

# **HUGRASSLANDSLIFE (LIFE NAT/HU/001028) project**

## **First Report**

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The aim of this survey to record the conditions before the nature protection management.

1. Domony-völgy: The pre conditions of shrub clearing has not recorded in here as it has been already done at the time of concluding.
2. Gyermely-Máriaalom. Time of record: 19. January 2016. Closed loess steppe on low hill, mainly shrubed by native shrubs and trees. Invasive plant species: Robinia pseudoaccacia, Pinus nigra, Aster cf. salignus and Solidago canadensis.
3. Budaörsi kopárok. Time of record: 19. January 2016. Pannonian-Balcanic Quercus cerris-Quercus petraea woodland and rocky grasslands. The grasslands are shrubed by native species and all of the native habitats are heavily infected by Pinus nigra.
4. Tétényi fennsík. Time of record: 19. January 2016. Closed loess steppe, heavily shrubed by the species of Pruno spinosae – Crataegum, especially by Crataegus monogyna sl. Invasive plant species are not frequent.
5. Debegió-hegy. Time of record: 22. January 2016. Open- and closed sand steppes covered by invasive trees, mainly by Robinia pseudoaccacia and Celtis occidentalis. Maximum 30 % of the grasslands are wooded.
6. Fóti Somlyó. Time of record: 22. January 2016. Thermophilous Quercus pubescens oak woodlands are infected mainly by Robinia pseudoaccacia, Celtis occidentalis and Ailanthus altissima. Closed steppes on loess are shrubed by native species and wooded by above mentioned invasive species.
7. Tápiósági Földvár. Time of record: 26. January 2016. Closed steppes on loess are shrubed by native species and infected by Asclepias syriaca. Close to the half of the location are wooded, mainly by Robinia pseudoaccacia.
8. Szentmártonkáta Time of record: 26. January 2016. Open sand steppes infected by Oenothera cf. biennis and Asclepias syriaca and wooded mainly by the invasive Robinia pseudoaccacia and less by the Pinus nigra.
9. Küdői-hegy Time of record: 28. January 2016. Closed steppes on loess are shrubed by native- and arcehophyton (Berberis vulgaris) species and wooded mainly by the invasive Robinia pseudoacacia.

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**Dr. Nagy János György**