

Summary

In 2018, the 5th year of the LIFE plus nature project (LIFE12/NAT/HU/001028), four project sites were orthopterologically sampled (Tétényi-fennsík, Fót/Somlyó-hill, Gyermely/Máriaalom, Tápióság/Földvár). During the field works Orthopterans were sampled in three project sites by a taxa specific, effective and non-invasive method elaborated for this project (sweeping complemented by acoustic and visual detection where four classes of frequency are originally defined, and one more added to it this year, and all species detected in a local Orthoptera assemblage are classified into one of them) while in one site all specimens detected by standardized sweeping, acoustic and visual detection, were documented.

During the field works in 2018 altogether 45 orthopteran species were detected in the project sites. One of them (*Isophya costata*) is strictly protected, four of them (*Acrida ungarica*, *Calliptamus barbarus*, *Gampsocleis glabra* and *Celes variabilis*) are protected in Hungary (one of them; *I. costata* is Natura 2000 species as well) and further 13 species of local nature conservation value were found among them. In most places intensive habitat management performed by the project started 2-3 years ago. In these plots, where mainly the removal of bushes and different invasive plant species were conducted, some positive impacts on the orthopteran assemblages were detected in point of view of species composition (grassland inhabiting species were dominant there) and also of the abundance of the local assemblages (the assemblages showed higher abundance after the management). In the places, where the grassland restoration just started in the last or this year, not detectable results about its effect could be obtained yet.