**Summary**

In 2019 all nine project sites were orthopterologically sampled. During the field work Orthopterans were sampled by a taxa-specific non-invasive method elaborated for this project. The main collecting method was sweeping complemented by acoustic and visual detection of the specimens. The collected specimens were released alive after their identification in the place where captured. Four classes of frequency were defined, and all species detected in a local Orthoptera assemblage were classified into one of them. This method, contrary to the exact documentation of all specimens captured and detected, results in a more effective work on the field, which is probably the best way in order to sample representatively the large and heterogeneous grasslands in the project areas.

During the field work in 2019 altogether **1420** data records of **52** orthopteran species, about 42 % of the total amount of Hungarian Orthoptera species were collected in the 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 listed in Annex II of Dorective of Habitats in EU as well) and further 13 species of regional 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 more or less similar to the previous years' observations. The habitat management (mainly removal of bushes and different invasive plant species) performed until the sampling seems to have positive impacts on the grasslands and the grasshopper populations as well, however without further maintaining works these efforts will have only temporal positive effects on the habitats and therefore on the grasshoppers too.