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	1042
1.3 Species scientific name	*Leucorrhinia pectoralis*
1.4 Alternative species scientific name (Optional)	
1.5 Common name (Optional)	lápi álarcos-szitakötő

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 között végzett felméréseinek jelentései „A közösségi jelentőségű természeti értékek hosszútávú megőrzését és fejlesztését, valamint az EU Biológiai Sokféleség Stratégia 2020 célkitűzéseinek hazai szintű megvalósítását megalapozó stratégiai vizsgálatok” elnevezésű KEHOP-VEKOP projekt Natura eleme. BioAqua Pro Kft. (2019): A Szigetköz vízpótló rendszerének makroszkopikus vízi gerinctelen közösségeken alapuló vizsgálata. – Kutatási jelentés, 47 pp. BioAqua Pro Kft. (2019): Közösségi jelentőségű fajok elterjedésének és állományviszonyainak élőhelytérképe és térinformatikai adatbázisa (T 1.1.2). WeCon – ATHU077. – Kutatási zárójelentés, 165 pp. BioAqua Pro Kft. (2020): A Nyirkai-Hany és az Osli-Hany vizes élőhely rekonstrukciók vízkémiai, üledék, algológiai és makrozoobenton kutatása. – Kutatási jelentés, 121 pp. Bioaqua Pro Kft. (2021): Közösségi jelentőségű makroszkópikus vízi gerinctelen fajok monitorozása. – Kutatási jelentés. BioAqua Pro Kft. (2022): A vegetáció és a vízi makroszkopikus gerinctelen közösségek monitorozása a Barbacsi-tóban, a Fehér-tóban és a Kónyi-tó területén. KEHOP 4.1.0-15-2016-00013. – Kutatási jelentés, 58 pp. Csabai Zoltán (2022): Vízi makrogerinctelenek felmérése a KMNP Kis-Sárréten található vizes élőhelyeken 2022-ben (Kivágási-legelő, Ugrai-rét, Sző-rét, Vátyon-mocsár). – Kutatási jelentés Málnás K. A. (2019): Makroszkopikus vízi gerinctelenek faunisztikai felmérése a Császártöltési Vörös-mocsár TT területén. – Kutatási jelentés. Málnás K. A. (2019): Makroszkopikus vízi gerinctelenek faunisztikai vizsgálata, különös tekintettel a közösségi jelentőségű fajokra a Duna- és a Tisza-völgyben. – Kutatási jelentés. Málnás K. (2022): Lápi szitakötő [Leucorrhinia pectoralis (Charpentier, 1825)] és széles tavi csíkbogár [Graphoderus bilineatus (De Geer, 1774)] előfordulásának vizsgálata a Bodrogzug és Bodrog hullámtere kiemelt jelentőségű természetmegőrzési területen (HUBN20071) a Natura 2000 terület célkitűzéseinek meghatározásához. – Kutatási jelentés. Móra, A. (2022): Szitakötők (Odonata) és kérészek (Ephemeroptera) felmérése a „Development and Protection of the Transboundary Biosphere Reserve Mura-Drava-Danube (Riverside)” projekt keretében. A 2022-ben végzett felmérések eredményei és a kétéves felmérés összegzése. – Kutatási jelentés, Kézirat, a Duna–Dráva Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság megbízása, Pécs, 108 pp. Müller Z. (2022): Természetvédelmi célkitűzések. Long-erdő (HUBN20081). – Kutatási jelentés. Müller, Z., Szabó, T., Gáspár, Á., Juhász, P., Ludányi, M., Málnás, K., ... & Kiss, B. (2019). Contribution to the Hungarian dragonfly fauna, based on the nationwide surveys (Odonata: Anisoptera). Folia historico-naturalia Musei Matraensis, 43, 33-80.

5. RANGE

Range within the biogeographical/marine region concerned.

5.1 Surface area (km^2)	8296
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 expert opinion with very limited 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 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:*
	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	131
	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 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:*
	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)? Unknown c) If NO to a) is there a sufficiently large area of unoccupied habitat of suitable quality (for long-term survival)? Unknown	
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: 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
PJ03 Climate change - Changes in precipitation regimes	ongoing and likely to be in the future	whole >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		
PA17 Agriculture - Agricultural activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters	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%	Medium influence	*Ameiurus melas* *Lepomis gibbosus*	
PI02 Problematic species - Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern)	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Medium influence		*Carassius gibelio*
PA21 Agriculture - Active abstraction of water for agriculture	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Medium influence		
PK01 Pollution - Mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial)	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Medium influence		
PJ10 Climate change - Change of habitat location, size and/or quality	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
PL06 Water regimes - Physical alteration of water bodies	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	Medium influence		

PG09 Species exploitation - Management of fishing stocks and game	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	Medium influence		
PL02 Water regimes - Drainage	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	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 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	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	MA09 – Manage the use of natural and synthetic fertilisers as well as chemicals in agricultural for plant and animal production 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 MA10 – Reduce/eliminate point or diffuse source pollution to surface or ground waters (including marine) from agricultural activities MJ01 – Implement climate change mitigation measures MJ02 – Implement climate change adaptation measures MK02 – Reduce impact of multi-purpose hydrological changes MK03 – Restoration of habitats impacted by multi-purpose hydrological changes MK01 – Reduce impact of mixed source pollution MA13 – Manage agricultural drainage and water abstraction (incl. the restoration of drained or hydrologically altered habitats) MG03 – Reducing the impact of (re-) stocking for fishing and hunting, of artificial feeding and predator control MC01 – Adapt/manage extraction of non-energy resources
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	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

	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.	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	115
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	

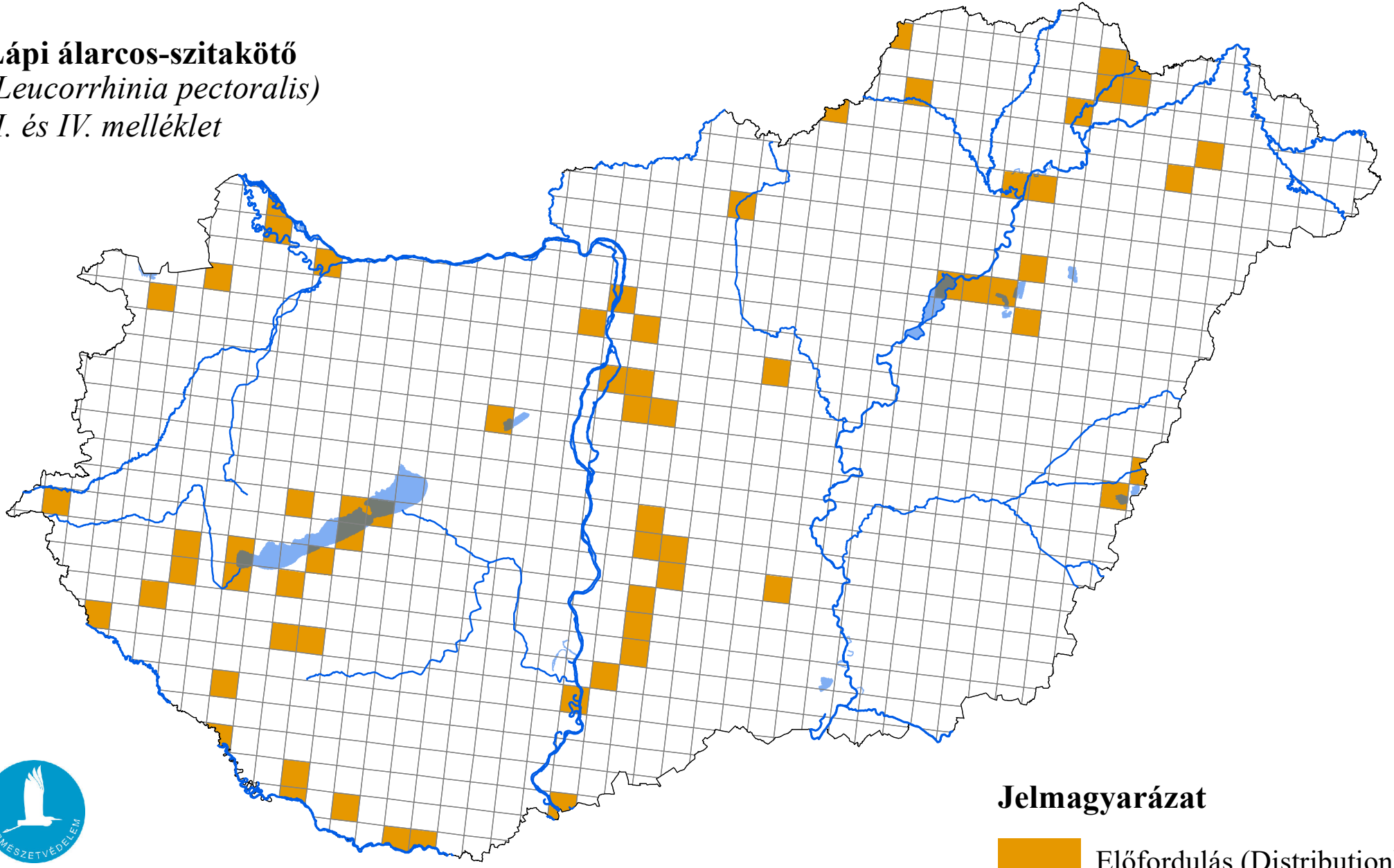
12.8 Short-term trend of habitat for the species within the network Direction	decreasing
12.9 Short-term trend of habitat for the species within the network Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
12.10 Additional information (Optional)	–

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

Lápi álarcos-szitakötő
(Leucorrhinia pectoralis)
II. és IV. melléklet



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály