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	1071
1.3 Species scientific name	*Coenonympha oedippus*
1.4 Alternative species scientific name (Optional)	
1.5 Common name (Optional)	ezüstsávos szénalepke

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	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
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	Monitoring reports (2019-2024) of Hungarian Biodiversity Monitoring System. • Graeser, F. (1940): Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Lepidopterenfauna des Hanság. – Fragmenta Faunistica Hungarica 3(3): 64–68. • Ambrus, A. (2012): Ezüstsávos szénalepke (Coenonympha oedippus Fabr.) a Hanságban. – Szélkiáltó 15: 33–34. • Ambrus, A. Pellinger, A., Takács, G., Szita, R., Barna, Cs. (2017): Az ezüstsávos szénalepke – (Coenonympha oedippus) elterjedésének vizsgálata. – Kutatási jelentés (Fertő-Hanság Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság, Sarród) • Ambrus A. és Máté A. (2018): Az ezüstsávos szénalepke (Coenonympha oedippus) természetvédelmi helyzete Magyarországon. Természetvédelem és kutatás a Turjánvidék északi részén. Rosalia 10 (2018), pp. 799–824. • Zöld Harkály Alapítvány (2020):Közösségi jelentőségű lepkefajok általános faunisztikai felmérése nappali felvételekkel és fénycsapdás mintavételezéssel. Kutatási jelentés.40 p.ű • Ambrus A. (szerk.) (2020): Lepketérkép- Győr-Moson-Sopron megye védett és veszélyeztetett lepkefajainak elterjedési térképe (Rence 4.) Fertő-Hanság Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság, Sarród. • Katona Gergely (szerk.) (2021): Ezüstsávos szénalepke fajmegőrzési terve. KEHOP-4.3.0-VEKOP-15-2016-00001 pályázat keretében készült. https://www.izeltlabuak.hu/faj/ezustsavos-szenalepke/talalatok Licensz: CC BY 4.0

5. RANGE

Range within the biogeographical/marine region concerned.

5.1 Surface area (km^2)	500	
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	uncertain	
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	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
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 2% and 10% smaller than the FRR	
	c) –	
	d) *Indicate method used to set reference value (multiple methods can be chosen)*	*Indicate the quality of information available:*
	Reference-based approach	Moderate
	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	26
	e) Class	
6.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate	
6.4 Quality of extrapolation to reporting unit (Optional)	–	
6.5 Additional population size (using population unit other than reporting unit) (Optional)	a) Unit	number of individuals
	b) Minimum	5000
	c) Maximum	10000
	d) Best single value	–
6.6 Type of estimate (Optional)	multi-year mean	
6.7 Population size Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	

6.8 Change and reason for change in population size 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	
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	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
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 26% and 50% 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:*
	Reference-based approach	Moderate

	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)? Yes	
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: 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 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
PA05 Agriculture - Abandonment of management/use of grasslands and other agricultural and agroforestry systems	in the past but now suspended due to measures	–	–		

PA06 Agriculture - Mowing or cutting of grasslands	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Medium influence		
PA21 Agriculture - Active abstraction of water for agriculture	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	Medium influence		
PI01 Problematic species - Invasive alien species of Union concern	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Low influence	*Asclepias syriaca*	
PI02 Problematic species - Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern)	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	Medium influence		*Solidago sp.*
PJ01 Climate change - Temperature changes and extremes	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	Medium influence		
PJ03 Climate change - Changes in precipitation regimes	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
PL02 Water regimes - Drainage	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	Medium influence		
PL05 Water regimes - Modification of hydrological flow	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
PM07 Natural - Natural processes without direct or indirect influence from human activities or climate change	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	50–90%

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 Expand the current range of the species (related to 'Range') 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: Restore habitat
9.4 Location of the measures taken	Only inside Natura 2000
9.5 Response to the measures *(when the measures start to neutralize the pressure(s) and produce positive effects)*	Short-term response (within the current reporting period, 2019–2024)
9.6 List of main conservation measures	MA04 – Reinstate appropriate agricultural practices to address abandonment, including mowing, grazing, burning or equivalent measures MA05 – Adapt mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities (e.g. burning) MA13 – Manage agricultural drainage and water abstraction (incl. the restoration of drained or hydrologically altered habitats) MI03 – Management, control or eradication of other invasive alien species MK02 – Reduce impact of multi-purpose hydrological changes 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 MS01 – Reinforce populations of species from the directives
9.7 Additional information (Optional)	–

