LIFE Project Number

LIFE10NAT/HU/000020

Progress Report

Covering the project activities from 31/05/2012 to 31/05/2013

Reporting Date

31/05/2013

LIFE+ PROJECT NAME or Acronym

Conservation of priority natural values in Turjánvidék Natura 2000 site southern unit

Data Project

Project location	Hungary	
Project start date:	01/09/2011	
Project end date:	31/08/2016	**Extension date:** -
Total budget	2 730 102 €	
EC contribution:	2 047 577 €	
(%) of eligible costs	75 %	

Data Beneficiary

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2. List of abbreviations

DINPD – Duna-Ipoly National Park Directorate
MoD AQMO – Ministry of Defence Armament and Quartermaster Office
MoD BFC – Ministry of Defence Budapest Forestry Company
WWF – World Wide Fund for Nature Hungary
MoRD – Ministry of Rural Development
SAC – Special Area for Conservation
SR – shooting range
NCA – nature conservation area
PA – partnership agreement
IR – inception report
PR – progress report
HD – Habitats Directive

3. Executive summary

In this project, Duna-Ipoly National Park Directorate, Ministry of Defence Armament and Quartermaster Office, Ministry of Defence Budapest Forestry Company and WWF Hungary aim the conservation and state improvement of the natural assets in the southern unit of 'Turjánvidék' SAC, which is one of the most extensive, continuous humid and sand habitat systems of the Middle Hungarian Region. Sand steppes, juniper-poplar forests, alder-ash forests, bog meadows and Molinia meadows are present here with great numbers of protected plant and animal species (e.g. Hungarian Meadow Viper) and these are of outstanding conservation value.

One serious problem of the area is the shortage of water. Draining, the construction of channels and the effect of the decreasing amount of precipitation altered significantly the natural water conditions of the area, which resulted in the notable decline of ground water level and the temporal and spatial decrease of surface water cover. Consequently, the habitats which are dependent on satisfactory water conditions changed or disappeared. To stop this unfavourable process, a complex water retention plan is elaborated and water management objects are constructed and operated. This serves primarily the conservation of the dried-out remnants of alder-ash forests, however, it improves the water conditions of the humid habitats in the whole 'Turjánvidék' Natura 2000 site.

Another characteristic conservation problem is the spread of alien species. The sand grasslands and juniper-poplar forests are infected with non-indigenous species in several locations. Their populations can be found mainly wedged between and on the borders of natural habitats. In the project, we eradicate the invasives from sand steppes and alder-ash forests with gentle chemical treatment. We restructure the non-indigenous forest stands mainly with gentle forest reconstruction methods, using native arboreal species.

For the protection of the seriously endangered Hungarian Meadow Viper, the size of its potential habitat is extended through the conversion of arable lands into grasslands (we also purchase 19.1 ha land) and the transformation of two non-indigenous plantations into meadows. Instead of intensive mowing, we introduce grazing with Hungarian Grey Cattle as optimal viper habitat management.

In spite of the military presence in the project area, several ways of illegal use can be observed here. To prevent unauthorised access to the area, numerous dirt roads are closed by crossing gates. We carry out the biological recultivation of an illegal sand pit as well.

To draw attention on our project, we create a project brand, set up the website of the program, compile a brochure, produce promotion materials, raise information boards, shoot a film,

organise press conferences, Green Days and provide continuous media presence. We disseminate our results also for professionals (publications, workshops).
For environmental officers and military users of the shooting range, we prepare materials (soldiers field card, zone map) and organise trainings to present the natural assets of the area, helping them how to protect these during the manoeuvres.
In the frame of monitoring, we document the results of invasive elimination, reconstruction of forests, the change of forest naturalness, structural development of potential habitats of the viper as well as communication outcomes.

3.1. General progress.
Regarding the technical implementation of the project new forestry management plans were compiled (A1). Planning of water retention proceeds (A2). The munition treatment plan is compiled (A3). We carried out the management of alien species in 470 ha (C1). The purchased 19.1 ha land was converted into grassland (C5). We installed 41 crossing gates and closed the illegal sandpit to prevent unauthorised access to the project area (C7). The procurement process for munition treatment has launched (C8). Our website was launched on 03.07.2012, and it is regularly extended and updated in Hungarian and English (D1). The first promotion object of the program was prepared (D2). The project brochure was issued and disseminated (D3). All the information boards were set up (D4). A nature trail program was organized in the project area (D5). Trainings were held with several groups of the military users (D6). 22 articles on HUTURJAN project were issued and 10 presentations held (D7, D8). The administrative and financial structure of the project was adapted. The annual workplan for 2013 was accepted on 05.02.2013 (E1). In monitoring activities the basic state was documented (E2).
For other actions and detailes see Point 5.1.

3.2. Assessment as to whether the project objectives and work plan are still viable.
When compiling the proposal, we set realistic conservation aims, which can be implemented within the five-year-duration of the project. We can state that the overall objectives of the project are still viable.
The deadline of our next report is 31.01.2014. (1st mid-term report). We relate the progress foreseen in each action to this date.

3.3. Problems encountered.
In A2: In Dabas Turjános NCA, the original deadline for contracting for construction was 30.06.2013. Now we foresee 30.06.2014. as a feasible date for this action. For this reason the deadline for the construction of the water management objects would be 31.12.2014. instead of 28.02.2014 (C4). In water management planning we have to face long preparation phases (delays of water management authorities, long public tendering processes). The reasons for our delay are the following: In the principle water permitting process, Middle Danube Valley Inspectorate for Environment, Conservation and Water kept us waiting for the reply for the application for two years. This authority started to ask for the completion of documents only in Autumn, 2012. It was an unexpected circumstance, which we couldn't foresee. The suggested new deadline for this part of A2 can be calculated based on our experience on the administration deadlines of authorities. The implementation of this action started approx. a year later. That is why we designated a new deadline a year later. The duration of the public tendering procedures has been also extended after our project proposal was compiled.
In C5: The area where the Hungarian meadow viper population dwells is leased by a company under contract, which expires on 31.08.2014. Generally, in line with certain agricultural financial supports, the lease contracts are drawn for five years – this one was

signed in 2009, when it was uncertain whether the HUTURJAN proposal will be supported or not. The special prescriptions of DINPD on the management of this grassland inhabited by the Hungarian meadow viper were included into the annexes of the lease contract, and in these grazing, as an alternative management type of the area was listed. In 2012 we frequently negotiated with the same company - with an intensive dairy production profile - leasing presently the area, and we agreed that the grazing should start in this spring with 30 currently non-lactating cows of their present animal stock. However, the company withdrew from the agreement and did not intend to introduce grazing in the area in question during the valid period of its lease contract. On the basis of the present lease contract, the company cannot be legally obliged to perform grazing. For this reason, we can start extensive grazing in spring, 2015 with a company that ensures that it will manage the area with its beef cattle stock according our instructions. In the lease contract to be bound by MoD BFC (valid from September, 2014) all the requirements of our LIFE proposal regarding grazing will be included. We set in the HUTURJAN project proposal, that we will gradually introduce grazing by the end of March 2016. We hadn't set any other deadlines, so we have no delay in this respect. The budget reserved for grazing (forage support for two years and electric fence) can be used in the two years of grazing in 2015 and 2016 during the project. (These expenses would not cover all the additional expenses for the grazing in 4 years, as this activity needs other expenses which are excluded from the project, like the salary of the cowboy (two people in the optimal case), construction of stands for the cattle, etc.)

