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	1074
1.3 Species scientific name	*Eriogaster catax*
1.4 Alternative species scientific name (Optional)	
1.5 Common name (Optional)	sárga gyapjasszövő

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	„Monitoring reports (2019-2024) of Hungarian Biodiversity Monitoring System." https://www.izeltlabuak.hu/faj/sarga-gyapjasszovo licenc: CC BY 4.0 • Sáfián Sz., Ambrus A., Horváth B. (2009): Új fajok Sopron környékének éjjeli nagylepkefaunájában (Lepidoptera: Macroheterocera) - Praenorica Folia Historico-Naturalia 4: 113-116. • Sáfián, Sz., Ambrus A., Horváth B., Horváth Á. (2010): A sárga gyapjasszövő – Eriogaster catax (Linnaeus, 1758) Sopron környéki élőhelyei és állományainak természetvédelmi helyzete (Lepidoptera: Lasiocampidae) - II. Győr-Moson-Sopron Megyei Madártani Kongresszus (poszter prezentáció). • Ambrus A. (szerk.) (2020): Lepketérkép- Győr-Moson-Sopron megye védett és veszélyeztetett lepkefajainak elterjedési térképe (Rence 4.) Fertő-Hanság Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság, Sarród. • Zöld Harkály Alapítvány (2020): Közösségi jelentőségű lepkefajok általános faunisztikai felmérése nappali felvételekkel és fénycsapdás mintavételezéssel. Kutatási jelentés.40 p. • Ambrus, A (2021): A sárga gyapjasszövő (Eriogaster catax) természetvédelmi helyzete Győr-Moson-Sopron megyében. Rence 6.: 6-24 pp. • Szabóky Cs. & Ambrus A. (2022): Sopron és környéke lepkéi. Orbiculosa Kiadó, Érd, 352 p.

5. RANGE

Range within the biogeographical/marine region concerned.

5.1 Surface area (km^2)	28583	
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	a) Minimum	–

Magnitude (Optional)	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	752
	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	
	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	-12 – 0%
	d) Unknown	–
6.12 Short-term trend Magnitude Type of 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	*a) Population size (with unit):*	
	b) if a precise favourable reference population is unknown indicate if the population is: between 5% and 25% 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)? Yes b) Is quality of occupied habitat sufficient (for long-term survival)? Unknown c) If NO to a) is there a sufficiently large area of unoccupied habitat of suitable quality (for long-term survival)? –	
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	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

PA04 Agriculture - Removal of small landscape features for agricultural land parcel consolidation	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
PA06 Agriculture - Mowing or cutting of grasslands	ongoing and likely to be in the future	whole >90%	High influence		
PA07 Agriculture - Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Medium influence		
PF01 Infrastructure - Conversion from other land uses to built-up areas	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	High influence		
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%	Medium influence		
PM07 Natural - Natural processes without direct or indirect influence from human activities or climate change	ongoing and likely to be in the future	whole >90%	Medium influence		
PI01 Problematic species - Invasive alien species of Union concern	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Medium influence	*Ailanthus altissima*	

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
	B. The main (primary) purpose: Maintain current state
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)*	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 MA02 – Restore small landscape features on agricultural land MA03 – Maintain existing extensive agricultural practices and agricultural landscape features MA05 – Adapt mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities (e.g. burning) MB05 – Adapt/change forest management and exploitation practices MI02 – Management, control or eradication of established invasive alien species of Union concern MI03 – Management, control or eradication of other invasive alien 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
9.7 Additional information (Optional)	–

10. FUTURE PROSPECTS

10.1 Future prospects of parameters	a) Range	Good
	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	Inadequate (U1)
11.3 Habitat for the species	Inadequate (U1)
11.4 Future prospects	Inadequate (U1)
11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Inadequate (U1)

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.	no, there is no difference
	The change is mainly due to:	
	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

