

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	1088
1.3 Species scientific name	<i>Cerambyx cerdo</i>
1.4 Alternative species scientific name (Optional)	
1.5 Common name (Optional)	nagy hősincér

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	<i>Provide statistics/quantity taken per hunting season or per year (where season is not used) over the reporting period</i>					
		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

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. ProVértés Közalapítvány, Csákvár, 955 pp. URL A Nemzeti Biodiverzitás-monitorozó Rendszer 2019-2024 időszakban végzett felméréseinek jelentései Natura 2000 fenntartási tervek megalapozó adatai Danyik Tibor személyes adatközlése Szénási V. (2019): Szaproxylofág bogárfajok vizsgálata az Aggteleki Kavicsshát ANPI vagyongkezelésében lévő erdőrészeleiben. – kutatási jelentés Kutasi, Cs. (2019) Védett bogarak vizsgálata a Balaton-felvidéken és a Káli-medencében. A Bakonyi Természettudományi Múzeum közleményei. Kutasi, Cs., Sinigla, M., & Kovács, A. (2021) Védett növények és állatok a cseszneki Cuha-völgyből és a Kő-árokából. A Bakonyi Természettudományi Múzeum közleményei Kutasi Cs. (2020): Védett bogarak a Bársonyos kistájáról. A Bakonyi Természettudományi Múzeum Közleményei 37: 45-57. <https://bakonymuzeum.nhmus.hu/sites/default/files/nhmusfiles/kiadva nyok/Folia-BTM/Folia%2037/Kutasi%20sz%C3%ADnes%20Folia-37%2C%2045-57.pdf> Duna-Ipoly Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság kutatási jelentései 2019-2023 Kovács, T. (2019): Ritka, védett és közösségi jelentőségű szaproxilofág bogárfajok kutatása a Ravazdi Erdőtervezési Körzet területén (Coleoptera). Kutatási jelentés.43p. Inari Bt. (2020) Ritka, védett és közösségi jelentőségű xilofág és szaproxilofág bogárfajok kutatása a határmenti Natura 2000 területeken, a Rábaközben és a Soproni-hegységben (Coleoptera) 2017-2020. Kutatási jelentés. 53p BioAqua Pro Kft. (2019): Közösségi jelentőségű fajok elterjedésének és állományviszonyainak élőhelytérképe és térinformatikai adatbázisa (T 1.1.2). WeCon – ATHU077. Kutatási zárójelentés. 165p; BioAqua Pro Kft. (2019): Inváziós növény és állatfajok elterjedésének és állományviszonyainak felmérése és térinformatikai adatbázisa – Nyugat-Magyarország (T1.1.1.3). WeCon – ATHU077. Kutatási zárójelentés. 104p Danyik Tibor (2023): Natura 2000 jelölő fajok rovarfajok felmérése a Bélmegyeri Fás-puszta kiemelt jelentőségű természetmegőrzési terület (HUKM20013), a Sarkadi Fási-erdő különleges természetmegőrzési terület (HUKM20021), az Orosi tölgyes különleges természetmegőrzési terület (HUKM20024) és a Gyantéi erdők különleges természetmegőrzési terület (HUKM20025) erdőrészeleiben https://www.izeltlabuak.hu/faj/nagy_hoscincer/terkep Lókkös, A. & Rozner, Gy. 2023: Adatok a Dunántúl közösségi jelentőségű bogarainak ismeretéhez II. – Cincérek (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). - Natura Somogyiensis 41: 67-78.

5. RANGE

Range within the biogeographical/marine region concerned.

5.1 Surface area (km²)

48316

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 improved knowledge/more accurate data

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	stable	
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) <i>if a precise favourable reference range is unknown indicate if the range is: approximately equal to the favourable reference range (less than 2% smaller)</i>	
	c) –	
	d) <i>Indicate method used to set reference value (multiple methods can be chosen)</i>	<i>Indicate the quality of information available:</i>
	Reference-based approach	Moderate
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	2466
	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 extrapolation from a limited amount of 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	stable	
6.11 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Estimated Minimum	–
	b) Estimated Maximum	–
	c) Pre-defined range	–
	d) Unknown	–
6.12 Short-term trend Magnitude Type of estimate	Best estimate	
6.13 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of 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	<i>a) Population size (with unit):</i>	
	<i>b) if a precise favourable reference population is unknown indicate if the population is: approximately equal to the favourable reference population (less than 5% smaller)</i>	
	<i>c) Indicate if favourable reference population is unknown:</i> –	
	<i>d) Indicate method used to set reference value (multiple methods can be chosen)</i>	<i>Indicate the quality of information available:</i>
	Reference-based approach	Moderate
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	<p>a) Is area of occupied habitat sufficient (for long-term survival)? Yes</p> <p>b) Is quality of occupied habitat sufficient (for long-term survival)? Unknown</p> <p>c) If NO to a) is there a sufficiently large area of unoccupied habitat of suitable quality (for long-term survival)? –</p>	
7.2 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat Method used	Area of habitat: Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	Quality of habitat: Insufficient or no data available
7.3 Short-term trend Period	2013–2024	
7.4 Short-term trend Direction	uncertain	
7.5 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of 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
PB02 Forestry - Conversion from one type of forestry land use to another	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
PB03 Forestry - Introduction and spread of new species for forestry purposes	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Medium influence		
PB06 Forestry - Logging or thinning (excl. clear cutting)	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
PB07 Forestry - Removal of dead and dying trees (incl. debris)	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
PB08 Forestry - Removal of old trees (excl. dead or dying trees)	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
PB09 Forestry - Clear- cutting, removal of all trees	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
PB14 Forestry - Forest management reducing old growth forests	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
PB15 Forestry - Wood transport	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%	Medium influence		
PI02 Problematic species - Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern)	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	High influence		<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> <i>Ovis musimon</i> <i>Dama dama</i> <i>Corythucha arcuata</i>
PJ01 Climate change - Temperature changes and extremes	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	<p>Are measures needed?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Status of measures:</p> <p>Part of measures identified have been taken</p>
9.2 Scope of measures taken	50–90%
9.3 Main purpose of the measures taken	<p>A. Indicate the main purpose(s) of measures taken:</p> <p>Maintain the current range, population and/or habitat for the species Restore the habitat of the species (related to 'Habitat for the species')</p> <p>B. The main (primary) purpose:</p> <p>Maintain current state</p>
9.4 Location of the measures taken	Both inside and outside Natura 2000
9.5 Response to the measures <i>(when the measures start to neutralize the pressure(s) and produce positive effects)</i>	Medium-term response (within the next two reporting periods, 2025–2036)
9.6 List of main conservation measures	<p>MB01 – Prevent conversion of (semi-) natural habitats into forests and of (semi-) natural forests into intensive forest plantation</p> <p>MB05 – Adapt/change forest management and exploitation practices</p> <p>MB06 – Stop forest management and exploitation practices</p> <p>MB08 – Restoration of Annex I forest habitats (incl. re-establish and improvement)</p> <p>MI03 – Management, control or eradication of other invasive alien species</p> <p>MI05 – Management of problematic native species</p> <p>MJ02 – Implement climate change adaptation measures</p> <p>MS03 – Restoration of habitat of species from the directives</p>
9.7 Additional information (Optional)	–

10. FUTURE PROSPECTS

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

11. CONCLUSIONS

Assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period

11.1 Range	Favourable (FV)	
11.2 Population	Favourable (FV)	
11.3 Habitat for the species	Unknown (XX)	
11.4 Future prospects	Favourable (FV)	
11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Favourable (FV)	
11.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status	stable	
11.7 Change and reasons for change in conservation status and conservation status trend	Overall assessment of conservation status (11.5)	
	<i>Indicate whether there is a change from the previous reporting round and (if yes) the nature of that change.</i>	no, there is no difference
	<i>The change is mainly due to:</i>	
	Overall trend in conservation status (11.6)	
	<i>Indicate whether there is a change from the previous reporting round and (if yes) the nature of that change.</i>	no, there is no difference
	<i>The change is mainly due to:</i>	
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	1792
12.2 Type of estimate	minimum	
12.3 Additional population size (using population unit	a) Unit	–
	b) Minimum	–

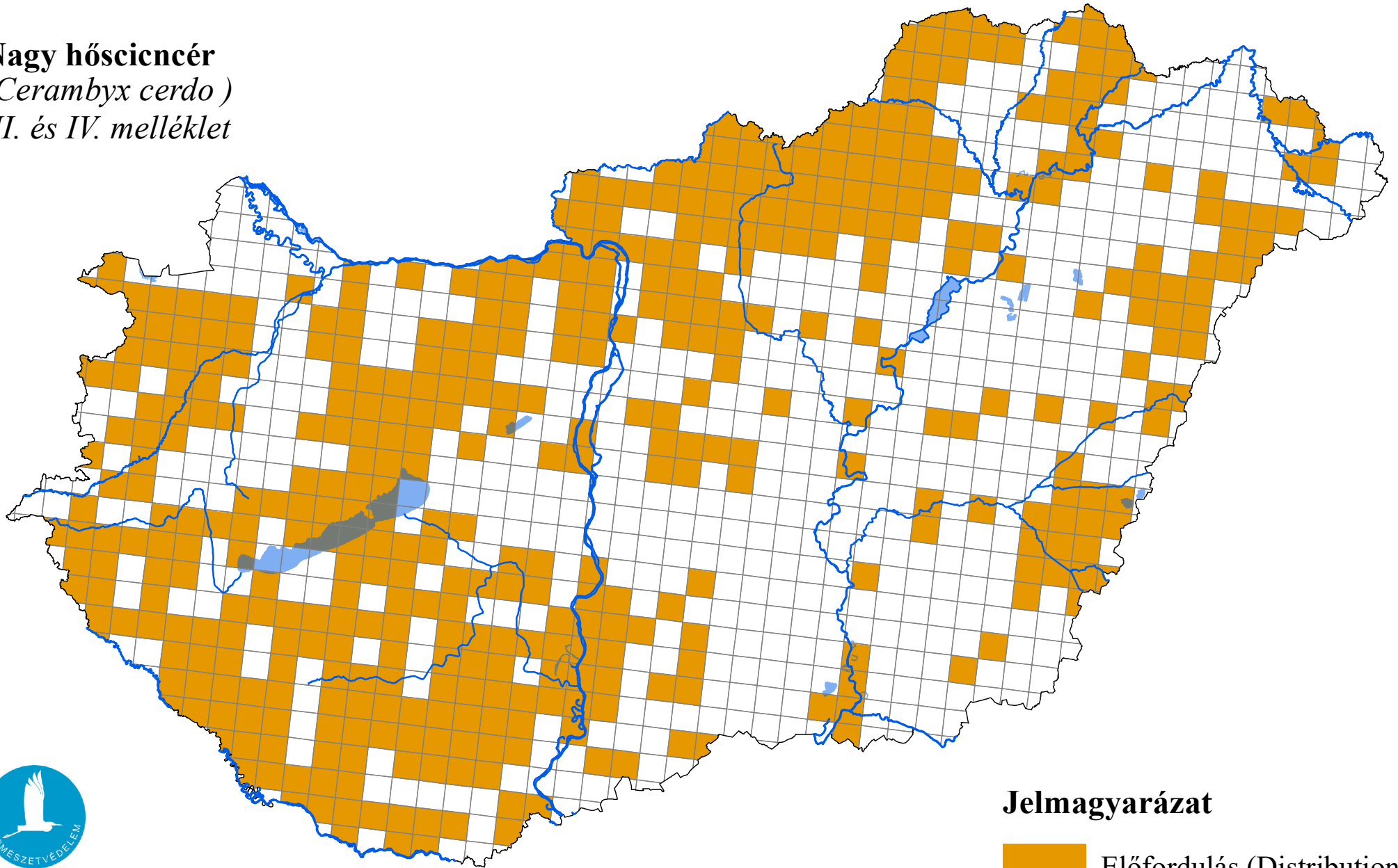
other than reporting unit in field 6.2) (Optional)	c) Maximum	–
	d) Best single value	–
12.4 Type of estimate (Optional)	–	
12.5 Population size inside the network Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
12.6 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction	stable	
12.7 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
12.8 Short-term trend of habitat for the species within the network Direction	stable	
12.9 Short-term trend of habitat for the species within the network Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of 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

Nagy hőscincér
(*Cerambyx cerdo*)
II. és IV. melléklet



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály

Jelmagyarázat