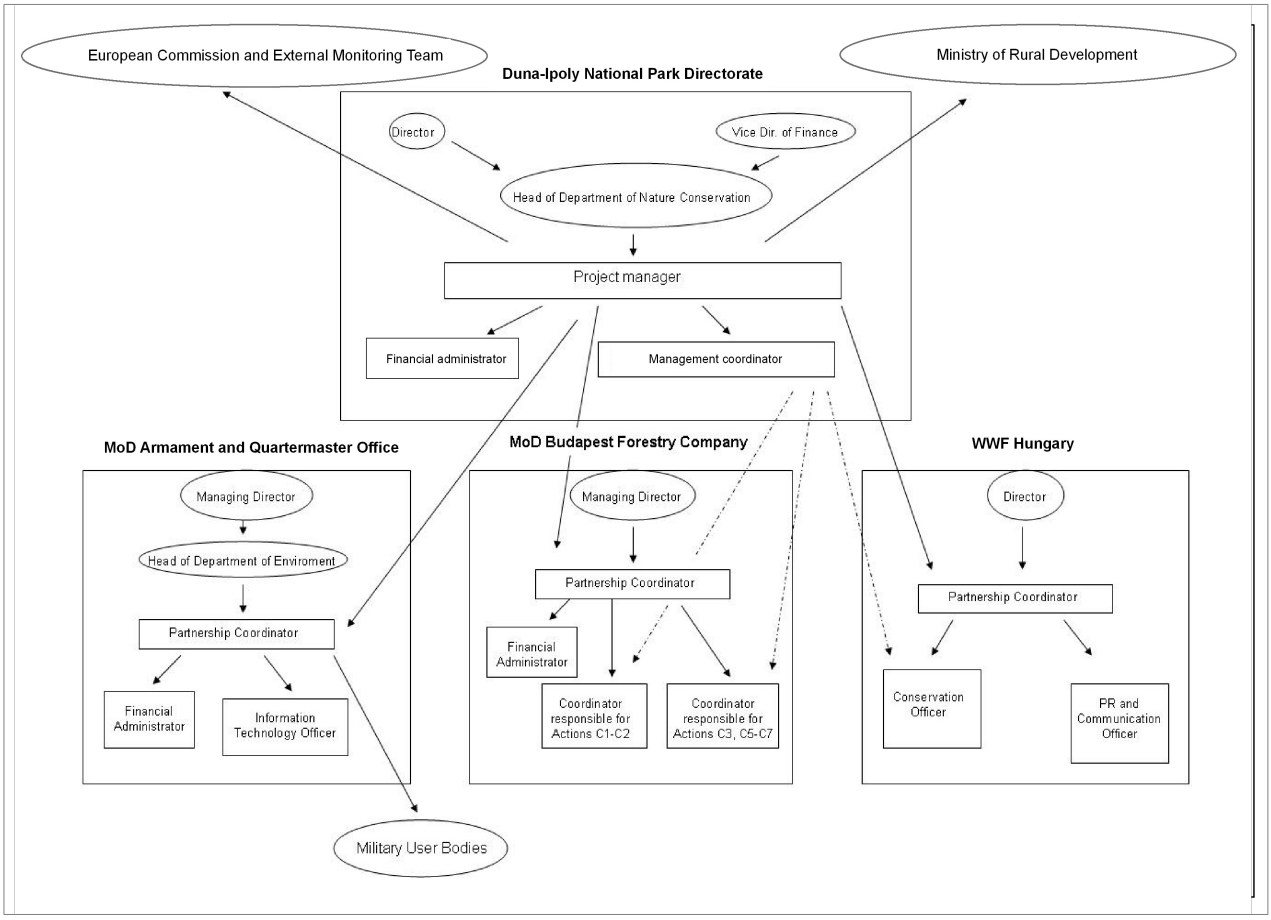
In D6: Our field coordinator could have joined our project in January, 2012. (We were waiting for an expert who has previous experience in LIFE implementation and habitat management, with good English and GIS knowledge.) In the southern part of Turjánvidék Natura 2000 area DINPD practically had no field experts or conservation rangers before. Consequently, there was no expert to gain the knowledge of the area and habitat management from. Thus it took a longer time for the field coordinator to get the efficient information on the area by himself and he could launch Action D6 only after that. (The first vegetation period he spent in the project site was in 2012.) The procession of the management plan supposes well-founded conservation knowledge of the area, with special regards to the fact that the available management plan was compiled almost ten years ago (in 2004) and was not detailed enough in many cases. The development of the basic contact with the Táborfalva Military Base also required time, as this body is not a project partner (our partner is MoD AQMO, which is a ministry organisation). To contact all the military users in person is difficult again and needs a lot of time as the troops which train in the SR are stationed in different, remote parts of Hungary (e.g. Hódmezővásárhely, Debrecen). For these reasons, our field coordinator needs numerous days of fieldwork and data procession to update the conservation management plan for the almost 7000 ha large SR area. The adaptation of the conservation management plan requires frequent unexpected negotiations with the military users as well. That is why we propose 28.02.2014. as a new deadline for this action (the original was 28.02.2013.). The soldiers' field card would be developed by 31.05.2014. (instead of 28.02.2013). The prerequisites of organizing trainings for environmental officers are the compilation of the updated conservation management plan of the SR, its military interpretation and the preparation of soldiers' field cards. Thus the original dates of the trainings (2013, 2015) would be changed to 2014 and 2015.

Despite the delays in the above-mentioned actions we can state that the objectives of the project are still viable.

4. Administrative part

The project is implemented through the continuous cooperation of the project personnel of all partners. Everyday conversations via telephone and e-mail are the most characteristic (to be environment friendly and achieve cost and time efficiency). However, if more issues to discuss are collected, workshops are held, with the participation of stakeholder parties. If field negotiations are needed, those are organised and carried out. The information-flow on project-related issues is always mutual between the coordinating beneficiary and the associated beneficiaries. It is the project manager who is responsible for the management of these processes. (For more information on project management please see Action E1).
The list of the personnel presently working in HUTURJAN project is provided in Annex 4.-1.

Figure 1. Project organigram



We have delivered the IR so far on 08.06.2012.
We do not envisage the extension of the project duration in this stage of the implementation of HUTURJAN project.

5. Technical part
5.1. Actions

5.1.1. ACTION A1 - Preparation of forest habitat management

Action status: ongoing

Description of the results achieved since the submission of IR:

Negotiations with the forestry authority (Forestry Directorate of Government Office of Pest County) were held on 24.09.2012., 04.10.2012, 11.10.2012, 18.10.2012., by each forest compartment, where MoD BFC and DINPD also participated. Based on the results of the meetings, the forest management plans valid from 2013 to 2022 were compiled and endorsed by the competent forestry authority at the beginning of May, 2013 (for two of these see Annex 5.1.1.-1.). All the forest compartments of the project area were subjects of this planning process and the conservation management tasks foreseen in our program were incorporated as well. Former HUNSTEPPICOAKS project showed that the success of gentle forest reconstruction under our extreme site and weather conditions is dubious. For this reason, in the planning phase we used the possibilities provided by the applicable forestry legislation to decrease these areas.

We planned the forest regeneration activities for 2013 and specified their areas (for details see Action C2).

We planned the invasive management actions due in 2013 and designated their sites. (For details see Action C1 and C3).

5.1.2. ACTION A2 - Preparation of water supply regulation

Action status: ongoing

Description of the results achieved since the submission of IR:

We contacted with representatives of water management authorities and made field trips to the sites of future water supply regulation to collect information on their present state. The fieldwork was the most intensive in spring, 2013 when (due to the sufficient precipitation) the water supply of the area was much better than in the past two years and the characteristic water levels and inner inundation water surfaces could be observed.

In Táborfalva SR: We hired a geodesic expert to measure the heights of main points to provide a foundation for the detailed geodesic survey and water level modelling (26.04.2013.). For photos please see Annex 5.1.2.-1. (The years of 2011-2012 were extremely dry, thus the water levels were very low and numerous channels completely died out. For this reason it was impossible to compile the baseline document for the water permission processes based only on the rather schematic concept plan. We haven't got delay this part of action, because its deadline is 31.03.2014.). We started to compile the documents for the preliminary environmental impact assessment. We discussed the water levels acceptable during military trainings with the military users (it was one of the main points of the meeting with the military training officers, see in Action D6).

In Dabas Turjános NCA: Middle Danube Valley Inspectorate for Environment, Conservation and Water asks repeatedly for the completion of documents in the principle water permitting process.

For problems encountered in this action see Point 3.3.

5.1.3. ACTION A.3: Munition treatment planning

Action status: completed

Description of the results achieved since the submission of IR:

The munition treatment plan was compiled by 29.08.2012. The plan is made up of the following sections: historical overview on the use of the SR, results of the fieldwork, results of the sampling activities, estimating the contamination of the soil, suggested methods of munition treatment, technical specifications, corresponding legislation, estimated time and budget needed for the activity.
For the munition treatment plan please see Annex 5.1.3.-1.

The content of the plan satisfies the quality criteria and will provide a good basis for the implementation of munition treatment (Action C8).

The first period of the munition treatment is foreseen in the autumn of 2013.

5.1.4. ACTION B.1: Land purchase in the administrative area of Dabas

Action status: completed

Description of the results achieved since the submission of IR:

To know their precise boundaries, the purchased land parcels were marked out by surveyors. The change of ownership was registered in the national land registry, where DINPD is listed as property manager of Dabas 0946/15, 0946/16 land parcels (for the land registry sheets see Annex 5.1.4-1).

Although we incorporated sections in the sale and purchase contract which guarantee that the purchased land is dedicated for nature conservation purposes, the European Commission asked for further guarantee, thus we made a commitment before a notary regarding the definitive assignment of the land purchased in this project for nature conservation purposes (on 26.11.2012). For this document please see Annex 5.1.4-2).

Dabas 0946/17 and 0946/18 plot numbers (approx. 12 ha altogether) are parts of the project site, but they are not owned by DINPD at the moment. This area is wedged between the land formed by Dabas 0946/15 and 0946/16 plot numbers (purchased in the frame of the project) and the strictly protected Dabas Turjános NCA. At present, Dabas 0946/17 (11.13 ha) and 0946/18 (1.37 ha) land parcels are covered by grassland, however, this area is registered with landuse type ‘ploughland’ so its ploughing can legally take place anytime, which would break the continuity of the valuable humid habitats. The DINPD is considering the purchase of these two plot numbers since they could greatly contribute to the long-term restoration of the unity of the Natura 2000 site and could be an excellent site for the grazing planned in our project. (When livefire military exercises are held in the SR, the cattle stock has to be driven away from the viper habitat grassland for safety reasons.) The area which can be grazed outside the SR is not extensive – any enlargement in this respect would be beneficial. For these reasons, if a part of the project budget is saved at the end of our project, we would intend to purchase Dabas 0946/17 and 0946/18 plot numbers. For the map of the area in question see Annex 5.1.4-3).

5.1.5. ACTION C.1: Control of invasive species in sand habitats

Action status: ongoing

Description of the results achieved since the submission of IR:

The trunk injection of arboreal invasives (tree of heaven, black locust, Russian olive) was carried out in a 470 ha size area (for a photo on its result please see Annex 5.1.5.-1.). The shoot smearing of alien common milkweed was implemented in the same 470 ha. (For a photo

see Annex 5.1.5.-2.). The total areas of the managed invasive species were the following: black locust: 3.04 ha, tree of heaven: 3.54 ha, Russian olive: 3.03 ha, common milkweed: 8.09 ha.
We planned the management of invasives in another 350 ha for 2013 and the post-treatment in the 470 ha area managed in 2012 (for the map please see Annex 5.1.5.-3).

5.1.6. ACTION C.2: Restructuring of non-indigenous forests into indigenous ones

Action status: ongoing

Description of the results achieved since the submission of IR:

We grew native black poplar seedlings from the seeds we collected in 2012. (The seeds collected in the project site underwent a genetic examination, which proved that the reproduction material doesn't contain foreign clones.) The saplings are cultivated in a nursery. HUNSTEPPICOAKS project provided us with widespread experience in the topic of forest regeneration in the forest steppe zone. (This project was a progressing one at the time we compiled HUTURJAN project and provided a professional base for our project.) As we experienced here, that the success of gentle forest regeneration with native species under the extreme soil and weather conditions (forest steppe zone) we have is dubious, artificial forest regeneration would be cancelled in 9 areas. (For their location see map in Annex 5.1.6.-1.) DINPD has recently applied for changes to the European Commission regarding the artificial forest regeneration in the case of 9 forest plots. The only action that is planned to be accomplished on these sites is the elimination of invasive plant species with trunk injection. 7 of the 9 sites were planned to be subjects of gentle soil preparation, while the remaining 2 were that of total soil preparation. 8 of the sites affected are small patches of *Robinia pseudoacacia* surrounded by native habitats, mainly by *Pannonian sand steppes* and *Inland sand dune thickets*. In 6 cases, numerous protected species were found recently in close vicinity of the sites in question(HD and protected species *Iris arenaria*, strictly protected species *Ephedra dystachia,* protected species *Tragopogon floccosus, Gypsophila arenaria, Sedum hillebrandtii, Achillea ochroleuca, Stipa borysthenica*). The technology of the artificial forest regeneration requires heavy machinery even when gentle soil preparation is applied, which might affect the surrounding habitats in an unfavourable way. Furthermore, these stands were not artificially planted after harvesting a native forest stand: they have spontaneously emerged from sand steppes following past explosions and subsequent fires that highly accelerated the germination of *Robinia pseudoacacia* seeds lying in the soil seed bank. Taking all the above mentioned factors and recent species data into consideration, the favourable way of management on these sites is proposed to be altered. Spontaneous regeneration of the potential vegetation (most likely sand steppes) should be let go instead of artificial forestation using heavy machinery. (In respect of invasive management, forest regeneration technology does not contain any further invasive control method compared to those used in Action C1.) These patches are embedded into native habitats and have a small extent, so there are good chances of spontaneous regeneration on the long run.
In case of another patch proposed to be afforested using gentle methods, native tree species and native habitat patches are present in a significant density. Reconsidering the conservational costs and benefits of the using artificial forest regeneration technologies, we propose the modification of this action, and transfer the site to Action C1. (During the negotiations on the forest management plans with the forestry authority (see Action A1) the forestry authority has already stated that considering the density of native tree species, the elimination of invasive species does not entail the legal obligation of afforestation.)
In autumn, 2013 we foresee the complete forest regeneration of altogether 17 ha area (for their location please see the map in Annex 5.1.6.-1.)

However, there are large patches of recently abandoned ploughlands within the project site that are both infected by invasive species at present and have a less favourable neighbourhood of plantations of introduced tree species. On these sites the spontaneous regeneration is much slower, supposedly less complete and threatened by the neighbouring woody invasive species, so artificial regeneration methods should be considered. The goal of such an action is not only reconstructing a forest steppe habitat more similar to the supposed native habitats but also to obstacle locally the spread of herbaceous and woody invasive species. Regarding the present state and environment of the new site proposed for forest plantation, total soil preparation can be used before the plantation.
The project team selected a suitable plot for such an action within the project site. We would like to reallocate the budget planned for the artificial regeneration of the original 9 patches and to convert the recently selected plot. For the location of this 11 ha area, please see the map in Annex 5.1.6.-1.)

5.1.7. ACTION C.3: Reconstruction of alder and ash gallery forests

Action status: ongoing

Description of the results achieved since the submission of IR:

We plan to clear 30 ha alder-ash and hardwood gallery forest from invasive species (mainly boxelder maple) with the trunk injection technique between September-November, 2013 (for the location of the management work see the map in Annex 5.1.7.-1.).

5.1.8. ACTION C.4: Water control and retain in the southern unit of 'Turjánvidék' Natura 2000 site

Action status: not due yet

Envisaged progress until next report: no

5.1.9. ACTION C.5: Development of potential Hungarian Meadow Viper habitats with grazing

Action status: ongoing

Description of the results achieved since the submission of IR:

Táborfalva SR: We planned to carry out the conversion of the 45 ha ploughland to grassland in autumn, 2012. However, that year was extremely dry and it would have hindered the germination of the alfalfa seeds. Then we foresaw the seeding for spring, 2013, and prepared the land for sowing (ploughing, smoothing) in August, 2012. However, in spring 2013, extensive inland inundation areas formed in the ploughland and made it impossible to access with agricultural machinery and to sow the alfalfa. Therefore, we intend to carry out the sowing in autumn, 2013. We aim to mix the alfalfa seeds with *Molinia coerulea* seeds (collected in the same region) to help the re-colonisation of the surrounding native grass species. Recent experience showed that the capacity of hand-handled clearing saws are not satisfactory for the volume of the proposed grassland regeneration capacities. We are looking for an alternative seed collection method (e.g. seed collection connected to the machinery mowing or renting a small combine harvester). For the above mentioned reasons we do not intend to purchase the clearing saws with seed collection adapters in the project.
Dabas Turjános NCA: The 19.1 ha area was purchased at the end of April, 2012. We planned to sow alfalfa seeds in this ploughland in autumn, 2012. However, spontaneous processes of conversion to grassland launched. By the end of June, 2012, the predominate part of the area was continuously covered by a grassland made up of *Cynodon dactylon* and *Agropyron repens*. *Festuca rupicola*, which also occurs in the newly formed grassland, was surely the native grass-forming species of this site. *Molinia coerulea* is also present in the deeper parts of the grassed area. We had the area mown once and removed the hay in 2012. This way we

prevented weed invasion and supported the grass individuals strengthening. As this favourable spontaneous process took place, and we reached our goal, there is no need to perform the alfalfa sowing in this area. For a photo please see Annex 5.1.9.-1.
As regards to the planning of the grazing of the area, we collected information – mainly from the region - on the timing and intensity of the extensive grazing in similar habitats.
Based on the decision of the conservation authority, Middle Danube Valley Inspectorate for Environment Conservation and Water, mowing is forbidden in the recent viper habitats (135 ha). This conservation authority made its decision considering our opinion as a conservation manager of the area.). Until the grazing is introduced, in the remaining parts of the potential viper habitat grasslands mowing can take place with leaving 30% grass behind in a mosaic pattern and the hay has to be removed by the 30th of June (prescriptions of the species conservation plan of the Hungarian meadow viper).
For problems encountered in this action see Point 3.3.

5.1.10. ACTION C.6: Development of potential Viper habitats with transforming forests into meadows

Action status: not due yet

Envisaged progress until next report: no

5.1.11. ACTION C.7: Moderation of general threatening factors

Action status: completed

Description of the results achieved since the submission of IR:

The remaining 20 crossing gates were placed at the entrances of the dirt roads entering the project site to help quitting the illegal and harmful use of the area.
Between the paved road and the sand pit a deep ditch was developed (06.2012.) to prevent the illegal access with motorbikes and quads. Parallel to the road tree and shrub rows were planted in autumn, 2012, to hide the formal sand pit (for a photo please see Annex 5.1.11.-1.). These are formed by *Populus nigra, Populus canescens, Ulmus campestris, Pyrus pyraster, Berberis vulgaris, Ligustrum vulgare, Crataegus monogyna, Euonymus europaeus*.

5.1.12. ACTION C.8: Implementation of munition treatment

Action status: ongoing

Description of the results achieved since the submission of IR:

In 2013 we plan the munition treatment of the patches where complete forest regeneration takes place, in 27 ha altogether (see map in Annex 5.1.6.-1., connected to Action C2). The munition treatment is implemented parallel to the forest regeneration works, in autumn, 2013. MoD AQMO has already started the procurement process to hire the organisation which carries out the munition treatment.

5.1.13. ACTION D.1: Information to the general public – website operation

Action status: ongoing

Description of the results achieved since the submission of IR:

We launched the project website on 03.07.2012. We advertise our website address on our project car, on the webpages of the project partners, on the key holder (our first promotion product), etc. We regularly upload news on what happened in the project and we pay special attention to update the English version of the website as well. (For two pictures on *www.turjanvidek.hu* website – Hungarian and English versions – please see Annex 5.1.13.-1.) The website content is continuously extended. We published a detailed material on the past and present military use of the SR and a list of the protected species of the project site with

links to the description of the species, etc. We made available the electronic version of the project brochure and the inception report as well.
We expect to have 10,000 visitors on our website during the duration of our project. Presently (on 14.05.2013.) we have already more than 5,300 visitors (for web usage statistics please see Annex 5.1.13.-2.).

5.1.14. ACTION D.2: Creation of project brand

Action status: ongoing
Description of the results achieved since the submission of IR:
We produced our first promotion material, an illuminating key holder with solar collector in 1000 pcs (for its photo see Annex 5.1.14.-1.). The target group of this promotion object are children. For its distribution list see Annex 5.1.14.-2. During the selection of promotion material we considered that some of the future promotion objects should be useful also for the military users.

5.1.15. ACTION D.3: Setting up information boards

Action status: completed
Description of the results achieved since the submission of IR:
7 information boards on the HUTURJAN project, LIFE fund and Natura 2000 network are set up. We have ones in Hungarian erected in frequently visited locations of Táborfalva, Örkény, Tatárszentgyörgy and Dabas settlements. A Hungarian infoboard was also put by the entrance of the Dabas Turjános NCA. By the Táborfalva Military Base and the entrance of the Central Shooting Range two-language infoboards were set up, as foreign soldiers were also taken into consideration. (For a photo on the infoboard set up in Örkény please see Annex 5.1.15.-1., for the infoboard in Táborfalva Military Base see Annex 5.1.15.-2.). For the English text of the infoboard see Annex 5.1.15.-3.
20 pcs Natura 2000 boards were placed on the borderline of the Turjánvidék Natura 2000 site southern unit (for a photo please see Annex 5.1.15.-4.
Supplementary warning signs with LIFE stickers were also put on the border of the SR, a lot of them in three (Hungarian, English, German) languages to prevent the unauthorised members from entering the very valuable habitats. (These sites are threatened by motocross and quad use, illegal collection activities of amateur foreign entomologists, waste deposition, etc.) For the signs please see Annex 5.1.15.-5.)