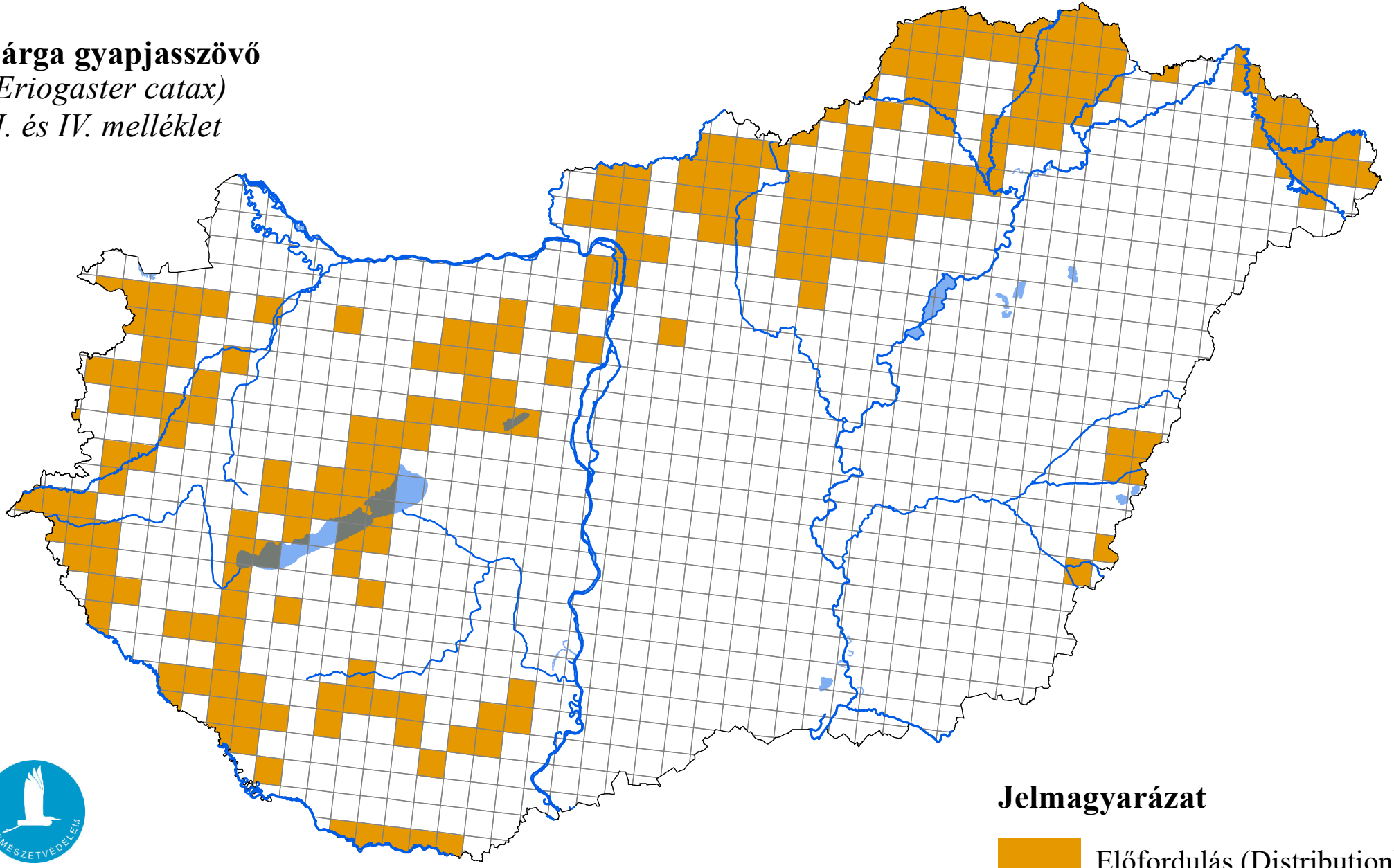
12.1 Population size inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network (on the biogeographical/marine level including all sites where the species is present)	a) Unit	number of map 1x1 km grid cells
	b) Minimum	–
	c) Maximum	–
	d) Best single value	595
12.2 Type of estimate	Best estimate	
12.3 Additional population 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	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	

12.6 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction	uncertain
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

Sárga gyapjasszövő
(Eriogaster catax)
II. és IV. melléklet



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály