16, M17, M20, M22, M24, M26, M27, M28
Emys orbicularis	FV	130, 701, 800, 920	M9, M10, M11, M15, M16, M17, M26, M27, M28, M30
Barbastella barbastellus	U1-	160, 164, 166, 624, 690	M1, M2, M3, M16, M17, M19, M20, M21, M26, M27, M28
Miniopterus schreibersii	U1	110, 160, 164, 624, 690	M1, M2, M3, M16, M21, M26, M27, M28
Myotis bechsteini	U1-	160, 164, 166, 502, 624, 690	M1, M2, M3, M16, M19, M20, M21, M26, M27, M28

Feature (habitat type or species)	Conservation status (code from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Pressures and threats (codes from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Priority measure (from section G by coding)
Myotis blythii	U1-	101, 110, 151, 160, 164, 624, 690, 740, 790	M1, M2, M3, M13, M16, M19, M20, M21, M26, M27, M28
Myotis dasycneme	U1	160, 164, 166, 624, 690, 800, 803, 810, 811, 853	M1, M2, M3, M16, M17, M19, M20, M21, M26, M27, M28
Myotis emarginatus	FV	160, 164, 624, 690	M1, M2, M3, M13, M16, M19, M20, M21, M26, M27, M28
Myotis myotis	FV	101, 110, 151, 160, 164, 624, 690, 740, 790	M1, M2, M3, M13, M16, M19, M20, M21, M26, M27, M28
Rhinolophus euryale	FV	110, 160, 164, 624, 690	M1, M2, M3, M16, M20, M21, M26, M27, M28
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	U1-	110, 160, 164, 624, 690	M1, M2, M3, M13, M16, M20, M21, M26, M27, M28
Rhinolophus hipposideros	FV	110, 160, 164, 624, 690	M1, M2, M3, M13, M16, M20, M21, M26, M27, M28
Sicista subtilis	XX	101, 110, 180, 990	M13, M4, M6, M8, M14, M15, M22, M24, M25, M26, M27, M28, M30
Spermophilus citellus	U1	101, 141, 243, 401, 941	M4, M6, M8, M12, M15, M16, M20, M26, M25, M30
Canis lupus	XX	160, 167	M1, M2, M3, M20, M26, M27
Lutra lutra	FV	200, 211, 243, 502, 701, 870	M9, M10, M16, M17, M22, M26
Lynx lynx	U2	160, 167, 243	M1, M2, M3, M20, M22, M26, M27
Mustela eversmannii	XX	100, 230, 502	M12, M26, M27, M28
Plant species for which Natura 2000 sites have been designated			
Buxbaumia viridis	U2	943, 990	M2, M24, M25
Dicranum viride	U2	160, 990	M2, M24, M26, M25
Mannia tirandra	NA*	NA*	M26
Marsilea quadrifolia	U2-	101, 110, 150, 701, 800, 803, 810, 920, 952	M17, M15, M16, M25, M26
Adenophora liliifolia	U2	950, 976, 979, 990	M2, M4, M6, M7, M12, M14, M15, M20, M23, M24, M25, M26, M30,

Feature (habitat type or species)	Conservation status (code from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Pressures and threats (codes from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Priority measure (from section G by coding)
			M31, M29
Aldrovanda vesiculosa	U1+	250, 920, 976	M17, M25
Angelica palustris	U2	101, 800, 830, 950, 954	M4, M7, M8, M14, M15, M17
Apium repens	U1	101, 621, 950	M4, M6, M8, M15, M25, M29
Caldesia parnassifolia	U2	810	M17, M24, M26, M25
Cirsium brachycephalum	FV	100, 101, 102, 300, 310, 400, 410, 420, 500, 502, 701, 703, 800, 803, 810, 830, 853, 860, 910, 920	M4, M7, M14, M15, M17, M26, M29
Colchicum arenarium	U1	110, 120, 140, 141, 160, 162, 300, 400, 410, 420, 430, 502, 623, 720, 950, 951, 954	M1, M2, M3, M4, M7, M14, M15, M20, M23, M29
Crambe tataria	U1	100, 101, 140, 141, 180, 950, 954	M4, M6, M7, M8, M14, M15, M30, M31, M29
Cypripedium calceolus	U1	160, 622, 690, 720	M1, M2, M3, M15, M23
Dianthus plumarius ssp. regis-stephani	U1	162, 251, 331, 400, 401, 420, 500, 623, 730, 740	M14, M15, M23, M24, M26
Dracocephalum austriacum	U1	502, 790, 950	M4, M7, M15, M24, M25, M29
Echium russicum	FV	180, 424, 720, 950, 954	M13, M4, M7, M14, M15, M29
Gladiolus palustris	U2+	100, 101, 102, 110, 120, 140, 141, 162, 290, 400, 410, 502, 503, 703, 800, 810, 830, 853, 920, 950, 954, 971, 976, 990	M6, M14, M15, M17, M23, M30, M31, M29
Himantoglossum adriaticum	U1	101, 102, 502, 622, 690, 976	M14, M15, M23
Himantoglossum caprinum	U1	101, 110, 400, 503, 950, 976	M4, M7, M14, M15, M23, M24, M26, M29
Iris aphylla ssp. hungarica	U1	160, 950, 966	M4, M7, M14, M15, M26

Feature (habitat type or species)	Conservation status (code from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Pressures and threats (codes from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Priority measure (from section G by coding)
Iris humulis ssp. Arenaria	U1	100, 101, 140, 141, 160, 162, 290, 300, 400, 410, 420, 430, 502, 512, 622, 623, 720, 730, 950, 954, 976	M4, M7, M14, M15, M23, M26, M29
Liparis loeselii	U1+	180, 310, 400, 701, 810	M14, M15, M17, M18, M24, M25, M30, M31, M29
Paeonia officinalis ssp. banatica	FV	101, 110, 180, 950	M1, M2, M3, M16, M24, M25
Pulsatilla patens	U2	954, 976, 979, 990	M14, M15, M23, M30, M31
Serratula lycopifolia	U1	160, 622, 623, 950	M2, M3, M7, M14, M15, M16, M23, M24, M29
Seseli leucospermum	FV	162, 401	M14, M15, M23
Thlaspi jankae	FV	402, 950, 954	M13, M14, M15, M23
Vincetoxicum pannonicum	U2	331, 622, 623, 625	M14, M15, M16, M20, M24, M25, M30, M31
Animal species featuring on annex IV., V. of the Habitats Directive			
INVERTEBRATES			
Hirudo medicinalis	XX	110, 120, 130, 200, 221, 290, 609, 701, 709, 800, 810, 820, 830, 850, 910	M17, M18, M24, M25, M26
Theodoxus prevostianus	U2	701	M17, M18, M19, M30, M31
Astacus astacus	U1-	160, 164, 240, 701, 852, 853, 870, 890, 920, 963, 966	M10, M11, M14, M18, M19, M22, M25
Aeshna viridis	XX	110, 120, 130, 200, 220, 609, 701, 709, 800, 810, 820, 830, 850, 910	M15, M16, M17, M24, M25, M26
Leucorrhinia caudalis	U2	110, 120, 130, 200, 220, 609, 701, 709, 800, 810, 820, 830, 850, 910	M6, M7, M15, M16, M17, M24, M25, M26
Stylurus flavipes	FV	120, 300, 504, 701, 820, 852, 853, 870, 890	M19

Feature (habitat type or species)	Conservation status (code from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Pressures and threats (codes from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Priority measure (from section G by coding)
Saga pedo	XX	180, 241, 625, 720	M4, M7, M14, M15, M26, M29
Apatura metis	U1	160, 954, 990	M1, M2, M3, M17, M26, M29
Lopinga achine	U2-	160, 162, 164, 165, 167, 190, 976	M1, M2, M3, M20, M17
Maculinea arion	U2-	101, 141, 150, 164, 180, 950	M13, M4, M6, M14, M15
Parnassius mnemosyne	U1	160, 164, 165, 810, 976	M1, M2, M3, M4, M7, M15, M23, M25, M26
Proserpinus proserpina	XX	100, 165, 300, 302, 400	M1, M2, M4, M6, M14, M17, M20
VERTEBRATES			
Acipenser ruthenus	U1	210, 220	M11, M19, M22, M26
Rana arvalis	U1-	101, 401, 502, 701, 800, 803, 920	M16, M17, M22, M24, M26
Rana temporaria	U1-	164, 165, 167, 401, 502, 701, 803, 920	M1, M2, M3, M22, M26
Ablepharus kitaibelii	U1-	162, 180, 400, 950, 967	M1, M2, M3, M14, M15, M26, M28
Coluber caspius	U2	162, 331, 400, 623, 720, 967	M12, M14, M15, M24, M26, M28, M30
Elaphe longissima	XX	151, 162, 401	M1, M2, M3
Lacerta viridis	XX	102, 151, 162, 180, 401	M1, M2, M3, M4, M7, M8, M14, M15, M26
Podarcis taurica	U1	102, 140, 180, 950	M14, M15, M26
Lacerta vivipara pannonica	U1-	102, 162, 180, 800, 810, 950, 969	M4, M6, M8, M16, M17, M24, M25, M26, M28
Eptesicus nilssoni	XX	624, 690	M1, M2, M3, M16, M17, M21, M26, M27, M28
Eptesicus serotinus	FV	101, 110, 141, 151, 740, 790	M1, M2, M3, M13, M16, M21, M26, M27, M28
Myotis alcathoe	U1	160, 164, 166, 800, 803	M1, M2, M3, M16, M21, M26, M27, M28
Myotis brandtii	U1-	160, 164, 166, 800, 803	M1, M2, M3, M16, M21, M26, M27, M28

Feature (habitat type or species)	Conservation status (code from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Pressures and threats (codes from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Priority measure (from section G by coding)
Myotis daubentonii	U1	160, 164, 166, 624, 690, 800, 803, 810, 811, 853	M1, M2, M3, M16, M17, M19, M21, M26, M27, M28
Myotis mystacinus	U1-	160, 164, 166, 800, 803, 810	M1, M2, M3, M16, M21, M26, M27, M28
Myotis nattereri	U1-	160, 164, 166, 624, 690	M1, M2, M3, M13, M16, M21, M26, M27, M28
Nyctalus lasiopterus	U1-	160, 164, 166, 800, 803, 810	M1, M2, M3, M16, M21, M26, M27, M28
Nyctalus leisleri	U1	160, 164, 166, 800, 803, 810	M1, M2, M3, M16, M21, M26, M27, M28
Nyctalus noctula	FV	160, 164, 166, 740, 800, 803, 810	M1, M2, M3, M16, M21, M26, M27, M28
Pipistrellus kuhlii	FV	110, 740, 790	M1, M2, M3, M16, M21, M26, M27, M28
Pipistrellus nathusii	FV	101, 110, 800, 803, 810, 853	M1, M2, M3, M16, 15, M21, M26, M27, M28
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	FV	160, 164, 166, 740,	M1, M2, M3, M16, 15, M21, M26, M27, M28
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	FV	160, 164, 166, 740	M1, M2, M3, M16, 15, M21, M26, M27, M28
Pipistrellus savii	FV	740, 790	M1, M2, M3, M16, M21, M26, M27, M28
Plecotus auritus	U1-	160, 164, 166, 624, 690	M1, M2, M3, M16, M21, M26, M27, M28
Plecotus austriacus	U1	101, 110, 160, 164, 624, 690, 740	M1, M2, M3, M16, M21, M26, M27, M28
Vespertilio murinus	FV	110, 160, 164, 740	M1, M2, M3, M16, M21, M26, M27, M28
Cricetus cricetus	U1-	101, 110, 243, 990	M4, M7, M8, M26
Dryomys nitedula	XX	151, 161, 162, 164, 165, 166, 167, 180	M1, M2, M3, M13, M20, M21, M26, M27
Felis silvestris	U2-	160, 167, 230, 964	M1, M2, M3, M24, M26, M27, M28
Martes martes	XX	400	M1, M2, M3, M26, M28
Plant species featuring on annex IV., V. of the Habitats Directive			
Cladonia spp	XX	140, 180, 250, 420, 720, 990	M1, M2, M3, M14, M15, M26

Feature (habitat type or species)	Conservation status (code from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Pressures and threats (codes from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Priority measure (from section G by coding)
Sphagnum spp.	U1-	101, 102, 160, 810, 920, 950, 976	M1, M2, M3, M14, M15, M17, M18, M23
Lycopodium spp.	U1-	110, 160, 950	M1, M2, M3, M15
Arnica montana	U2	101, 160, 250, 990	M15
Galanthus nivalis	FV	110, 160, 164, 250, 251, 402, 420, 600, 622, 623, 720, 740, 810, 850, 852, 860, 900, 954, 976	M1, M2, M3, M6, M29
Priority habitat types			
6250 Pannonic loess steppic grasslands	U2	101, 140, 141, 160, 400, 500, 623, 950, 951, 954	M4, M5, M7, M8, M12, M14, M15, M16, M20, M23, M25, M26, M29
6260 Pannonic sand steppes	U2	101, 140, 141, 160, 180, 300, 400, 420, 622, 623, 950, 954, 976	M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M7, M12, M14, M15, M16, M23, M25, M29
2340 Pannonic inland dunes	U2	141, 160, 400, 950, 954	M4, M5, M14, M15, M26
6240 Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands	U2	141, 163, 190, 600, 625, 720, 950, 954, 976	M4, M5, M7, M12, M14, M15, M16, M20, M23, M25, M29
6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia)	U2	110, 160, 950, 951, 954, 976	M4, M5, M7, M12, M14, M15, M16, M20, M23, M25, M29
1530 Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes	U2	101, 102, 141, 400, 410, 420, 500, 830, 920, 954	M1, M2, M4, M5, M7, M14, M15, M16, M17, M18, M25, M26, M29
40A0 Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub	U2	151, 180, 500, 600, 622, 625, 950, 954, 976	M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M7, M12, M14, M15, M23, M25, M26, M29
91I0 Euro-Siberian steppic woods with Quercus spp	U2	141, 151, 160, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 400, 410, 420, 920, 954, 976	M1, M2, M3, M12, M14, M15, M16, M20, M23, M25, M26, M29
91N0 Pannonic inland sand dune thicket (Junipero-Populetum albae)	U2	160, 162, 180, 623, 954	M1, M2, M3, M12, M14, M16, M20, M23, M25, M29

Feature (habitat type or species)	Conservation status (code from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Pressures and threats (codes from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Priority measure (from section G by coding)
91E0 Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	U2	160, 162, 164, 166, 420, 810, 811, 870, 954, 976	M25, M29, M14, M16, M17, M20, M23, M25, M29
91G0 Pannonic woods with Quercus petraea and Carpinus betulus	U2	160, 162, 164, 165, 166, 954, 976	M1, M2, M3, M14, M16, M23, M25, M29
9180 Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines	U2	164, 166, 190, 954, 976	M1, M2, M3, M14, M16, M23, M25, M29
91H0 Pannonian woods with Quercus pubescens	U2	160, 162, 164, 165, 166, 190, 330, 600, 954, 976	M1, M2, M3, M14, M15, M16, M20, M23, M25, M29
7210 Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae	U1	102, 290, 810, 830, 920, 976	M12, M14, M17, M23
Other habitat types			
7230 Alkaline fens	U2	100, 101, 310, 320, 400, 702, 810, 830, 840, 920, 950, 954, 976	M4, M5, M12, M14, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M20, M23, M25, M29
6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	U2	101, 140, 141, 320, 400, 410, 420, 500, 810, 840, 920, 950, 954	M4, M5, M12, M14, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M20, M23, M25, M26, M29
4030 European dry heaths	U2	101, 950, 951, 976	M1, M2, M3, M14, M15, M23, M25
6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	U2	101, 810, 811, 870, 950, 954, 976	M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M14, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M23, M25, M26, M29
6520 Mountain hay meadows	U2	101, 141, 950, 951, 954, 976	M4, M5, M12, M14, M15, M23, M25, M29
6190 Rupicolous pannonic grasslands (Stipo-Festucetalia pallentis)	U1	330, 600, 622, 625, 720, 950, 954, 976	M4, M5, M7, M12, M14, M15, M20, M23, M25, M29
6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of	U2	101, 141, 162, 810, 840, 950, 951,	M4, M5, M7, M12, M14, M15, M16, M17, M25, M29

Feature (habitat type or species)	Conservation status (code from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Pressures and threats (codes from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Priority measure (from section G by coding)
the Cnidion dubii		954, 976	
5130 Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	U1	162, 954	M4, M5, M7, M14, M15, M23, M25, M29
6510 Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	U2	101, 141, 162, 810, 950, 951, 954, 976	M4, M5, M7, M12, M14, M15, M16, M17, M20, M25, M29
9150 Medio-European limestone beech forests of the Cephalanthero-Fagion	U2	162, 164, 166, 190, 600, 954, 976	M1, M2, M3, M12, M14, M23, M25, M26, M29
91F0 Riparian mixed forests of Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis and Ulmus minor, Fraxinus excelsior or Fraxinus angustifolia, along the great rivers (Ulmenion minoris)	U2	160, 162, 164, 165, 166, 800, 810, 870, 954, 976	M1, M2, M3, M12, M14, M16, M17, M20, M23, M25, M29
91K0 Illyrian Fagus sylvatica forests (Aremonio-Fagion)	U2	162, 164, 166, 954, 976	M1, M2, M3, M14, M15, M17, M23
91L0 Illyrian oak-hornbeam forests (Erythronio-carpinion)	U2	160, 162, 164, 165, 166, 954, 976	M1, M2, M3, M14, M15, M17, M23
9110 Luzulo-Fagetum beech forests	U2	160, 162, 164, 166, 954, 976	M1, M2, M3, M14, M15, M17, M23
9130 Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	U2	164, 166, 954, 976	M1, M2, M3, M14, M15, M17, M23
91M0 Pannonian-Balkanic turkey oak – sessile oak forests	U2	160, 162, 164, 165, 166, 620, 623, 954, 976	M1, M2, M3, M14, M23
3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	U2	300, 310, 701, 800, 820, 951, 952, 976	M14, M15, M16, M17, 16, M23, M25
7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs	U2	720, 800, 890, 920, 951, 976	M14, M15, M16, M17, 16, M25
3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation	U2	164, 190, 701, 820, 870	M16, M17, M18, M19, M25, M26
3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with	U1	400, 701, 820, 870, 954	M14, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M25

