

Second Report

Made by János György Nagy PhD, Hungary, 2100 Gödöllő, Egyetem tér 4/a földszint 1

The aim of this survey to follow the vegetation change after the nature protection management during the 2016 year.

1. Domony-völgy: The northern part of the dense *Crataegus monogyna* dominated scrub cleared, but the other scrubs and the *Robinia pseudoacacia* dominated part of the area are still untouched. Anyway, the nature protection management is the most successful in here, as the remains of cut trunks sprout the least out of the other sites.
2. Gyermely-Máriaalom. There was no any nature protection management on the area.
3. Budaörsi kopárok. There was no any nature protection management on the sampling plots had been recorded previously. I have chosen three new plots where the black pines had been cut. Some invasive herbs and trees, like *Ailanthus altissima*, *Conyza canadensis* and young, survived *Pinus nigra* and some native or archeophytic trees and shrubs such as *Rosa canina*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Viburnum lantana*, *Ligustrum vulgare* and *Berberis vulgaris* are growing up more or less quickly.
4. Tétényi fennsík. After the clearing the saplings are growing up quickly on the remains of the trunks.
5. Debegió-hegy. There was no any nature protection management on the area. I have chosen three other new plots dominated by *Robinia pseudoacacia*.
6. Budaörsi kopárok. There was no any nature protection management on the sampling plots had been recorded previously. The native trees and shrubs, saplings of *Pinus nigra* and *Ailanthus altissima* are growing up quickly in this site.
7. Fóti Somlyó. There was no any nature protection management on the sampling plots had recorded previously. I have chosen three other new plots where the native and archeophytic shrubs had been cleared. The saplings of them are growing up quickly on the remains of the trunks here. They reached the 60-80 cm height till the end of the vegetation period.
8. Tápiósági Földvár. The clearance of black locusts have started, the amount of them decreased significantly. I have not seen results of any nature protection management made against herbal invasive species.
9. Szentmártonkáta The *Robinia pseudocacia* trees that have cut during the end of may, have made a lot of sprout on its trunk and multiply. The amount of *Asclepias syriaca* decreased significantly in all plots till the end of the vegetation period.
10. Küdői-hegy: The first nature protection management, the clearing of the west side of the territory have begun in the first week of November, so there were no any effect on the *Robinia pseudoacacia* dominated sampling plots situated at the ridge.

I suggest that all of the target sites need systematic, well planned pasturage or (at least) mowing. Except of these managements the invasive plant species and other not needed native shrubs and trees will grow up and invade the cleared places again very quickly.

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Dr. Nagy János György