

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	2021
1.3 Species scientific name	<i>Sicista subtilis</i>
1.4 Alternative species scientific name (Optional)	<i>Sicista trizona</i>
1.5 Common name (Optional)	Magyar (csíkos) szöcskeegér

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	CSERKÉSZ, T. (2020): Hungarian birch mouse, <i>Sicista trizona</i> (Frivaldszky, 1865): past achievements, present status and future visions (Rodentia: Sminthidae). - <i>Annales Musei historico-naturalis hungarici</i> 112: 229-240.

5. RANGE

Range within the biogeographical/marine region concerned.

5.1 Surface area (km ²)	400
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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 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	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) <i>if a precise favourable reference range is unknown indicate if the range is:</i> between 51% and 100% 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>
	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	–
	e) Class	1000-5000
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 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 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	uncertain	
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	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	<i>a) Population size (with unit):</i>	
	<i>b) if a precise favourable reference population is unknown indicate if the population is: between 51% and 100% smaller than the FRP</i>	
	<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>
	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)? No
	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)? Yes

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	stable	
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
PI01 Problematic species - Invasive alien species of Union concern	ongoing and likely to be in the future	whole >90%	Medium influence	<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i> <i>Procyon lotor</i> <i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	
PI02 Problematic species - Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern)	ongoing and likely to be in the future	whole >90%	Medium influence		<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
PA02 Agriculture - Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another	ongoing and likely to be in the future	whole >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	whole >90%	High influence		
PI03 Problematic species - Problematic native species	ongoing and likely to be in the future	whole >90%	High influence		

PJ01 Climate change - Temperature changes and extremes	ongoing and likely to be in the future	whole >90%	Medium influence		
PJ03 Climate change - Changes in precipitation regimes	ongoing and likely to be in the future	whole >90%	High influence		
PJ10 Climate change - Change of habitat location, size and/or quality	ongoing and likely to be in the future	whole >90%	High influence		
PM03 Natural - Natural wild fires	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	whole >90%	High influence		
PA03 Agriculture - Conversion from mixed farming and agroforestry systems to specialised production	in the past but now suspended due to measures	–	–		
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	50–90%
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 Expand the current range of the species (related to 'Range') Increase the population size and/or improve population dynamics (improve reproduction success, reduce mortality, improve age/sex structure) (related to 'Population') Restore the habitat of the species (related to 'Habitat for the species')</p> <p>B. The main (primary) purpose:</p> <p>increase, improve population</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>	Medium-term response (within the next two reporting periods, 2025–2036)
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>MA05 – Adapt mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities (e.g. burning)</p> <p>MS03 – Restoration of habitat of species from the directives</p> <p>MI01 – Early detection and rapid eradication of invasive alien species of Union concern</p> <p>MI02 – Management, control or eradication of established invasive alien species of Union concern</p> <p>MI03 – Management, control or eradication of other invasive alien species</p> <p>MI04 – Restoration of habitats affected by invasive alien species (incl. of Union concern and others)</p> <p>MI05 – Management of problematic native species</p>
9.7 Additional information (Optional)	–

10. FUTURE PROSPECTS

10.1 Future prospects of parameters	a) Range	Bad
	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	Bad (U2)
11.2 Population	Bad (U2)
11.3 Habitat for the species	Inadequate (U1)
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	Overall assessment of conservation status (11.5)

status trend	<i>Indicate whether there is a change from the previous reporting round and (if yes) the nature of that change.</i>	yes, due to improved knowledge/more accurate data yes, due to the use of different method (including taxonomical change or use of different thresholds)
	<i>The change is mainly due to:</i>	improved knowledge or more accurate data
	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>	yes, due to improved knowledge/more accurate data yes, due to the use of different method (including taxonomical change or use of different thresholds)
	<i>The change is mainly due to:</i>	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	number of individuals
	b) Minimum	1000
	c) Maximum	5000
	d) Best single value	–
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 expert opinion with very limited 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	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
12.10 Additional information (Optional)	–

13. COMPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

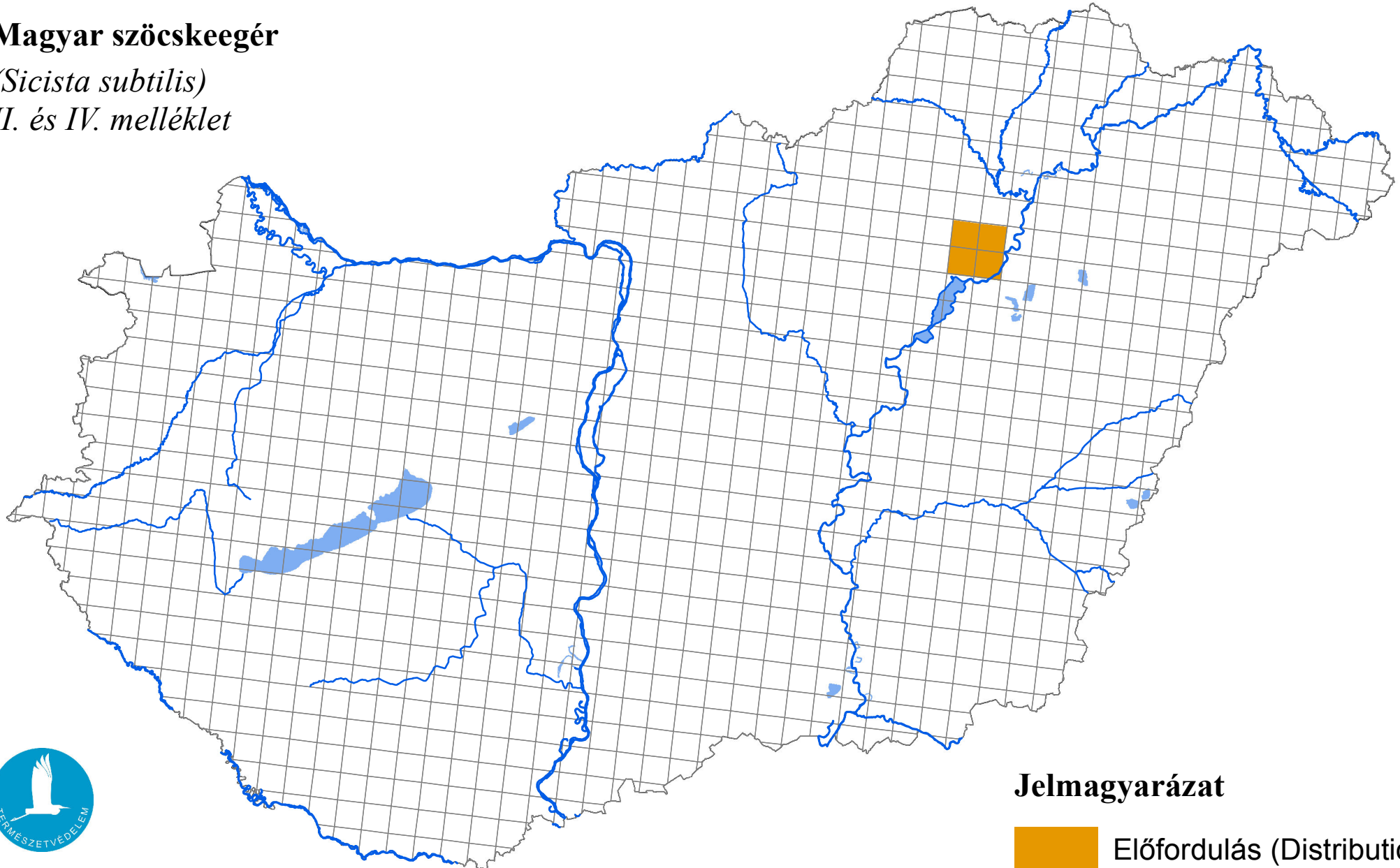
13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends	–
13.2 Trans-boundary assessment	–
13.3 Other relevant information	–

Az élőhelyvédelmi irányelv 17. cikke szerinti országjelentés, 2025

Magyar szöcskeegér

(Sicista subtilis)

II. és IV. melléklet



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály

Jelmagyarázat

 Előfordulás (Distribution)

0 25 50 Kilometers
