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	1032
1.3 Species scientific name	*Unio crassus*
1.4 Alternative species scientific name (Optional)	
1.5 Common name (Optional)	tompa folyamkagyló

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	BioAqua Pro Kft. adatbázisa Érintett természetvédelmi kezelők (ANPI, BfNPI, BNPI, DDNPI, DINPI, FHNPI, HNPI, KMNPI, KNPI, ŐNPI) adatbázisai Nemzeti Biodiverzitás-monitorozó Rendszer 2019 és 2024 közt végzett felméréseinek jelentései / Monitoring reports (2019-2024) of Hungarian Biodiversity Monitoring System. BIOAQUA PRO KFT. (2020): Az Ikva és a Soproni-hegység kisvízfolyásainak. Vogelwarte/Madárvárta 2, Kutatási jelentés, FHNPI BIOAQUA PRO KFT. (2020): Közösségi jelentőségű fajok elterjedésének és állományviszonyainak élőhelytérképe és térinformatikai adatbázisa BIOAQUA PRO KFT. (2020): Nyugat-magyarországi közösségi jelentőségű élőhelyek, fajok és inváziós fajok elterjedésének és állományviszonyainak kutatása BIOAQUA PRO KFT. (2020): Rábaközi kisvízfolyások makrozoobenton faunájának vizsgálata . Kutatási jelentés, FHNPI BIOAQUA PRO KFT. (2021): Közösségi jelentőségű makroszkópikus vízi gerinctelen fajok monitorozása – kutatási jelentés BIOAQUA PRO KFT. (2021): Makroszkopikus vízi gerinctelen közösségek felmérése az NBmR protokoll alapján AQEM típusú mennyiségi mintavétellel 25 mintavételi helyen – 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, FHNPI BIOAQUA PRO KFT. (2022): A vegetáció és a vízi makroszkopikus gerinctelen közösségek monitorozása az élõhelyfejlesz–téssel érintett csatornahálózatban. KEHOP 4.1.0-15-2016-00013. Kutatási jelentés, FHNPI CSABAI Z., BODA P., BORZA P., DEÁK CS., MÁLNÁS K., MÓRA A. & PERNECKER B. (2019): Komplex vízi makroszkopikus gerinctelen faunafeltáró kutatás a Körös–Maros Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság működési területén található Nemzeti Park és Natura 2000 területeken. A Maros (HUKM20008). – Kutatási jelentés, Kézirat, a Körös–Maros Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság megbízása, Pécs, 42 pp. CSABAI Z., BODA P., BORZA P., DEÁK CS., MÁLNÁS K., MÓRA A., PERNECKER B. & SZEKERES J. (2019): Komplex vízi makroszkopikus gerinctelen faunafeltáró kutatás a Körös–Maros Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság működési területén található Nemzeti Park és Natura 2000 területeken. A Fekete-, Fehér- és Kettős-Körös (HUKM20012) és a Sebes-Körös (HUKM20016). – Kutatási jelentés, Kézirat, a Körös–Maros Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság megbízása, Pécs, 78 pp. INNOWATER ZRT. (2020): A Pinkán, a Répcén és a Rábán létesített duzzasztók hatásának természetvédelmi szempontú vizsgálata KISS B. (2022): Természetvédelmi célkitűzések - Bódva-völgy és Sas-patak-völgye HUAN20003. – kutatási jelentés KISS, B., GÁSPÁR, Á., JUHÁSZ, P., LUDÁNYI, M., MÁLNÁS, K., MIHALICZKU, E., SZABÓ, T. & MÜLLER, Z. (2017): Közösségi jelentőségű és védett vízi makroszkópikus gerinctelen fajok előfordulása a Fertő–Hanság Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság működési területén. In.: Takács, G. & Pellinger, A. (szerk.): RENCE 2. Kutatások a Fertő-Hanság Nemzeti Parkban I. 312 p. MÁLNÁS K. (2019): A díszes légivadász (Coenagrion ornatum) elterjedésének vizsgálata a Hernád balparti kisvizeiben – kutatási jelentés, ANPI SALLAI Z. (2021): Halközösségek felmérése a Maros kiemelt jelentőségű természetmegőrzési területen (HUKM20008) SALLAI Z. (2023): Halközösségek felmérése a Hármas-Körös kiemelt jelentőségű természetmegőrzési terület (HUKM20017) békésszentandrási duzzasztó feletti szakaszán, a Kurca kiemelt jelentőségű természetmegőrzési területen (HUKM20031) és a Mágocs-ér kiemelt jelentőségű természetmegőrzési területen (HUKM20006) SIPOS F., KOVÁCS É. & VAJDA Z. (2023): Természetvédelmi szabályozás révén kialakított, természetközeli állapotú élőhelyek felhagyott síkvidéki építőanyag-bányákban; Természetvédelmi Közlemények 29,

5. RANGE

Range within the biogeographical/marine region concerned.

5.1 Surface area (km^2)	28401	
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	
	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	stable	
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) *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 map 1x1 km grid cells
	b) Minimum	–
	c) Maximum	–
	d) Best single value	855
	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 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	
	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	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	*a) Population size (with unit):*	
	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:*
	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)? 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
PD02 Energy - Hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off the river and infrastructure)	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	Medium influence		
PE02 Transport - Shipping lanes and ferry lanes transport operations	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Low 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%	Low influence		

PF07 Infrastructure - Residential and commercial activities and structures generating pollution to surface or ground waters	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	Medium influence		
PJ01 Climate change - Temperature changes and extremes	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	Medium influence		
PA13 Agriculture - Application of natural or synthetic fertilsers	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	Low influence		
PA14 Agriculture - Use of plant protection chemicals	ongoing and likely to be in the future	majority 50 – 90%	Low influence		
PJ03 Climate change - Changes in precipitation regimes	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Low influence		
PF14 Infrastructure - Modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for built-up areas	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	Medium influence		
PL06 Water regimes - Physical alteration of water bodies	ongoing and likely to be in the future	minority <50%	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: Part of measures identified have been taken
9.2 Scope of measures taken	50–90%
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
	B. The main (primary) purpose: Maintain current state

9.4 Location of the measures taken	Both inside and outside 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	MF04 – Reduce/eliminate pollution to surface or ground waters from commercial, residential and recreational areas and activities, and from industrial activities and structures MF08 – Manage changes in hydrological and coastal systems and regimes for construction and development (incl. restoration of habitats). MK02 – Reduce impact of multi-purpose hydrological changes ME01 – Reduce impact of transport operation and infrastructure
9.7 Additional information (Optional)	–

10. FUTURE PROSPECTS

10.1 Future prospects of parameters	a) Range	Good
	b) Population	Good
	c) Habitat of the species	Good
10.2 Additional information (Optional)	–	

11. CONCLUSIONS

Assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period

11.1 Range	Favourable (FV)	
11.2 Population	Favourable (FV)	
11.3 Habitat for the species	Favourable (FV)	
11.4 Future prospects	Favourable (FV)	
11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Favourable (FV)	
11.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status	stable	
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.	no, there is no difference
	The change is mainly due to:	

	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	677
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	stable	
12.7 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	

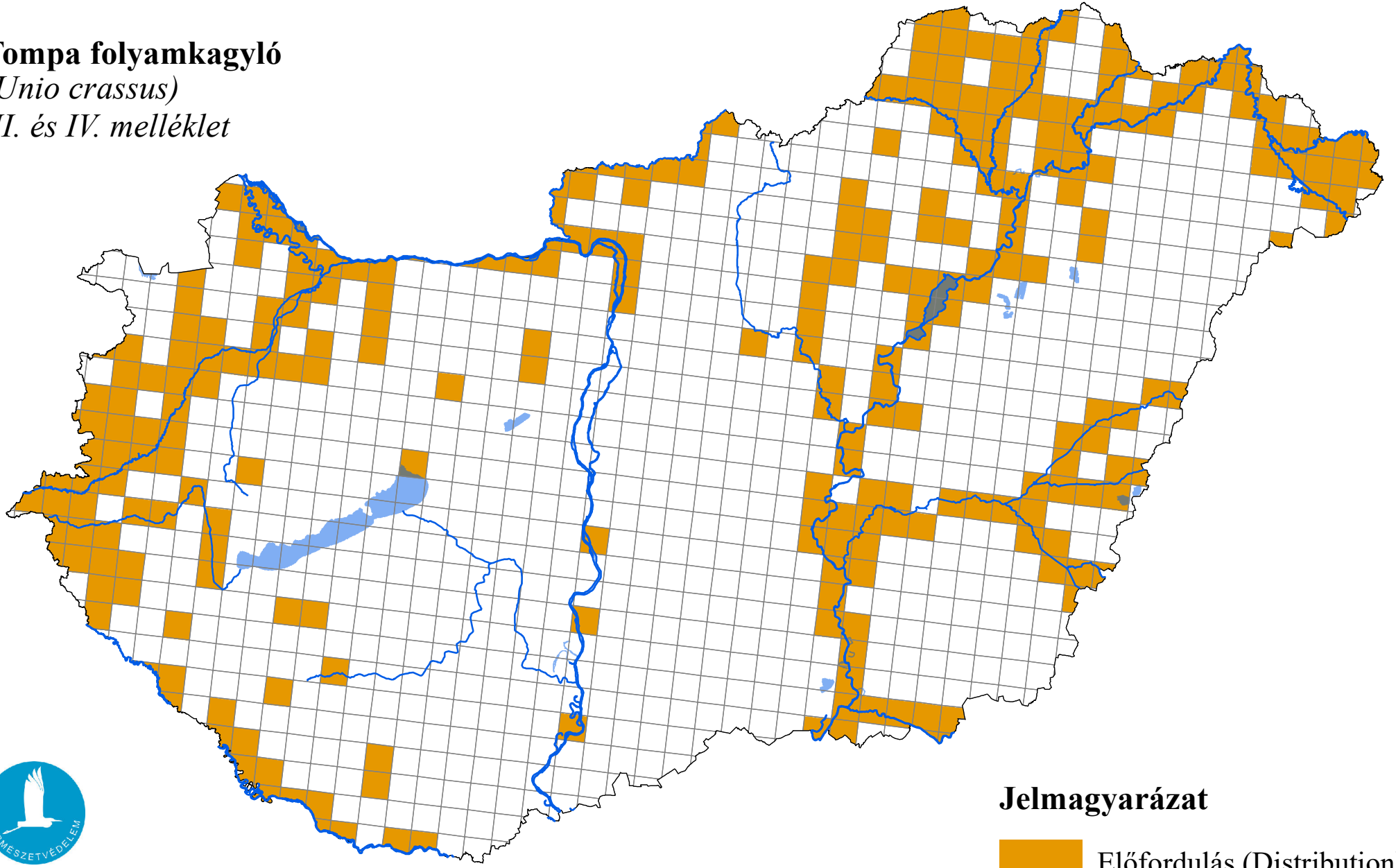
12.8 Short-term trend of habitat for the species within the network Direction	stable
12.9 Short-term trend of habitat for the species within the network Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
12.10 Additional information (Optional)	–

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

Tompa folyamkagyló
(Unio crassus)
II. és IV. melléklet



Forrás: Agrárminisztérium,
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály