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	5339
1.3 Species scientific name	*Rhodeus amarus*
1.4 Alternative species scientific name (Optional)	*Rhodeus sericeus amarus*
1.5 Common name (Optional)	szivárványos ökle

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	Nemzeti Biodiverzitás-monitorozó Rendszer 2019-2024 közt végzett felméréseinek jelentései, ANPI, BFNPI, BNPI, DDNPI, DINPI, FHNPI, HNPI, KMNPI, KNPI, ŐNPI adatbázis, a BioAqua Pro, DE, BLKI, HUN-REN ÖK Közcélú Monitoring projektje, VGT 2019 adatbázisa, WeCon, Sallai Márton és Sallai Zoltán saját adatai és szakirodalmi adatok: CSIPKÉS R. & KONCZ D. 2018: Kisvízfolyások halfaunájának helyzete a Bükki Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság működési területén. Pisces Hungarici 12: 21–32. DUKAY I., FARKAS M., KERPELY K., SZAJBERT B. & WEIPERTH A. 2021: Kurta baing (Leucaspius delineatus) a tiszatarjáni hullámtéren. Halászat 114/3: 100. HARKA Á. & SALLAI Z. 2024: A Tisza-tó halfaunájának alakulása a kezdetektől napjainkig. In TÓTH CS. A. (szerk.): Ötvenéves a Hortobágyi Természetvédelmi Kutatótábor. Alföldkutatásért Alapítvány, Kisújszállás p. 370–389. KOLLER L. 2023: Helyzetjelentés a Pápai-Bakony-ér halairól. Halászat 116/2: 14. SALLAI Z. & JUHÁSZ P. 2019: Elektromos kece alkalmazása a haltani kutatásoknál a Tisza bal parti vízgyűjtőjén és a Zagyván. XLIII. Halászati Tudományos Tanácskozás, Szarvas, 2019. május 29-30. p. 11–15. SALLAI Z. & JUHÁSZ P. 2020a: Adatok a Berettyó–Körös-vidék középtáj kisvizeinek halfaunájához. Pisces Hungarici 14: 45–62. SALLAI Z. & JUHÁSZ P. 2021: A Túr magyarországi vízrendszerének halfaunisztikai vizsgálata. Pisces Hungarici 15: 39–54. SALLAI Z. & SALLAI M. 2020: Változások a halközösség összetételében a Körös békésszentandrási duzzasztó alatti szakaszán (2009, 2019). Pisces Hungarici 14: 15–32. SALLAI Z., SALLAI M. & JUHÁSZ P. 2021: Újabb adatok a Kraszna halfaunájáról. Pisces Hungarici 15: 79–87. SOMOGYI D. & BODNÁR B. 2020: A Hernád mellékvízfolyásainak halfaunisztikai felmérése és halösszetételen alapuló ökológiai állapotértékelése. Pisces Hungarici 14: 63–70. SZEPESI ZS., SALLAI Z., ERŐS T., TAKÁCS P., CZEGLÉDI I., SEVCSIK A., TÓTH B., MÜLLER T. & HARKA Á. 2022: A Zagyva halfaunája 2003 és 2022 között. Pisces Hungarici 16: 63–82. SALLAI Z. & SZINETÁR CS. 2021: Védett halfajok a Perintben, Szombathely belterületén. Halászat 114/4: 142. WEIPERTH A., JUHÁSZ V., STASZNY Á., SZILVÁCSKU ZS. & FERINCZ Á. 2021: Lápi póc (Umbra krameri), réticsík (Misgurnus fossilis) és szivárványos ökle (Rhodeus sericeus) észlelése a Lébény-Hanyi-főcsatorna vízgyűjtőjén. Halászat 114/2: 66.

5. RANGE

Range within the biogeographical/marine region concerned.

5.1 Surface area (km^2)	54145
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 yes, due to other reasons
	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	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:* 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:*
	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	–
	b) Minimum	–
	c) Maximum	–
	d) Best single value	–
	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	number of map 1x1 km grid cells
	b) Minimum	–
	c) Maximum	–
	d) Best single value	1820
6.6 Type of estimate (Optional)	minimum	
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 yes, due to other reasons	
	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):* number of map 1x1 km grid cells	

	b) if a precise favourable reference population is unknown indicate if the population is: approximately equal to the favourable reference population (less than 5% smaller)	
	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)	Monitoring methods implemented in Hungary do not make it possible to provide population estimates in individuals for this species. Nor is it scientifically justifiably possible to convert monitoring results into national population estimates in individuals, due to the large variation in abundance, both spatially and temporally, of the various subpopulations.	

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: 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	uncertain	
7.5 Short-term trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
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
PA21 Agriculture - Active abstraction of water for agriculture	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		
PI01 Problematic species - Invasive alien species of Union concern	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	Medium influence	*Ameiurus melas* *Lepomis gibbosus* *Perccottus glenii* *Pseudorasbora parva*	
PJ01 Climate change - Temperature changes and extremes	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	High 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%	Medium 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: 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	MA09 – Manage the use of natural and synthetic fertilisers as well as chemicals in agricultural for plant and animal production MA10 – Reduce/eliminate point or diffuse source pollution to surface or ground waters (including marine) from agricultural activities MB08 – Restoration of Annex I forest habitats (incl. re-establish and improvement) MF04 – Reduce/eliminate pollution to surface or ground waters from commercial, residential and recreational areas and activities, and from industrial activities and structures MG03 – Reducing the impact of (re-) stocking for fishing and hunting, of artificial feeding and predator control MI01 – Early detection and rapid eradication of invasive alien species of Union concern MJ01 – Implement climate change mitigation measures MJ02 – Implement climate change adaptation measures MK01 – Reduce impact of mixed source pollution MK02 – Reduce impact of multi-purpose hydrological changes MK03 – Restoration of habitats impacted by multi-purpose hydrological changes MS03 – Restoration of habitat of species from the directives
9.7 Additional information (Optional)	–

10. FUTURE PROSPECTS

10.1 Future prospects of parameters	a) Range	Unknown
	b) Population	Good
	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	Favourable (FV)
11.3 Habitat for the species	Inadequate (U1)
11.4 Future prospects	Unknown (XX)

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.	yes, due to genuine change yes, due to improved knowledge/more accurate data yes, due to other reasons
	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.	yes, due to genuine change yes, due to improved knowledge/more accurate data yes, due to other reasons
	The change is mainly due to:	improved knowledge or more accurate data
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	number of map 1x1 km grid cells
	b) Minimum	–
	c) Maximum	–

	d) Best single value	1212
12.4 Type of estimate (Optional)	minimum	
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	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
12.10 Additional information (Optional)	–	

13. COMPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

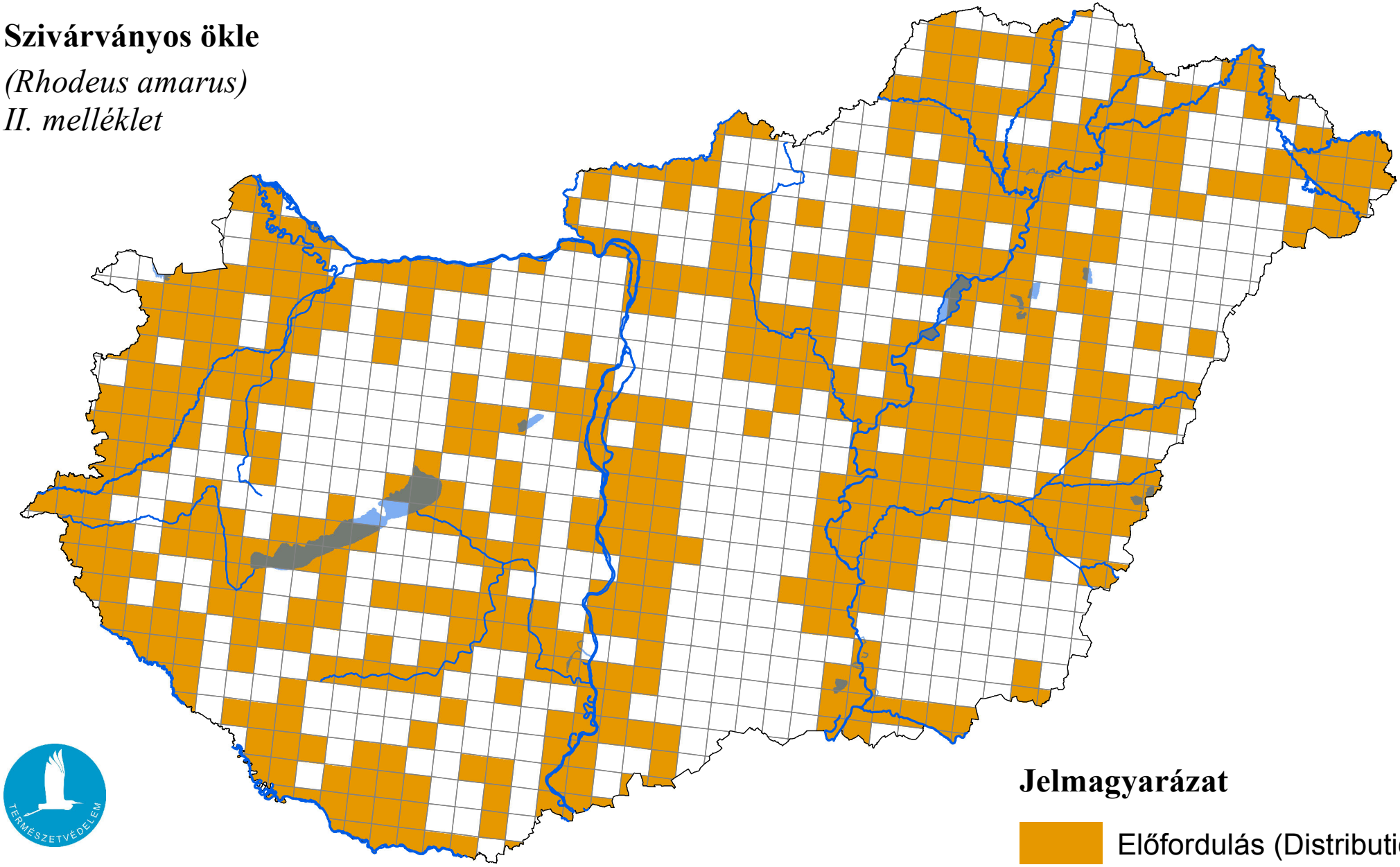
13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends	–
13.2 Trans-boundary assessment	–
13.3 Other relevant information	–

Az élőhelyvédelmi irányelv 17. cikke szerinti országjelentés, 2025

Szivárványos ökle

(Rhodeus amarus)

II. melléklet



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály