

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

CODE: 7140

NAME: Transition mires and quaking bogs

## 1. National Level

### 1.1 Maps

1.1.1 Distribution Map	Yes
1.1.2 Distribution Method	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
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

Böloni J., Molnár Zs. & Kun A (2011): Magyarország Élőhelyei Vegetációtípusok leírása és határozója ÁNÉR 2011: MTA Ökológiai és Botanikai Kutatóintézete, Vácrátót.

Nagy, J., Cserhalmi, D., Gál, B. (2008). The reconstruction of vegetation change in the last 55 years on a mire of Bereg plain. Acta Botanica Hungarica. 50: 163-170.

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

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

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km <sup>2</sup> )	1780
2.3.2 Range method used	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
2.3.3 Short-term trend period	2001-2012
2.3.4 Short-term trend direction	decrease (-)
2.3.5 Short-term trend magnitude	min max
2.3.6 Long-term trend period	
2.3.7 Long-term trend direction	N/A
2.3.8 Long-term trend magnitude	min max
2.3.9 Favourable reference range	area (km <sup>2</sup> ) operator more than (>) unkown No method
2.3.10 Reason for change	Genuine Improved knowledge/more accurate data

### 2.4 Area covered by Habitat

2.4.1 Surface area (km <sup>2</sup> )	0,25
2.4.2 Year or period	2007-2012
2.4.3 Method used	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
2.4.4 Short-term trend period	2001-2012
2.4.5 Short-term trend direction	decrease (-)
2.4.6 Short-term trend magnitude	min max

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2.4.7 Short term trend method used	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
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	Genuine Improved knowledge/more accurate data

## 2.5 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
damage caused by game (excess population density) (F03.01.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
Modification of hydrographic functioning, general (J02.05)	high importance (H)	N/A
species composition change (succession) (K02.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
Silting up (K01.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
Forest and Plantation management & use (B02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Changes in abiotic conditions (M01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Other human intrusions and disturbances (G05)	medium importance (M)	N/A

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

## 2.6 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
damage caused by game (excess population density) (F03.01.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
Modification of hydrographic functioning, general (J02.05)	high importance (H)	N/A
species composition change (succession) (K02.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
accumulation of organic material (K02.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
Forest and Plantation management & use (B02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Changes in abiotic conditions (M01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Other human intrusions and disturbances (G05)	medium importance (M)	N/A

2.6.1 Method used – threats expert opinion (1)

## 2.7 Complementary Information

### 2.7.1 Species

Sphagnum spp.

Carex elata

Carex echinata

Eriophorum spp.

Epilobium palustre

Menyanthes trifoliata

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Molinia coerulea

Carex acutiformis

Juncus effus

Bidens frondosus

## 2.7.2 Species method used

NBmR 5x5 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

Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)

## 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 Inadequate (U1)  
qualifiers declining (-)

### 2.8.2 Area

assessment Inadequate (U1)  
qualifiers declining (-)

### 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 (km<sup>2</sup>)

min 0,25 max 0,25

#### 3.1.2 Method used

Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)

#### 3.1.3. Trend of surface area

N/A

### 3.2 Conversation Measures

3.2.1 Measure	3.2.2 Type	3.2.3 Ranking	3.2.4 Location	3.2.5 Broad Evaluation
Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats (2.1)	Recurrent	high importance (H)	Inside	Enhance
Adapt forest management (3.2)	Administrative Recurrent	medium importance (M)	Inside	Maintain
Other wetland-related measures (4.0)	Legal Administrative Recurrent	high importance (H)	Inside	Maintain Long term

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Restoring/improving the hydrological regime (4.2)

Recurrent

high importance (H)

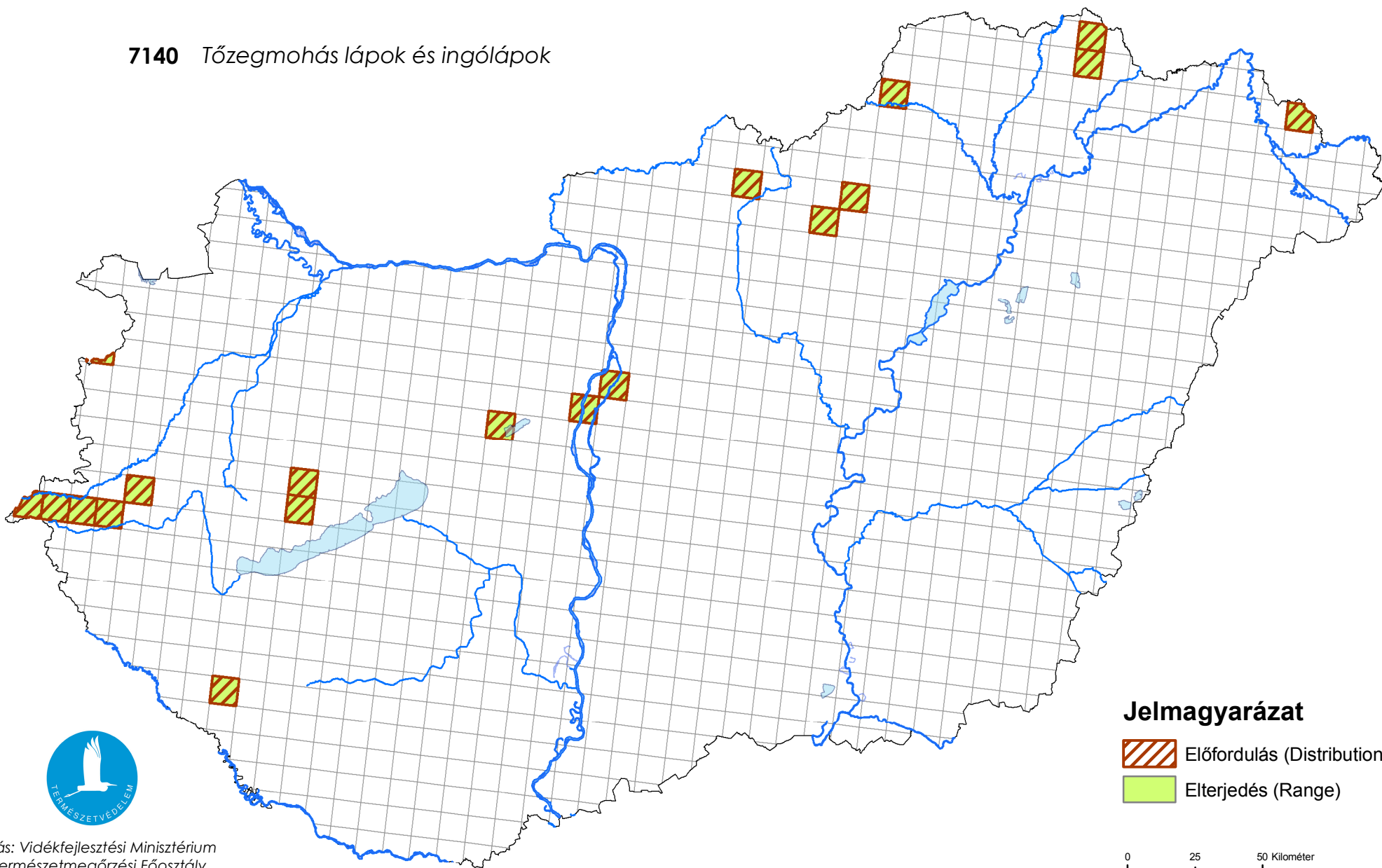
Inside

Maintain Long term


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

7140 Tőzegmohás lápok és ingólápok



## Jelmagyarázat

 Előfordulás (Distribution)

 Elterjedés (Range)

0 25 50 Kilométer

