REPORT ON THE *'MAIN RESULTS OF THE SURVEILLANCE UNDER ARTICLE 17'* FOR ANNEX II, IV AND V SPECIES OF DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC

NATIONAL LEVEL

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Member State	HU
1.2 Species code	1093
1.3 Species scientific name	*Austropotamobius torrentium*
1.4 Alternative species scientific name (Optional)	
1.5 Common name (Optional)	kövi rák

2. MAPS

Distribution of the species within the Member State concerned.

2.1 Sensitive species	No
2.2 Year or period	2019–2024
2.3 Distribution map	Yes
2.4 Distribution map Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
2.5 Additional maps (Optional)	–
2.6 Additional information (Optional)	–

3. INFORMATION RELATED TO ANNEX V SPECIES (ART. 14 OF DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC)

3.1 Is the species taken in the wild/exploited?	No	
3.2 Are measures needed for the species (only for species in favourable conservation status)?	No	
3.3 Which of the measures in Art. 14 have been taken?	a) regulations regarding access to property	–
	b) temporary or local prohibition of the taking of specimens in the wild and exploitation	–
	c) regulation of the periods and/or methods of taking specimens	–

	d) application of hunting and fishing rules which take account of the conservation of such populations	–					
	e) establishment of a system of licences for taking specimens or of quotas	–					
	f) regulation of the purchase, sale, offering for sale, keeping for sale or transport for sale of specimens	–					
	g) breeding in captivity of animal species as well as artificial propagation of plant species	–					
	h) other measures, if yes, describe	–					
3.4 Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild regardless of conservation status - for Mammals and Acipenseridae (Fish)	a) Unit	–					
	b) Statistics/ quantity taken	*Provide statistics/quantity taken per hunting season or per year (where season is not used) over the reporting period*					
		Season/ year 1	Season/ year 2	Season/ year 3	Season/ year 4	Season/ year 5	Season/ year 6
	Min. (raw, i.e. not rounded)						
	Max. (raw, i.e. not rounded)						
	Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.5 Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild Method used	–						
3.6 Additional information (Optional)	–						

BIOGEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL

Complete for each biogeographical region or marine region concerned.

4. BIOGEOGRAPHICAL AND MARINE REGIONS

4.1 Biogeographical or marine region where the species occurs	Pannonian
4.2 First time reporting	No
4.3 Additional information	–

4.4 Sources of information	A Nemzeti Biodiverzitás-monitorozó Rendszer 2019-2024 időszakban végzett felméréseinek jelentései F6 Fenntarthatóságért Egyesület (2023, 2024): Jelzőrák gyérítési program az Őrségi Nemzeti Park Igazgatósága által kezelt vízterekben. F6 Fenntarthatóságért Egyesület (2021): Jelentés a Természetvédelmi állapot-felmérési feladatokon belül a tízlábú rákfajok elterjedésének és állományviszonyainak felmérésére az Őrségi Nemzeti Park területén. Mozsár, A., Árva, D., Józsa, V., Károly, Gy., Kajári, B., Czeglédi, I., Erős, T., Weiperth, A., Specziár, A. (2021): Only one can remain? Environmental and spatial factors influencing habitat partitioning among invasive and native crayfishes in the Pannonian Ecoregion (Hungary). – Science of The Total Environment 770: 1–11. Innowater Zrt. (2020): Pinkán a Répcén és a Rábán létesített duzzasztók hatásának természetvédelmi szempontú vizsgálata. BioAqua Pro Kft. (2020): Nyugat-magyarországi közösségi jelentőségű élőhelyek, fajok és inváziós fajok elterjedésének és állományviszonyainak kutatása. BioAqua Pro Kft. (2020): Közösségi jelentőségű fajok elterjedésének és állományviszonyainak élőhelytérképe és térinformatikai adatbázisa. Pest Környéki Madarászkör (2015): A Kövi rák monitorozása a Pilis-Visegrádi hegység (HUDI200039), illetve a Börzsöny hegység (HUDI200008) kisvízfolyásaiban. Kutatási jelentés. Herényi M. (2014): Összefoglalás a Duna–Ipoly Nemzeti Park Börzsönyi Tájegységében, 2013-ban végzett kövi rák (Austropotamobius torrentium) vizsgálatokról.

5. RANGE

Range within the biogeographical/marine region concerned.

5.1 Surface area (km^2)	1099	
5.2 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 yes, due to improved knowledge/more accurate data yes, due to the use of different method	
	The change is mainly due to: improved knowledge or more accurate data	
5.3 Short-term trend Period	2013–2024	
5.4 Short-term trend Direction	decreasing	
5.5 Short-term trend Magnitude (Optional)	a) Estimated Minimum	–
	b) Estimated Maximum	–
	c) Pre-defined range	–
	d) Unknown	–
5.6. Short-term trend Magnitude Type of estimate (Optional)	–	

5.7 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
5.8 Long-term trend Period (Optional)	–	
5.9 Long-term trend Direction (Optional)	–	
5.10 Long-term trend Magnitude (Optional)	a) Minimum	–
	b) Maximum	–
5.11 Long-term trend Method used (Optional)	–	
5.12 Favourable reference range	a) –	
	b) *if a precise favourable reference range is unknown indicate if the range is:* between 11% and 50% smaller than the FRR	
	c) –	
	d) *Indicate method used to set reference value (multiple methods can be chosen)*	*Indicate the quality of information available:*
	Expert opinion	
5.13 Range when Directive came into force (Optional)	–	
5.14 Additional information (Optional)	–	

6. POPULATION

Population within the biogeographical/marine region concerned.

6.1 Year or period	2019–2024	
6.2 Population size *(in reporting unit)*	a) Unit	number of map 1x1 km grid cells
	b) Minimum	–
	c) Maximum	–
	d) Best single value	101
	e) Class	
6.3 Type of estimate	minimum	
6.4 Quality of extrapolation to reporting unit (Optional)	–	
6.5 Additional population size (using population unit other than reporting unit) (Optional)	a) Unit	–
	b) Minimum	–
	c) Maximum	–
	d) Best single value	–
6.6 Type of estimate (Optional)	–	

6.7 Population size Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data	
6.8 Change and reason for change in population size and main reason	Is there a change between reporting periods? yes, due to genuine change yes, due to improved knowledge/more accurate data yes, due to the use of different method	
	The change is mainly due to: improved knowledge or more accurate data	
6.9 Short-term trend Period	2013–2024	
6.10 Short-term trend Direction	decreasing	
6.11 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Estimated Minimum	–
	b) Estimated Maximum	–
	c) Pre-defined range	–
	d) Unknown	Unknown
6.12 Short-term trend Magnitude Type of estimate	Best estimate	
6.13 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data	
6.14 Long-term trend Period (Optional)	–	
6.15 Long-term trend Direction (Optional)	–	
6.16 Long-term trend Magnitude (Optional)	a) Minimum	–
	b) Maximum	–
	c) Confidence interval	–
6.17 Long-term trend Method used (Optional)	–	
6.18 Favourable reference population	*a) Population size (with unit):*	
	b) if a precise favourable reference population is unknown indicate if the population is: between 51% and 100% smaller than the FRP	
	c) Indicate if favourable reference population is unknown: –	

	d) Indicate method used to set reference value (multiple methods can be chosen)	*Indicate the quality of information available:*
	Expert opinion	
6.19 Population size when Directive came into force (Optional)	–	
6.20 Additional Information (Optional)		

7. HABITAT FOR THE SPECIES

7.1 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat	a) Is area of occupied habitat sufficient (for long-term survival)? No b) Is quality of occupied habitat sufficient (for long-term survival)? No c) If NO to a) is there a sufficiently large area of unoccupied habitat of suitable quality (for long-term survival)? No	
7.2 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat Method used	Area of habitat: Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data	Quality of habitat: Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
7.3 Short-term trend Period	2013–2024	
7.4 Short-term trend Direction	decreasing	
7.5 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data	
7.6 Long-term trend Period (Optional)	–	
7.7 Long-term trend Direction (Optional)	–	
7.8 Long-term trend Method used (Optional)	–	
7.9 Additional information (Optional)	–	

8. MAIN PRESSURES AND THREATS

8.1 Characterisation of pressures

Pressure	Timing	Scope (proportion of population affected)	Influence (on population or habitat of the species)	Invasive alien species of Union concern	Other invasive alien species

PA17 Agriculture - Agricultural activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
PA23 Agriculture - Physical alteration of water bodies	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
PB06 Forestry - Logging or thinning (excl. clear cutting)	ongoing and likely to be in the future	whole >90%	High influence		
PB09 Forestry - Clear-cutting, removal of all trees	ongoing and likely to be in the future	whole >90%	High influence		
PB19 Forestry - Forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters	ongoing and likely to be in the future	whole >90%	Medium influence		
PB23 Forestry - Physical alteration of water bodies for forestry (incl. dams)	ongoing and likely to be in the future	whole >90%	High influence		
PF01 Infrastructure - Conversion from other land uses to built-up areas	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
PG09 Species exploitation - Management of fishing stocks and game	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
PI01 Problematic species - Invasive alien species of Union concern	ongoing and likely to be in the future	whole >90%	High influence	*Pacifastacus leniusculus* *Procambarus clarkii* *Procambarus fallax f. virginalis (Procambarus virginalis)* *Orconectes limosus (Faxonius limosus)*	
PI02 Problematic species - Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern)	ongoing and likely to be in the future	whole >90%	High influence		*Carassius auratus* *Carassius gibelio* *Neogobius sp.*
PJ01 Climate change - Temperature changes and extremes	ongoing and likely to be in the future	whole >90%	High influence		
PJ03 Climate change - Changes in precipitation regimes	ongoing and likely to be in the future	whole >90%	High influence		

PK01 Pollution - Mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial)	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		

8.2 Methods used (Optional)	–
8.3 Sources of information (Optional)	–
8.4 Additional information (Optional)	–

9. CONSERVATION MEASURES

9.1 Status of measures	Are measures needed? Yes Status of measures: Part of measures identified have been taken
9.2 Scope of measures taken	<50%
9.3 Main purpose of the measures taken	A. Indicate the main purpose(s) of measures taken: Maintain the current range, population and/or habitat for the species Increase the population size and/or improve population dynamics (improve reproduction success, reduce mortality, improve age/sex structure) (related to 'Population') Restore the habitat of the species (related to 'Habitat for the species')
	B. The main (primary) purpose: Maintain current state
9.4 Location of the measures taken	Both inside and outside Natura 2000
9.5 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)
9.6 List of main conservation measures	MA01 – Prevent conversion of natural and semi-natural habitats, and habitats of species into agricultural land MA10 – Reduce/eliminate point or diffuse source pollution to surface or ground waters (including marine) from agricultural activities MB04 – Adapt/manage reforestation and forest regeneration MI01 – Early detection and rapid eradication of invasive alien species of Union concern MI03 – Management, control or eradication of other invasive alien species MI04 – Restoration of habitats affected by invasive alien species (incl. of Union concern and others) MI05 – Management of problematic native species MK02 – Reduce impact of multi-purpose hydrological changes MK04 – Other measures related to mixed source pollution. MJ01 – Implement climate change mitigation measures

9.7 Additional information (Optional)	–

10. FUTURE PROSPECTS

10.1 Future prospects of parameters	a) Range	Bad
	b) Population	Bad
	c) Habitat of the species	Bad
10.2 Additional information (Optional)	–	

11. CONCLUSIONS

Assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period

11.1 Range	Bad (U2)	
11.2 Population	Bad (U2)	
11.3 Habitat for the species	Bad (U2)	
11.4 Future prospects	Bad (U2)	
11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Bad (U2)	
11.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status	deteriorating	
11.7 Change and reasons for change in conservation status and conservation status trend	Overall assessment of conservation status (11.5)	
	Indicate whether there is a change from the previous reporting round and (if yes) the nature of that change.	yes, due to genuine change yes, due to improved knowledge/more accurate data yes, due to the use of different method (including taxonomical change or use of different thresholds)
	The change is mainly due to:	genuine change
	Overall trend in conservation status (11.6)	
	Indicate whether there is a change from the previous reporting round and (if yes) the nature of that change.	yes, due to genuine change yes, due to improved knowledge/more accurate data yes, due to the use of different method (including taxonomical change or use of different thresholds)

	The change is mainly due to:	genuine change
11.8 Additional information (Optional)	–	

12. NATURA 2000 (PROPOSED SITES OF COMMUNITY IMPORTANCE (PSCIS), SITES OF COMMUNITY IMPORTANCE (SCIS) AND SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION (SACS) COVERAGE FOR ANNEX II SPECIES OF DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC		
12.1 Population size inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network (on the biogeographical/marine level including all sites where the species is present)	a) Unit	number of map 1x1 km grid cells
	b) Minimum	–
	c) Maximum	–
	d) Best single value	101
12.2 Type of estimate	minimum	
12.3 Additional population size (using population unit other than reporting unit in field 6.2) (Optional)	a) Unit	–
	b) Minimum	–
	c) Maximum	–
	d) Best single value	–
12.4 Type of estimate (Optional)	–	
12.5 Population size inside the network Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data	
12.6 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction	decreasing	
12.7 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data	
12.8 Short-term trend of habitat for the species within the network Direction	decreasing	

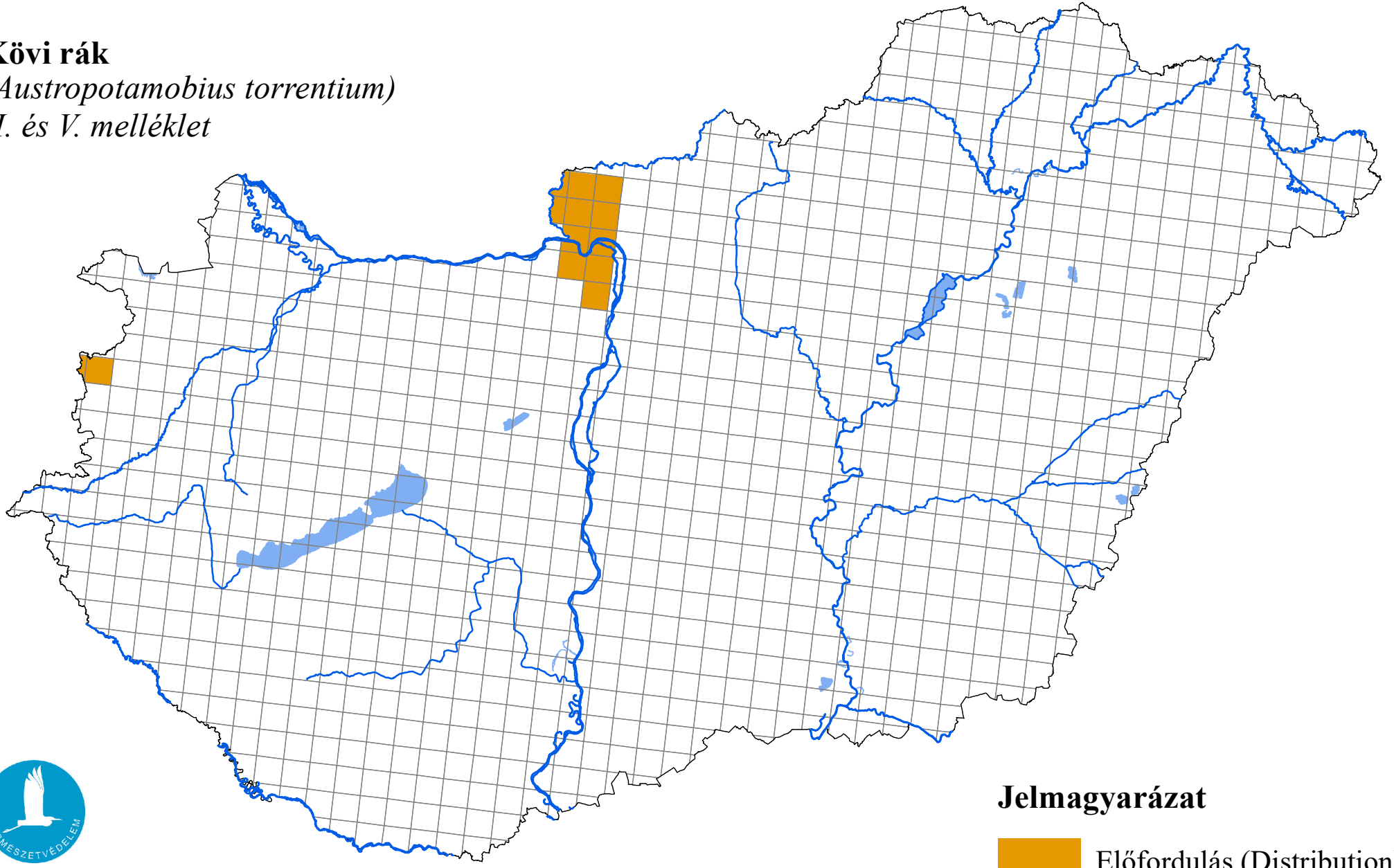
12.9 Short-term trend of habitat for the species within the network Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
12.10 Additional information (Optional)	–

13. COMPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

Az élőhelyvédelmi irányelv 17. cikke alapján készített országjelentés, 2025

Kövi rák
(Austropotamobius torrentium)
II. és V. melléklet



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály