

Summary

In 2017 all of the nine project sites were orthopterologically sampled. During the field works Orthopterans were sampled by a taxa-specific non-invasive method elaborated for this project. The main collecting method is sweeping complemented by acoustic and visual detection of the specimens. The collected specimens are released alive after their identification in the sampling place. Four classes of frequency are defined, and all species detected in a local Orthoptera assemblage are classified into one of them. This method, contrary to the exact documentation of all specimens, results in a much more effective field work, which is probably the best way in order to cover the large and heterogeneous grasslands in the project areas representing their habitat diversity by sampling as much habitat patches as possible.

During the field works in 2017 altogether 1328 data records of 55 orthopteran species, about the 44 % of the total amount of Hungarian Orthoptera species were gathered in the nine project sites. Two of the species detected (*Isophya costata* and *Poecilimon brunneri*) are strictly protected, seven of them (*Acrida ungarica*, *Calliptamus barbarus*, *Celes variabilis*, *Gampsocleis glabra*, *Poecilimon intermedius*, *Saga pedo* and *Stenobothrus eurasius*) are protected in Hungary (two of them; *I. costata* and *S. eurasius* are Natura 2000 species as well) and further 15 species of local nature conservation value were found among them. Therefore valuable Orthoptera assemblages were found in all project sites, and most of the assemblages proved to be similar to the previous years' observations. The habitat management (mainly removal of bushes and different invasive plant species) performed until the samplings seems to have positive impacts on the grasslands and the grasshopper populations as well.