Feature (habitat type or species)	Conservation status (code from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Pressures and threats (codes from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Priority measure (from section G by coding)
Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition -type vegetation			
3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoeto-Nanojuncetea	U1	100, 110, 162, 300, 800, 810, 820, 954	M16, M17, M19, M25, M26
8310 Caves not open to the public	U1	164, 421, 624, 690, 701, 702, 703, 740, 910, 920	M1, M2, M3, M16, M21
Bird species for which Natura 2000 sites have been designated			
Anser fabalis	-**	-**	M4, M6, M7, M8, M9, M10, M12, M15, M16, M17, M22, M25, M26, M27
Anser albifrons	-	-	M4, M6, M7, M8, M9, M10, M12, M15, M16, M17, M22, M25, M26, M27
Anser erythropus	-	-	M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9, M10, M12, M15, M16, M17, M22, M24, M25, M26, M27
Anser anser	-	-	M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9, M10, M12, M16, M17, M22, M23, M25, M26, M27
Branta ruficollis	-	-	M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9, M10, M12, M15, M16, M17, M22, M25, M26, M27
Anas strepera	-	-	M9, M10, M17, M26, M27
Anas crecca	-	-	M9, M10, M17, M26, M27
Anas platyrhynchos	-	-	M4, M5, M7, M8, M9, M10, M12, M17, M26, M27
Anas querquedula	-	-	M6, M8, M9, M10, M17, M26, M27
Anas clypeata	-	-	M5, M9, M10, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M26, M27
Aythya ferina	-	-	M9, M10, M17, M26, M27

Feature (habitat type or species)	Conservation status (code from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Pressures and threats (codes from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Priority measure (from section G by coding)
Aythya nyroca	-	-	M5, M8, M9, M10, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M25, M26, M27
Tetrastes bonasia	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M16, M20, M23, M24, M25, M26, M27
Tachybaptus ruficollis	-	-	M9, M10, M12, M16, M17, M11, M26, M27
Podiceps grisegena	-	-	M9, M10, M12, M16, M17, M11, M26, M27
Podiceps nigricollis	-	-	M9, M10, M12, M16, M17, M11, M26, M27
Phalacrocorax pygmeus	-	-	M11, M9, M10, M12, M15, M16, M17, M18, M25, M26, M27
Botaurus stellaris	-	-	M9, M10, M12, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M22, M26, M27
Ixobrychus minutus	-	-	M9, M10, M16, M17, M18, M26, M27
Nycticorax nycticorax	-	-	M9, M10, M12, M16, M17, M18, M22, M26, M27
Ardeola ralloides	-	-	M9, M10, M12, M16, M17, M18, M22, M26, M27
Egretta garzetta	-	-	M9, M10, M12, M16, M17, M18, M22, M26, M27
Egretta alba	-	-	M11, M9, M10, M12, M16, M17, M18, M22, M26, M27
Ardea purpurea	-	-	M9, M10, M16, M17, M18, M22, M26, M27
Ciconia nigra	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M9, M12, M15, M17, M21, M22, M24, M25, M26, M27
Ciconia ciconia	-	-	M4, M6, M7, M8, M17, M21, M22, M26, M27, M31
Plegadis falcinellus	-	-	M9, M10, M12, M16, M17, M18, M26, M27
Platalea leucorodia	-	-	M9, M10, M12, M16, M17, 16, M22, M26, M27
Pernis apivorus	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M7, M8, M12, M22, M13, M26, M27
Milvus migrans	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M12, M14, M16, M17, M22, M25, M26, M27
Haliaeetus albicilla	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M8, M9, M10, M12, M16, M17, M18, M21, M22, M26, M27, M31

Feature (habitat type or species)	Conservation status (code from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Pressures and threats (codes from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Priority measure (from section G by coding)
Circaetus gallicus	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M13, M12, M22, M26, M27
Circus aeruginosus	-	-	M4, M6, M7, M8, M9, M10, M16, M17, M26, M27
Circus cyaneus	-	-	M4, M6, M7, M8, M15, M16, M26, M27
Circus pygargus	-	-	M4, M6, M7, M8, M12, M15, M16, M17, M25, M26, M27
Buteo rufinus	-	-	M13, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M16, M22, M26, M27
Aquila pomarina	-	-	M13, M1, M2, M3, M8, M12, M15, M16, M25, M26, M27
Aquila heliacal	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M13, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M12, M15, M16, M20, M21, M22, M26, M27, M31
Aquila chrysaetos	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M12, M21, M22, M26, M27, M31
Pandion haliaetus	-	-	M9, M10, M17, M18, M22, M26, M27
Falco vespertinus	-	-	M1, M3, M13, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M12, M14, M15, M16, M17, M18, M21, M22, M25, M26, M27, M29
Falco cherrug	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M13, M4, M6, M7, M8, M12, M15, M16, M17, M21, M22, M25, M26, M27, M31
Falco peregrinus	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M21, M22, M26, M27
Rallus aquaticus	-	-	M9, M10, M15, M16, M17, M18, M20, M22, M26, M27
Porzana porzana	-	-	M4, M6, M8, M9, M10, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M20, M22, M26, M27, M29
Porzana parva	-	-	M4, M6, M8, M9, M10, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M20, M22, M26, M27, M29
Crex crex	-	-	M4, M6, M7, M8, M12, M15, M16, M17, M18, M20, M22, M24, M26, M27
Grus grus	-	-	M4, M6, M7, M8, M9, M10, M12, M14, M15, M16, M17, M18, M22, M25, M26, M27, M31

Feature (habitat type or species)	Conservation status (code from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Pressures and threats (codes from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Priority measure (from section G by coding)
Otis tarda	-	-	M4, M6, M7, M8, M12, M14, M15, M16, M17, M20, M22, M23, M24, M25, M26, M27, M30, M31, M29
Himantopus himantopus	-	-	M4, M8, M9, M10, M14, M15, M16, M17, M18, M22, M23, M26, M27
Recurvirostra avosetta	-	-	M4, M8, M9, M10, M12, M14, M15, M16, M17, M18, M22, M23, M26, M27
Burhinus oedicnemus	-	-	M4, M6, M7, M8, M12, M14, M15, M16, M22, M23, M25, M26, M27, M29
Glareola pratincola	-	-	M4, M6, M7, M8, M12, M14, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M22, M23, M25, M26, M27, M29
Charadrius alexandrinus	-	-	M4, M6, M8, M12, M14, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M22, M23, M25, M26, M27, M29
Charadrius morinellus	-	-	M4, M6, M8, M14, M15, M16, M18, M19, M22, M25, M26, M27, M29
Pluvialis apricaria	-	-	M4, M6, M7, M8, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M22, M26, M27
Philomachus pugnax	-	-	M4, M7, M8, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M22, M26, M27
Gallinago gallinago	-	-	M4, M7, M8, M9, M10, M12, M14, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M22, M23, M26, M27
Limosa limosa	-	-	M4, M6, M7, M8, M9, M10, M12, M14, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M22, M23, M25, M26, M27
Numenius phaeopus	-	-	M4, M8, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M22, M26, M27
Numenius tenuirostris	-	-	M26, M27
Numenius arquata	-	-	M4, M6, M7, M8, M9, M10, M12, M14, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M22, M23, M25, M26, M27
Tringa totanus	-	-	M4, M6, M7, M8, M12, M14, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M22, M23, M25, M26, M27

Feature (habitat type or species)	Conservation status (code from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Pressures and threats (codes from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Priority measure (from section G by coding)
Tringa glareola	-	-	M4, M7, M8, M9, M10, M14, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M22, M26, M27
Actitis hypoleucos	-	-	M17, M26, M27
Larus melanocephalus	-	-	M11, M9, M10, M12, M16, M17, M21, M23, M26, M27
Sterna hirundo	-	-	M11, M9, M10, M12, M16, M17, M21, M26, M27
Sterna albifrons	-	-	M11, M15, M16, M17, M18, M26, M27
Chlidonias hybridus	-	-	M4, M5, M9, M10, M12, M14, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M22, M23, M26, M27
Chlidonias niger	-	-	M4, M5, M9, M10, M12, M14, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M22, M23, M26, M27
Columba oenas	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M4, M12, M15, M16, M26, M27
Otus scops	-	-	M13, M1, M2, M3, M13, M12, M21, M26, M27
Bubo bubo	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M15, 14, M22, M23, M25, M26, M27, M31
Strix uralensis	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M12, M15, 14, M21, M26, M27
Asio flammeus	-	-	M4, M6, M12, M15, M16, M17, M26, M27
Caprimulgus europaeus	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M13, M8, M15, M16, M26, M27
Alcedo atthis	-	-	M11, M16, M17, M18, M19
Coracias garrulus	-	-	M13, M4, M6, M7, M8, M12, M15, M16, M20, M21, M22, M26, M27, M31
Picus canus	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M13, M12, M16, M26, M27
Dryocopus martius	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M13, M12, M16, M26, M27
Dendrocopos syriacus	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M13, M12, M16, M26, M27
Dendrocopos medius	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M13, M12, M16, M26, M27

Feature (habitat type or species)	Conservation status (code from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Pressures and threats (codes from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Priority measure (from section G by coding)
Dendrocopos leucotos	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M12, M16, M26, M27
Lullula arborea	-	-	M13, M4, M7, M8, M15, M16, M26, M27
Riparia riparia	-	-	M16, M17, M26, M27
Anthus campestris	-	-	M4, M7, M8, M12, M15, M16, M26, M27
Motacilla cinerea	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M17, M19, M26, M27
Luscinia svecica	-	-	M5, M9, M10, M12, M15, 14, M17, M18, M19, M26, M27
Acrocephalus melanopogon	-	-	M5, M9, M10, M12, M15, 14, M17, M18, M19, M26, M27
Acrocephalus paludicola	-	-	M4, M5, M6, M8, M12, M14, M15, 14, M17, M18, M19, M24, M25, M26, M27
Sylvia nisoria	-	-	M7, M15, M16, M26, M27
Ficedula parva	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M12, M15, M16, M19, M21, M26, M27
Ficedula albicollis	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M12, M15, M16, M19, M21, M26, M27
Panarus biarmicus	-	-	M5, M9, M10, M12, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M26, M27
Remiz pendulinus	-	-	M9, M10, M12, M15, M16, M17, 16, M26, M27
Lanius collurio	-	-	M3, M4, M5, M7, M15, M16, M26, M27
Lanius minor	-	-	M13, M3, M4, M6, M7, M8, M12, M15, M16, M26, M27
Other bird species			
Ardea cinerea	-	-	M11, M9, M10, M12, M16, M17, M18, M22, M26, M27
Podiceps cristatus	-	-	M11, M9, M10, M12, M16, M17, M26, M27
Milvus milvus	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M13, M12, M16, 15, M22, M26, M27, M31
Buteo lagopus	-	-	M3, M4, M5, M7, M8, M22, M26, M27, M31

Feature (habitat type or species)	Conservation status (code from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Pressures and threats (codes from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Priority measure (from section G by coding)
Accipiter gentilis	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M13, M12, M22, M26, M27, M31
Falco tinnunculus	-	-	M1, M3, M13, M4, M7, M8, M15, M16, M21, M22, M26, M27, M31
Perdix perdix	-	-	M13, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M12, M15, M16, M20, M23, M24, M25, M26, M27, M30
Coturnix coturnix	-	-	M13, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M12, M15, M16, M20, M23, M26, M27
Tringa erythropus	-	-	M4, M5, M7, M8, M9, M10, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M22, M25, M26, M27
Calidris alpina	-	-	M4, M7, M8, M9, M10, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M22, M25, M26, M27
Chlidonias leucopterus	-	-	M4, M5, M9, M10, M12, M14, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M22, M23, M26, M27
Larus ridibundus	-	-	M11, M9, M10, M12, M15, M17, M18, M21, M26, M27
Vanellus vanellus	-	-	M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9, M10, M12, M14, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M22, M23, M26, M27
Phylloscopus sibilatrix	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M15, M26, M27
Hippolais pallida	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M15, M16, M26, M27
Phoenicurus phoenicurus	-	-	M1, M2, M3, M13, M15, M16, M26, M27
Streptopelia turtur	-	-	M13, M4, M6, M7, M8, M12, M16 M26, M27
Tyto alba	-	-	M13, M4, M6, M7, M8, M16, M21, M26, M27, M31
Athene noctua	-	-	M13, M4, M6, M7, M8, M16, M21, M26, M27, M31
Upupa epops	-	-	M13, M4, M6, M7, M8, M16, M21, M26, M27
Merops apiaster	-	-	M4, M6, M7, M8, M16, M17, M26, M27

Feature (habitat type or species)	Conservation status (code from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Pressures and threats (codes from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Priority measure (from section G by coding)
Jynx torquilla	-	-	M13, M4, M6, M7, M8, M15, M16, M26, M27
Picus viridis	-	-	M13, M4, M6, M7, M8, M15, M16, M26, M27
Alauda arvensis	-	-	M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M15, M16, M26, M27
Oenanthe oenanthe	-	-	M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M15, M16, M26, M27
Lanius excubitor	-	-	M13, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M15, M16, M26, M27
Corvus frugilegus	-	-	M13, M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M15, M16, M26, M27
Miliaria calandra	-	-	M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M15, M16, M26, M27

*Not reported for in 2007

**No data available (for bird species the first report with content fitting requirements of the above table is due by the end of 2013)

H Monitoring, evaluation and updating of the PAF

Monitoring and evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation of the prioritized action framework will be **largely based on existing monitoring mechanisms and processes**, carried out in relation to the implementation of the Habitats Directive and the Birds Directive as well as of relevant operational programmes under the 2014-2020 multiannual financial framework.

The monitoring and evaluation of prioritized action framework is expected to answer the following key questions:

1. **Inputs and outputs**: do relevant EU funds – especially ERDF, CF, ESF, EAFRD, EMFF and LIFE – provide through the operational programmes a sufficient contribution to improving conditions for the conservation of species and habitat types of Community interest, serving to achieve target 1 of the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy?
2. **Results**: is there an improvement in the conservation status of species and habitats of community interest, partly as a result of investments through 2014-2020 operational programmes (OPs) co-financed by relevant EU financing instruments?

Answers to *question 1* regarding inputs and outputs will be provided through the **ex-ante, interim and ex-post evaluation of relevant operational programmes** and the **monitoring and evaluation of concrete projects/measures**. At the level of programmes evaluation will be carried out based on output indicators of OPs, with the aim to measure whether or not the below listed expected outcomes have been delivered (the list is identical with the list provided in chapter F, sub-chapter on expected outcomes):

- As a result of habitat-restoration and species-conservation investments conditions necessary for the conservation of species and habitats improve on 5% of the Hungarian Natura 2000 network;
- Management infrastructure necessary for the efficient protection of species and habitats is in place on 50% of state owned Natura 2000 sites in the trusteeship and direct management of national park directorates;
- Compulsory management prescriptions are applied on Natura 2000 grasslands, and where relevant compensated for through Natura 2000 compensation payments;
- Voluntary management schemes contributing to the conservation of species and habitat types of Community interest are supported on farmed Natura 2000 areas;
- Compulsory management prescriptions are applied on Natura 2000 areas utilised for fishing and aquaculture, and where relevant compensated for through Natura 2000 compensation payments;
- Voluntary management schemes contributing to the conservation of species and habitat types of Community interest are supported on Natura 2000 areas utilised for fishing and aquaculture;
- Management plans developed independently or as part of other plans (e.g. forest management plans or river basin management plans) are available for all Natura 2000 sites;
- The share of species classified as “unknown” is reduced by 50%;

- Documented monitoring methodology is in place for all species and habitats of Community interest

In addition, **the ex-ante evaluation of operational programmes should provide a clear answer on whether or not financing needs necessary for delivering** the above **outputs have been incorporated in the OPs**, also considering the specific characteristics and focus of individual funds (i.e. are there measures supporting the delivery of outputs incorporated in relevant OPs, is the amount allocated to these sufficient, e.g. based on experience from the 2007-2013 financing period).

Evaluating results, as mentioned in *question 2* above, will be fully based on the assessment of the conservation status of habitats and species, according to Article 17 of the Habitats Directive (national reports are due by July 2013 and 2019), and **Article 12 of the Birds Directive** (national reports are due by December 2013 and 2019). However, when such data is interpreted in the context of evaluating the implementation of the prioritized action framework, one will have to consider that **no direct relation exists between measures of the prioritized action framework and the conservation status of species and habitats**. Although changes in the conservation status assessments will provide some indication concerning the success of the prioritised action framework (and the OPs behind), results of reporting will be dependent on a large number of factors, investments (including those co-financed by EU funding) being just one of them.

Measuring the contribution of investments to improving conditions for the conservation of species and habitats at the level of projects or relevant OP measures (e.g. agri-environmental schemes) will be an additional aspect of evaluation, requiring a specific approach. Where it is relevant, this could be carried out through the application of simple and targeted questionnaire to be filled in by applicants/beneficiaries as part of their project monitoring efforts. Questionnaires once filled in should provide as a minimum the following information:

- Species and habitat types directly targeted by or benefitting from the project;
- In case of species, the relative population size on Natura 2000 areas targeted by the project, compared to the overall population existing in the country;
- In case of habitat types, the relative surface on the Natura 2000 sites targeted by the project, compared to the total surface (within the country) of the habitat type in question;
- The number and size of Natura 2000 sites targeted by the investments;
- The estimated significance of the investment in terms of improving conditions for the conservation of species and habitats (e.g. an investment may be considered significant when it targets an "A" population of a certain species, and as a result the most important physical features necessary to maintain or improve their conservation status will be in place, or the most important pressures will be sufficiently addressed)

In case of operational programmes not using a project-based approach (e.g. OPs supported by EAFRD or EMFF) a similar evaluation will have to be carried out on the level of measures.

Updating of the prioritised action framework

According to Article 8 of the Habitats Directive national/regional prioritised action frameworks are to be updated every two years. Considering the timing of the present PAF, preparing a new updated prioritized action framework will be due by the end of 2014 – beginning of 2015.

Strategic conservation priorities and measures of the present PAF were identified based on results of the 2007 assessment of the conservation status of species and habitats, also

considered as the baseline for measuring progress of implementing the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy. **New national reports providing an updated assessment of the conservation status of species and habitats will be available by the end of 2013.**

Another important set of inputs to defining measures for the 2014-2020 period was provided by the new EU Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) and experiences related to the use of EU financing instruments in the present 2007-2013 period. **The new MFF**, including regulations of relevant EU funds, evolved parallel with the elaboration of the first set of national prioritised action frameworks, and **is expected to be finalised in the second half of 2013**. Similarly, **investments of the 2007-2013 financing period are still being implemented**, having their very final **closing date set for mid 2015**.

Considering all these, the first updating of the prioritized action framework is expected to concentrate primarily on the following aspects:

- **incorporating changes in the conservation status of species and habitats** (updating background datasets according to results presented in national reports prepared under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive, assessing the need for updating the range of species and habitats targeted in the PAF and for revising national conservation priorities outlined in chapter F)
- **screening the final version of the 2014-2020 Multiannual Financial Framework**, with a special emphasis on regulations of relevant EU funds and relevant operational programmes (adjusting the list of priority measures presented in chapter G according to the final version of MFF documents and relevant OPs)
- **taking stock of investments of the 2007-2013 period**, analysing their possible contribution to improving conditions necessary for the conservation status of species and habitats (updating chapter D summarizing experiences of the 2007-2013 period, analysing the need to further update conservation priorities presented in chapter F)

The implementation of operational programmes under the 2014-2020 MFF will start shortly after the first revision of the prioritized action framework. While information to be provided by the ex-ante evaluation of the OPs will be already available, making a detailed assessment and evaluation of the actual contribution of OPs will be too early. Such analysis will be performed in the framework of the second and third revisions, based on the information provided by the interim and ex-post evaluation of OPs.