Report on the main results of the surveillance under article 17 for annex I habitat types (Annex D)

CODE: 6250

NAME: Pannonic loess steppic grasslands

1. National Level

1.1 Maps

1.1.1 Distribution Map	Yes
1.1.2 Distribution Method	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
1.1.3 Year or period	2007-2012
1.1.4 Additional map	No
1.1.5 Range Map	Yes

2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

2.1 Biogeographical Region	**Pannonian (PAN)**
2.2 Published	Bölöni J., Molnár Zs. & Kun A (2011): Magyarország Élőhelyei Vegetációtípusok leírása és határozója ÁNÉR 2011: MTA Ökológiai és Botanikai Kutatóintézete, Vácrátót.

Molnár, Zs., M. Biró, J. Bölöni & F. Horváth (2008): Distribution of the (semi-)natural habitats in Hungary I.: Marshes and grasslands, Acta Botanica Hungarica 50 (Suppl): 59-105.

Illyés E & Bölöni J. (szerk.): Lejtősztyepek, löszgyepek és erdőssztyeprétek Magyarországon. Budapest. 2007. MTA ÖBKI.

Horváth A. (2010): Validation of description of the xeromesophilous loess grasslands association, Euphorbio pannonicae-Brachypodietum pinnati. – Acta Botanica Hungarica 52 (1-2): 103-122.

Schmidt D. & Lengyel A. (2008): Adatok a Pannonhalmi-dombság flórájának ismeretéhez. Flora Pannonica 6.: 25-57.

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

2.3 Range of the habitat type in the biogeographical region or marine region

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)	55590	
2.3.2 Range method used	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)	
2.3.3 Short-term trend period	2001-2012	
2.3.4 Short-term trend direction	stable (0)	
2.3.5 Short-term trend magnitude	min	max
2.3.6 Long-term trend period		
2.3.7 Long-term trend direction	N/A	
2.3.8 Long-term trend magnitude	min	max
2.3.9 Favourable reference range	area (km²)	
	operator	approximately equal to (≈)
	unkown method	No
2.3.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method	

2.4 Area covered by Habitat

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2.4.1 Surface area (km²)	220
2.4.2 Year or period	2007-2012
2.4.3 Method used	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
2.4.4 Short-term trend period	2001-2012
2.4.5 Short-term trend direction	stable (0)
2.4.6 Short-term trend magnitude	min max
2.4.7 Short term trend method used	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
2.4.8 Long-term trend period	
2.4.9 Long-term trend direction	N/A
2.4.10 Long-term trend magnitude	min max
2.4.11 Long term trend method used	N/A
2.4.12 Favourable reference area	area (km)
	operator more than (>)
	unknown No
	method
2.4.13 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data

2.5 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing (A04.03)	high importance (H)	N/A
agricultural intensification (A02.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
species composition change (succession) (K02.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity (J03.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
grassland removal for arable land (A02.03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
invasive non-native species (I01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
removal of hedges and copses or scrub (A10.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities (G01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
problematic native species (I02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (A07)	medium importance (M)	N/A
burning down (J01.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
competition (flora) (K04.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
damage caused by game (excess population density) (F03.01.01)	low importance (L)	N/A

2.5.1 Method used – pressures	based exclusively or to a larger extent on real data from sites/occurrences or othe

2.6 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
agricultural intensification (A02.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing (A04.03)	high importance (H)	N/A
species composition change (succession) (K02.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity (J03.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
grassland removal for arable land (A02.03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
invasive non-native species (I01)	medium importance (M)	N/A

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removal of hedges and copses or scrub (A10.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities (G01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
problematic native species (I02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (A07)	medium importance (M)	N/A
burning down (J01.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
competition (flora) (K04.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
damage caused by game (excess population density) (F03.01.01)	low importance (L)	N/A

2.6.1 Method used – threats	expert opinion (1)

2.7 Complementary Information

2.7.1 Species

Adonis vernalis

Agropyron pectinatum

Ajuga laxmanni

Anchusa barellieri

Astragalus astriacus

Chamaecytisus spp.

Crambe tataria

Euphorbia pannonica

Kochia prostrata

Hypericum elegans

Astragalus asper

Festuca rupicola

Elymus intermedius

Carduus hamulosus

Ornithogalum brevistylum

Phlomis tuberosa

Sternbergia colchiciflora

Taraxacum serotinum

Vinca herbacea

Viola ambigua

Inula germanica

Bromus inermis

Poa angustifolia

Elymus repens

Picris hieratioides

Cynodon dactylon

Bothryochloa ischaemum

Falcaria vulgaris

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Achillea collina	
Ailanthus altissima	
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	
Robinia pseudoacacia	
Elaeagnus angustifolia	
Asclepias syriaca	
Solidago adv. spp.	
Celtis occidentalis	
Syringa vulgaris	
Lycium barbarum	

2.7.2 Species method used	NBmR 5×5 km-es kvadrátok és N2000 területek élőhelytérképezése, az NBmR monitorozásra kiválasztott társulásainak cönológiai felvételezése, valamint a közösségi jelentőségű élőhelytípusok monitorozása eredményeinek összegzése és értékelése alapján.
2.7.3 Justification of % - thresholds for trends	
2.7.4 Structure and functions - methods used	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
2.7.5 Other relevant information	A struktúra-funkció megítélése 5 komponensű (fajkészlet, fragmentáltság, inváziós fertőzöttség, termőhelyi sérülékenység, kezelések sikeressége) szempontrendszer alapján történt.

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

2.8.1 Range	assessment Favourable (FV)
	qualifiers N/A
2.8.2 Area	assessment Inadequate (U1)
	qualifiers stable (=)
2.8.3 Specific structures and functions (incl Species)	assessment Inadequate (U1)
	qualifiers declining (-)
2.8.4 Future prospects	assessment Bad (U2)
	qualifiers stable (=)
2.8.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Bad (U2)
2.8.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status	stable (=)

3. Natura 2000 coverage conservation measures - Annex I habitat types on biogeographical level

3.1 Area covered by habitat

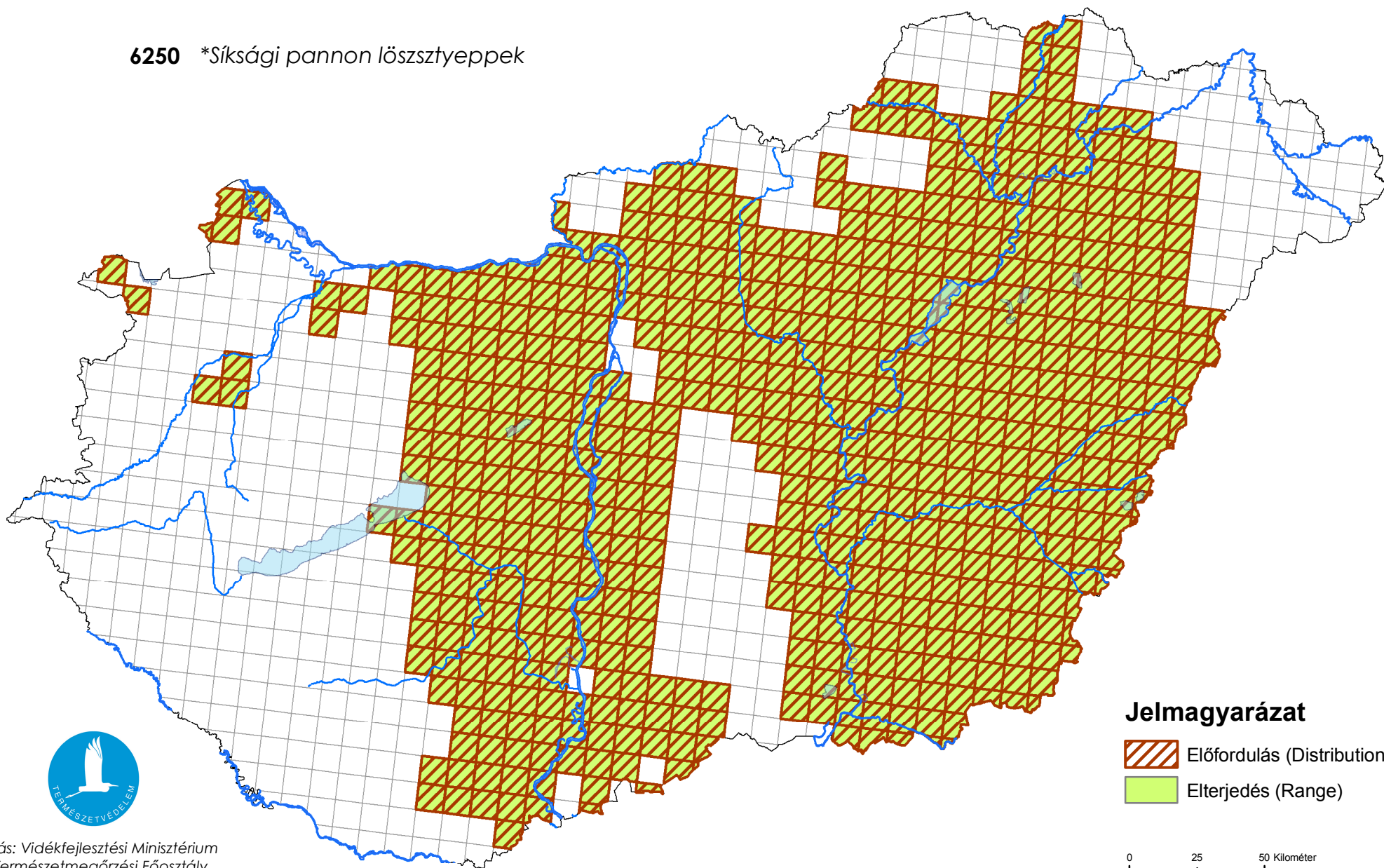|				
3.1.1 Surface area (km²)	min	180	max	190
3.1.2 Method used	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)			
3.1.3. Trend of surface area	N/A			

3.2 Conversation Measures

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3.2.1 Measure	3.2.2 Type	3.2.3 Ranking	3.2.4 Location	3.2.5 Broad Evaluation
Other agriculture-related measures (2.0)	Legal Administrative Contractual Recurrent	high importance (H)	Both	Maintain Enhance Long term
Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats (2.1)	Contractual Recurrent	high importance (H)	Both	Maintain Enhance
Establish protected areas/sites (6.1)	Legal	high importance (H)	Both	Maintain Enhance Long term
Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking (7.1)	Recurrent	medium importance (M)	Inside	Enhance

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

6250 *Síksági pannon löszsztyeppek*

Jelmagyarázat

Előfordulás (Distribution)

Elterjedés (Range)

0   25   50 Kilométer