

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	1413
1.3 Species scientific name	<i>Lycopodium spp.</i>
1.4 Alternative species scientific name (Optional)	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> , <i>L. annotium</i> , <i>Diplazium complanatum</i> , <i>Huperzia selago</i> , <i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>
1.5 Common name (Optional)	korpafüvek

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	<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	<p>Monitoring reports (2019-2024) of Hungarian Biodiversity Monitoring System</p> <p>Csiky J, Baráth K., Csikyné Radnai É., Deme J., Wirth T., Kovács D., Zurdo J.A. (2018): Pótlások a Magyarország edényes növényfajainak elterjedési atlaszához VIII. – <i>Kitaibelia</i> 23(2), 238-261. https://doi.org/10.17542/kit.23.238</p> <p>Matus G., Aszalós R., Dorotovič C., Hanyicska M., Húvös-Récsi A., Musicz L., Miglécz T., Papp M., Schmotzer A., Török P., Valkó O., Vojtkó A., Hartmann J., Takács A., Balogh R. (2019): Kiegészítések a magyar flóra ismeretéhez. <i>Bot. Közlem.</i> 106(1), 71-112. https://doi.org/10.17716/BotKozlem.2019.106.1.71</p> <p>Vojtkó A. – Farkas T. (2023): Florisztikai adatok Észak-Magyarországról III. Zempléni-hegység. – <i>Kitaibelia</i> 28(2), 109–172. https://doi.org/10.17542/kit.28.020</p> <p>Molnár V. Attila (2022): Csodálatos növényvilág. Debreceni Egyetem Természettudományi és Technológiai Kar Növénytani Tanszék, Debrecen, 216p.</p>
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5. RANGE

Range within the biogeographical/marine region concerned.

5.1 Surface area (km ²)	3748	
5.2 Change and reason for change in surface area of range and main reason	<p>Is there a change between reporting periods?</p> <p>yes, due to genuine change</p> <p>yes, due to improved knowledge/more accurate data</p> <p>The change is mainly due to:</p> <p>genuine change</p>	
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) <i>if a precise favourable reference range is unknown indicate if the range is:</i> between 2% and 10% smaller than the FRR	
	c) –	
	d) <i>Indicate method used to set reference value (multiple methods can be chosen)</i>	<i>Indicate the quality of information available:</i>
	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 <i>(in reporting unit)</i>	a) Unit	number of map 1x1 km grid cells
	b) Minimum	–
	c) Maximum	–
	d) Best single value	151
	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	–
	b) Minimum	–
	c) Maximum	–
	d) Best single value	–
6.6 Type of estimate (Optional)	–	
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 genuine change	
	yes, due to improved knowledge/more accurate data	
	The change is mainly due to: genuine change	

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	-25 – -13%
	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:</i> between 26% and 50% smaller than the FRP	
	<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>
	Expert opinion	
6.19 Population size when Directive came into force (Optional)	–	

6.20 Additional Information (Optional)	These are pioneer species with some permanent sedentation in Hungary. The species lives under suboptimal environmental conditions in a significant part of the country, and the presence of it expected mainly on pionic, disturbed surfaces (roads, high voltage openings etc.). Due to climate change, suitable habitats are decreasing.
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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)? No</p> <p>b) Is quality of occupied habitat sufficient (for long-term survival)? No</p> <p>c) If NO to a) is there a sufficiently large area of unoccupied habitat of suitable quality (for long-term survival)? Unknown</p>	
7.2 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat Method used	Area of habitat: Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	Quality of habitat: Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
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
PA02 Agriculture - Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Medium influence		
PB04 Forestry - Abandonment of traditional forest management	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	Medium influence		

PB06 Forestry - Logging or thinning (excl. clear cutting)	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Medium influence		
PB09 Forestry - Clear-cutting, removal of all trees	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Medium 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	minority <50%	Low influence		
PI03 Problematic species - Problematic native species	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Medium influence		
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		
PJ10 Climate change - Change of habitat location, size and/or quality	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
PJ11 Climate change - Desynchronisation of biological/ecological processes	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	<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%
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	Only inside Natura 2000
9.5 Response to the measures <i>(when the measures start to neutralize the pressure(s) and produce positive effects)</i>	Short-term response (within the current reporting period, 2019–2024)
9.6 List of main conservation measures	<p>MA01 – Prevent conversion of natural and semi-natural habitats, and habitats of species into agricultural land</p> <p>MB03 – Reinstate forest management and exploitation practices</p> <p>MB05 – Adapt/change forest management and exploitation practices</p> <p>MB06 – Stop forest management and exploitation practices</p> <p>MG03 – Reducing the impact of (re-) stocking for fishing and hunting, of artificial feeding and predator control</p> <p>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</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	Poor
	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	Inadequate (U1)	
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)	
	<i>Indicate whether there is a change from the previous reporting round and (if yes) the nature of that change.</i>	yes, due to genuine change yes, due to improved knowledge/more accurate data
	<i>The change is mainly due to:</i>	genuine change
	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	–
	b) Minimum	–
	c) Maximum	–
	d) Best single value	–
12.2 Type of 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	–	
12.6 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction	–	
12.7 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used	–	
12.8 Short-term trend of habitat for the species within the network Direction	–	
12.9 Short-term trend of habitat for the species within the network Method used	–	
12.10 Additional information (Optional)	–	

13. COMPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

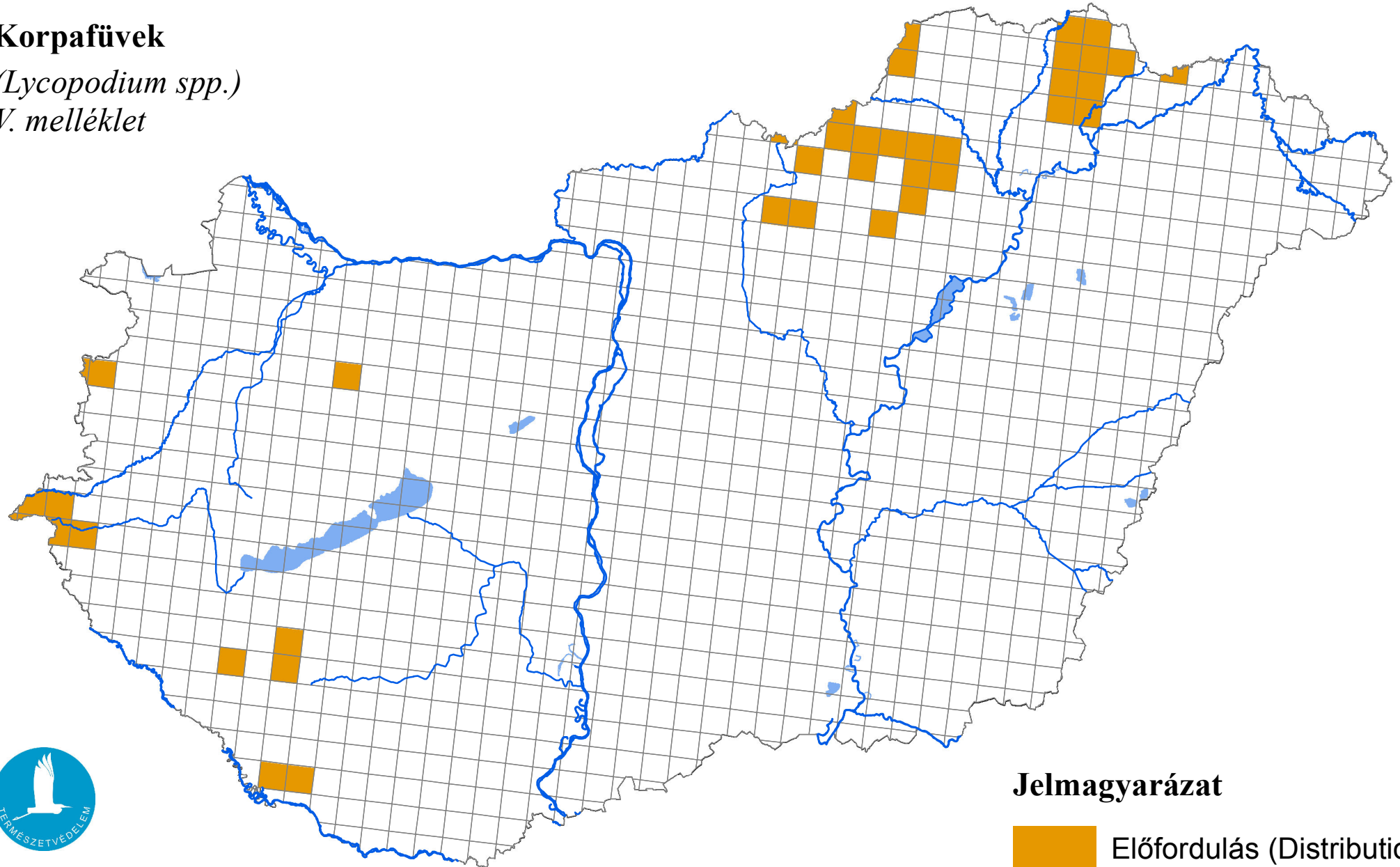
13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends	–
13.2 Trans-boundary assessment	–
13.3 Other relevant information	–

Az élőhelyvédelmi irányelv 17. cikke szerinti országjelentés, 2025

Korpatüvek

(*Lycopodium* spp.)

V. melléklet



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály

Jelmagyarázat

 Előfordulás (Distribution)

0 25 50 Kilometers