10. FUTURE PROSPECTS

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

11. CONCLUSIONS

Assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period	
11.1 Range	Inadequate (U1)
11.2 Population	Bad (U2)
11.3 Habitat for the species	Bad (U2)
11.4 Future prospects	Inadequate (U1)

11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Bad (U2)	
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)	
	Indicate whether there is a change from the previous reporting round and (if yes) the nature of that 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:	improved knowledge or more accurate data
	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.	no, there is no difference
	The change is mainly due to:	
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	26
12.2 Type of estimate	Best estimate	
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	–

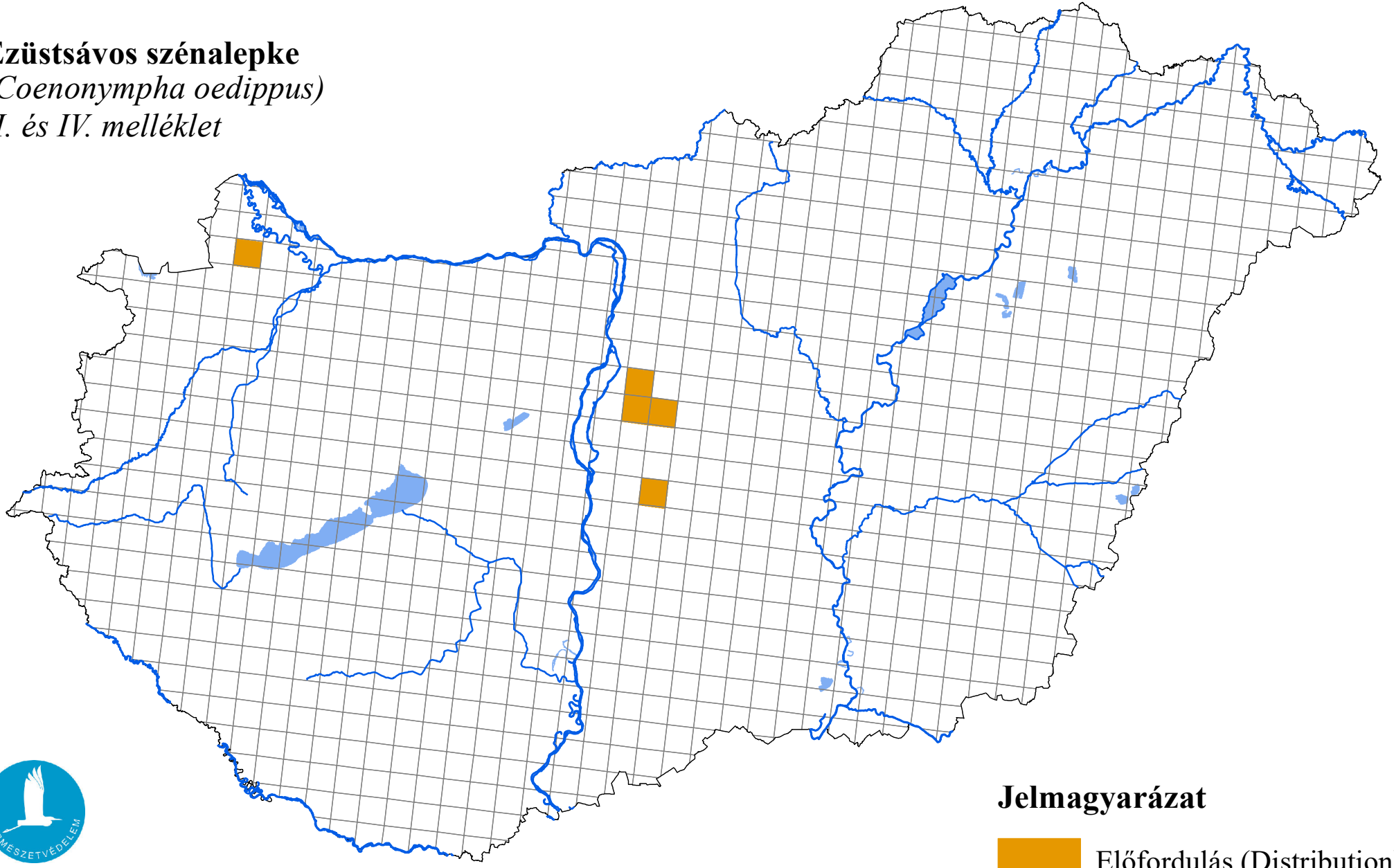
12.4 Type of estimate (Optional)	–
12.5 Population size inside the network Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
12.6 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction	stable
12.7 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
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 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

Ezüstsávos szénalepke
(Coenonympha oedippus)
II. és IV. melléklet



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály