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	1358
1.3 Species scientific name	*Mustela putorius*
1.4 Alternative species scientific name (Optional)	
1.5 Common name (Optional)	Közönséges (házi) görény

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?	Yes	
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	NO
	b) temporary or local prohibition of the taking of specimens in the wild and exploitation	YES
	c) regulation of the periods and/or methods of taking specimens	YES

	d) application of hunting and fishing rules which take account of the conservation of such populations						NO
	e) establishment of a system of licences for taking specimens or of quotas						NO
	f) regulation of the purchase, sale, offering for sale, keeping for sale or transport for sale of specimens						NO
	g) breeding in captivity of animal species as well as artificial propagation of plant species						NO
	h) other measures, if yes, describe						NO
3.4 Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild regardless of conservation status - for Mammals and Acipenseridae (Fish)	a) Unit	i					
	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)	283	235	281	170	147	
	Max. (raw, i.e. not rounded)	283	235	281	170	147	
	Unknown						YES
3.5 Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate						
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	Data of the National Game Management Database 2019-2023, partly 2024 Ottlecz B, Lanszki J, Csathó AI, Cserkész T. 2024. A molnárgörény (Mustela eversmanii) és közönséges görény (M. putorius) újabb magyarországi előfordulási adatainak összegzése (2000–2023): indokolt-e a közönséges görény természetvédelmi oltalom alá helyezése? In Cserkész T, Kiss C and Csorba G, eds. III. Emlőskutatók Szakmai Napja: konferencia és workshop. Eger: EKKE, 116. Szapu JS, Cserkész T, Pirger Z, Kiss C, Lanszki J. 2024. Exposure to anticoagulant rodenticides in steppe polecat (Mustela eversmanii) and European polecat (Mustela putorius) in central Europe. Science of The Total Environment 948: 174282. Szapu JS, Lanszki J, Cserkész T. 2023. Secondary poisoning of polecats (Mustela eversmanii, M. putorius) by anticoagulant rodenticides in Hungary. In Cserkész T and Csorba G, eds. Annual Meeting of the Hungarian Mammalogists. Budapest: Hungarian Natural History Museum, 9. Szatmári L, Cserkész T, Laczkó L, Lanszki J, Pertoldi C, Abramov AV, Elmeros M, Ottlecz B, Hegyeli Z, Sramkó G. 2021. A comparison of microsatellites and genome-wide SNPs for the detection of admixture brings the first molecular evidence for hybridization between Mustela eversmanii and M. putorius (Mustelidae, Carnivora). Evolutionary Applications 14: 2286–2304. Lanszki Z, Lanszki J, Tóth GE, Cserkész T, Csorba G, Görföl T, Csathó AI, Jakab F, Kemenesi G. 2022. Detection and sequence analysis of Canine morbillivirus in multiple species of the Mustelidae family. BMC Veterinary Research 18: 450.

5. RANGE

Range within the biogeographical/marine region concerned.

5.1 Surface area (km^2)	59046	
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: the use of a different method	
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:* approximately equal to the favourable reference range (less than 2% smaller)	
	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 individuals
	b) Minimum	–
	c) Maximum	–
	d) Best single value	16975
	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	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, but nature of change is unknown	
	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	-50 – -26%
	d) 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:*
	Reference-based approach	Low
	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)? Yes 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: Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
7.3 Short-term trend Period	2013–2024	
7.4 Short-term trend Direction	stable	
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
PA15 Agriculture - Use of other pest control methods in agriculture (excl. tillage)	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
PE01 Transport - Roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		
PG08 Species exploitation - Hunting	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		
PI02 Problematic species - Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern)	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High influence		*Neovison vison*

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: Measures identified, but none yet taken
9.2 Scope of measures taken	–
9.3 Main purpose of the measures taken	–
	–
9.4 Location of the measures taken	–

9.5 Response to the measures *(when the measures start to neutralize the pressure(s) and produce positive effects)*	–
9.6 List of main conservation measures	MS01 – Reinforce populations of species from the directives
9.7 Additional information (Optional)	Identification of the necessary measures (research, monitoring) is the primary task.

10. FUTURE PROSPECTS

10.1 Future prospects of parameters	a) Range	Unknown
	b) Population	Poor
	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	Inadequate (U1)	
11.2 Population	Bad (U2)	
11.3 Habitat for the species	Favourable (FV)	
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 yes, due to the use of different method (including taxonomical change or use of different thresholds) yes, but nature of change is unknown
	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.	yes, due to genuine 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) yes, but nature of change is unknown
	The change is mainly due to:	genuine change
11.8 Additional information (Optional)	The reliability of the data is significantly undermined by difficulties in identification and detection, but highly unfavourable changes are reported by experts across the country.	

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)	–

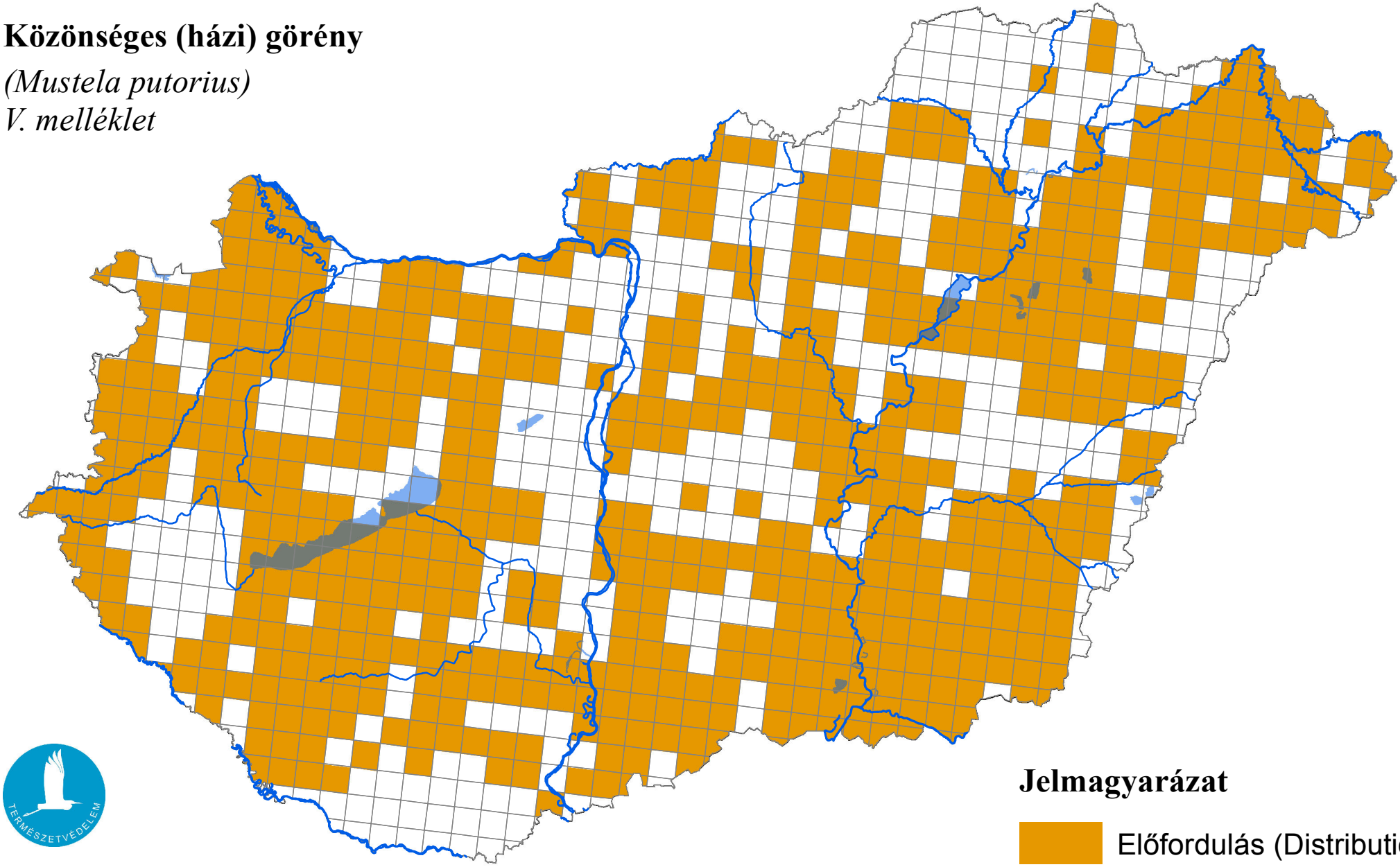
13. COMPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends	–
13.2 Trans-boundary assessment	–
13.3 Other relevant information	–

Az élőhelyvédelmi irányelv 17. cikke szerinti országjelentés, 2025

Közönséges (házi) görény

(Mustela putorius)

V. melléklet



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály