

# PART D - REPORT FORMAT ON THE 'MAIN RESULTS OF THE SURVEILLANCE UNDER ARTICLE 17' FOR ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES OF DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC

## NATIONAL LEVEL

### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Member State	<b>HU</b>
1.2 Habitat code	<b>6230</b>

### 2. MAPS

*Distribution of the habitat type within the Member State concerned*

2.1 Year or period	2019–2024
2.2 Distribution map	Yes
2.3 Distribution map Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
2.4 Additional maps (Optional)	–
2.5 Additional information (Optional)	–

## BIOGEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL

### 3. BIOGEOGRAPHICAL AND MARINE REGIONS

3.1 Biogeographical or marine region where the habitat occurs	Pannonian
3.2 First time reporting	No
3.3 Additional information	–
3.4 Sources of information	Monitoring reports of Habitat Mapping (2019-2024) in the frame of the Hungarian Biodiversity Monitoring System; Monitoring reports of structure and function monitoring of the habitats (2019-2024) in the frame of the Hungarian Biodiversity Monitoring System; Natura 2000 management plans, including habitat maps (2019-2024)

### 4. RANGE

*Range within the biogeographical/marine region concerned*

4.1 Surface area (km <sup>2</sup> )	736
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4.2 Change and reason for change in surface area of range and main reason	Is there a change between reporting periods? yes, due to genuine change	
	The change is mainly due to: genuine change	
4.3 Short-term trend Period	2013–2024	
4.4 Short-term trend Direction	decreasing	
4.5 Short-term trend Magnitude (Optional)	a) Estimated Minimum	–
	b) Estimated Maximum	–
	c) Pre-defined range	–
	d) Unknown	–
4.6 Short-term trend Magnitude Type of estimate (Optional)	–	
4.7 Short-term trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
4.8 Long-term trend Period (Optional)	–	
4.9 Long-term trend Direction (Optional)	–	
4.10 Long-term trend Magnitude (Optional)	a) Minimum	–
	b) Maximum	–
4.11 Long-term trend Method used (Optional)	–	
4.12 Favourable reference range	a) –	
	b) <i>if a precise favourable reference range is unknown Indicate if the range is:</i> approximately equal to the favourable reference range (less than 2% smaller)	
	c) –	
	d) <i>Indicate method used to set reference value (multiple methods can be chosen)</i>	<i>Indicate the quality of information available:</i>
	Expert opinion	
4.13 Range when Directive came into force (Optional)	–	

4.14 Additional information (Optional)	–
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## 5. AREA COVERED BY HABITAT

*Area covered by the habitat type within the range in the biogeographical/marine region concerned*

5.1 Year or period	2018–2024	
5.2 Surface area (in km <sup>2</sup> )	a) Minimum	0.05
	b) Maximum	0.08
	c) Best single value	–
5.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate	
5.4 Surface area Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
5.5 Change and reason for change in surface area and main reason	Is there a change between reporting periods? yes, due to genuine change	
	The change is mainly due to: genuine change	
5.6 Short-term trend Period	2019–2024	
5.7 Short-term trend Direction	decreasing	
5.8 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Estimated Minimum	–
	b) Estimated Maximum	–
	c) Pre-defined range	-50 – -26%
	d) Unknown	–
5.9 Short-term trend Magnitude Type of estimate	Best estimate	
5.10 Short-term trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
5.11 Long-term trend Period (Optional)	–	
5.12 Long-term trend Direction (Optional)	–	
5.13 Long-term trend	a) Minimum	–

Magnitude (Optional)	b) Maximum	–	
	c) Confidence interval	–	
5.14 Long-term trend Method used (Optional)	–		
5.15 Favourable reference area	a) –		
	b) <i>if a precise favourable reference area is unknown Indicate if the <u>area</u> is:</i>	between 2% and 10% smaller than the FRA	
	c) <i>Indicate if favourable reference area is unknown</i>	–	
	d) <i>Indicate method used to set reference value (multiple methods can be chosen)</i>	<i>Indicate the quality of information available:</i>	
	Expert opinion		
5.16 Surface area when Directive came into force (Optional)	–		
5.17 Additional information (Optional)	<p>Other relevant information, complementary to the data requested under fields 5.1–5.16 Free text This habitat type is known in very small areas in Hungary. Since the last report, the populations have almost completely disappeared. Its drastic decline is due primarily to climatic reasons and also to the fact that it was a habitat developed secondarily, as a result of former land use. There is no realistic prospect of habitat restoration/expansion, and even the habitat type cannot be maintained at its current range/area (it has shifted northwards and altitudinally higher).</p>		

## 6. STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

6.1 Condition of habitat	a) Area in good condition	Minimum	0.01 km <sup>2</sup>
		Maximum	0.016 km <sup>2</sup>
	b) Area in not-good condition	Minimum	0.035 km <sup>2</sup>
		Maximum	0.056 km <sup>2</sup>
	c) Area where condition is not known	Minimum	0.005 km <sup>2</sup>
		Maximum	0.008 km <sup>2</sup>
6.2 Condition of habitat Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate		
6.3 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition Period	2013–2024		
6.4 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition Direction	decreasing		
6.5 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate		

6.6 Typical species	<i>Has the list of typical species changed in comparison to the previous reporting period?</i> No <i>If yes, provide the updated list as an additional spreadsheet and fill field 6.7</i>
6.7 Typical species Method used (Optional)	–
6.8 Additional information (Optional)	–

## 7. MAIN PRESSURES AND THREATS

### 7.1 Characterisation of pressures

Pressure	Timing	Scope (proportion of area affected)	Influence (on area or habitat condition)	Invasive alien species of Union concern	Other invasive alien species
<b>PA05</b> Agriculture - Abandonment of management/use of grasslands and other agricultural and agroforestry systems	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
<b>PB01</b> Forestry - Conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation	only in future	–	–		
<b>PJ03</b> Climate change - Changes in precipitation regimes	ongoing and likely to be in the future	whole >90%	High influence		
<b>PI02</b> Problematic species - Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern)	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		<i>Solidago gigantea</i>
<b>PI03</b> Problematic species - Problematic native species	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
<b>PG09</b> Species exploitation - Management of fishing stocks and game	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
7.2 Methods used (Optional)	–				
7.3 Sources of information (Optional)	–				

7.4 Additional information (Optional)	–
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## 8. CONSERVATION MEASURES

8.1 Status of measures	<i>Are measures needed?</i> <b>Yes</b> <i>Status of measures:</i> Part of measures identified have been taken	
8.2 Scope of measures taken	50 – 90%	
8.3 Main purpose of the measures taken	<b>A. Indicate the main purpose(s) of measures taken:</b> Maintain the current range, surface area or structure and functions of the habitat type Restore the structure and functions, including the status of typical species (related to 'Specific structure and functions')	
	<b>B. The main (primary) purpose:</b> Maintain current state	
8.4 Location of the measures taken	Only inside Natura 2000	
8.5 Response to the measures (when the measures start to neutralize the pressure(s) and produce positive effects)	Medium-term response (within the next two reporting periods, 2025–2036)	
8.6 List of main conservation measures	MA03 – Maintain existing extensive agricultural practices and agricultural landscape features MI03 – Management, control or eradication of other invasive alien species MI05 – Management of problematic native species MM01 – Management of habitats (others than agriculture and forest) to slow, stop or reverse natural processes that occur without direct or indirect influence from human activities or climate change MG03 – Reducing the impact of (re-) stocking for fishing and hunting, of artificial feeding and predator control	
8.7 Additional information (Optional)	–	

## 9. FUTURE PROSPECTS

9.1 Future prospects of parameters	a) Range	Bad
	b) Area	Bad
	c) Structure and functions	Bad
9.2 Additional information (Optional)	–	

## 10. CONCLUSIONS

*Assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period*

10.1 Range	Bad (U2)	
10.2 Area	Bad (U2)	
10.3 Specific structure and functions (incl. typical species)	Bad (U2)	
10.4 Future prospects	Bad (U2)	
10.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Bad (U2)	
10.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status	deteriorating	
10.7 Change and reasons for change in conservation status and conservation status trend	Overall assessment of conservation status (10.5)	
	<i>Indicate whether there is a change from the previous reporting round and (if yes) the nature of that change. More than one option (a to f) can be chosen.</i>	no, there is no difference
	<i>The change is mainly due to (select only one option):</i>	
	Overall trend in conservation status (10.6)	
	<i>Indicate whether there is a change from the previous reporting round and (if yes) the nature of that change. More than one option (b to f) can be chosen.</i>	no, there is no difference
	<i>The change is mainly due to (select only one option):</i>	
10.8 Additional information (Optional)		

## 11. NATURA 2000 (PROPOSED SITES OF COMMUNITY IMPORTANCE (pSCIs), SITES OF COMMUNITY IMPORTANCE (SCIs) AND SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION (SACs) COVERAGE FOR ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES OF DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC

11.1 Surface area of the habitat type inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network	a) Minimum	0.05
	b) Maximum	0.08

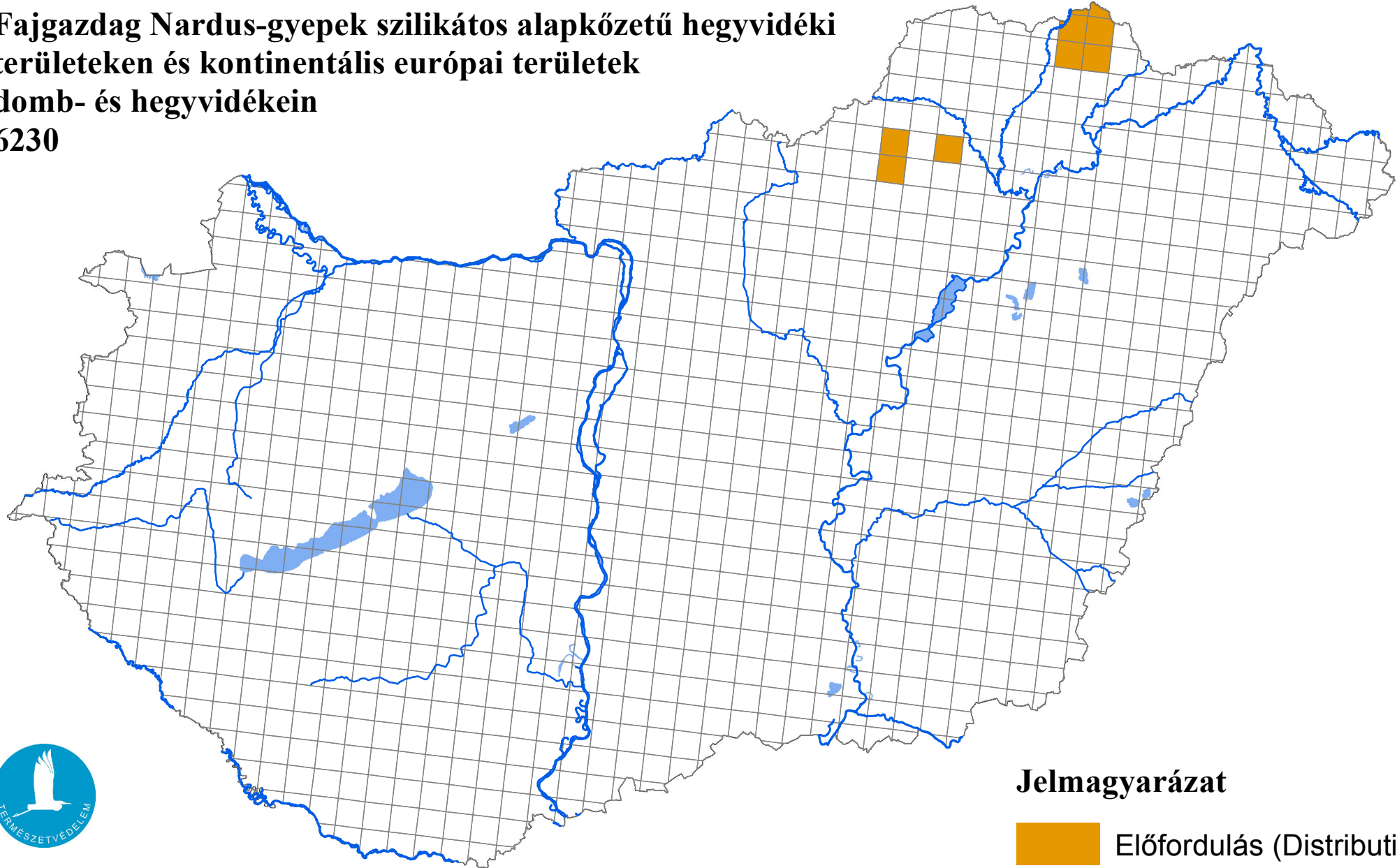
<i>(In km<sup>2</sup> in biogeographical/ marine region including all sites where the habitat is present)</i>	c) Best single value	–
11.2 Type of estimate	Best estimate	
11.3 Surface area of the habitat type inside the network Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
11.4 Short-term trend of habitat area within the network Direction	decreasing	
11.5 Short-term trend of habitat area within the network Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
11.6 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition within the network Direction	decreasing	
11.7 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition within network Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data	
11.8 Additional information (Optional)	–	

## 12. COMPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

12.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends (Optional)	–	
12.2 Other relevant information (Optional)	–	

# Az élőhelyvédelmi irányelv 17. cikke szerinti országjelentés, 2025

Fajgazdag Nardus-gyepes szilikátos alapkőzetű hegyvidéki területeken és kontinentális európai területek domb- és hegyvidékein  
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Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,  
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály

**Jelmagyarázat**