5.1.16. ACTION D.4: Compilation of project brochure

Action status: completed
Description of the results achieved since the submission of IR:
The project brochure was issued in 2000 pcs (1500 Hungarian, 500 English). For the leaflet please see Annex 5.1.16.-1. As it was distributed soon to the contacts of the partners, to military bodies, local governments near the project site, schools, etc., a second edition needed (1000 pcs in Hungarian). For the distribution list please see Annex 5.1.16.-2. The leaflet is uploaded to the project website in both languages:
http://turjanvidek.hu/media/statikus/wwf%20leporello%20uj3.pdf
http://turjanvidek.hu/media/statikus/wwf%20leporello%20angol.pdf

5.1.17. ACTION D.5: 'Green Days' on Táborfalva Military Shooting Range

Action status: ongoing
Description of the results achieved from the submission of IR:
A nature trail program was held on the already existing Betyár-domb Nature Trail of the MoD BFC on 05.10.2012. This way 40 pupils (from 3rd and 4th grade) of the Csurgay Franciska

Primary School of Táborfalva with teachers gained information on the conservation values of the Natura 2000 site and the aims of our project. For reference on the occasion please see a photo in Annex 5.1.17.-1.). The nature trail, which can be freely visited (no entry permit needed and there is no hazard of intact munition here) is advertised also on our website: http://turjanvidek.hu/?/tanosveny

5.1.18. ACTION D.6: Nature conservation training for military users and environmental officers

Action status: ongoing

Description of the results achieved since the submission of IR:

We held several meetings, presentations, trainings for the military users of the SR:

Name: ***Meeting for all the troops stationed in Táborfalva***
Topic: Presentation on HUTURJAN LIFE+ project
Date and place: 31.08.2012.; Táborfalva
Participants: Ms Annamária Csóka – project manager, Mr György Verő – field coordinator, Ms Kinga Szabó – head of department (MoD AQMO), Ms Rita Gyovai-Balogh – deputy head of department (MoD AQMO), Ms Klára Kerpely – project coordinator (WWF), Mr László Gálhidy – conservation officer (WWF)
Audience: 61 members (for the list of participants see Annex 5.1.18.-1.)
Messages delivered: natural values of the project site, conservation aims of HUTURJAN project, with the emphasis on the cooperation with military

Name: ***Training for the environmental officers***
Topic: Presentation on HUTURJAN LIFE+ project
Date and place: 06.11.2012.; Várpalota
Participants: Ms Annamária Csóka – project manager, Ms Katalin Kovácsné Parádi – project coordinator (MoD AQMO), Mr Attila Vécsei - information technology officer (MoD AQMO), Ms Kinga Szabó - head of department (MoD AQMO)
Audience: 28 members
Messages delivered: natural values of the project site, conservation aims and results of HUTURJAN project, with an emphasis on the cooperation with military
(See Annex 5.1.18.-2. for a photo.)

Name: ***Training Area Management, Open Areas and Nature Protection – Complementary aspects & common goals in natural resources management on military lands– international workshop***
Topic: Presentation on HUTURJAN LIFE+ project (see Annex 5.1.18.-3. for the presentation)
Date and place: 24-25.01.2013.; Vienna
Participants: Ms Katalin Kovácsné Parádi – project coordinator (MoD AQMO), Ms Annamária Csóka – project manager
Audience: 33 members
Messages delivered: natural values of the project site, conservation aims of HUTURJAN project, with an emphasis on the cooperation with military
For the agenda of the event please see Annex 5.1.18.-4.

Name: ***Conference on the annual reservation of the SR for military purposes***
Topic: Presentation on HUTURJAN LIFE+ project (see Annex 5.1.18.-5. for the presentation)
Date and place: 27.02.2013; Táborfalva

Participants: Ms Annamária Csóka – project manager, Mr Miklós Kovács – project coordinator (MoD BFC), Mr József Molnár - field coordinator (MoD BFC)
Audience: 27 members
Messages delivered: Presentation of the results achieved so far in HUTURJAN LIFE+ project

Name: ***Meeting with the military training officers***
Topic: presentation of conservation basics and HUTURJAN LIFE+ project, updating the management plan of SR
Date and place: 15.05.2013; Táborfalva
Participants: Mr György Verő – field coordinator, Ms Annamária Csóka – project manager, Ms Rita Gyovai-Balogh – head of department (MoD AQMO), Ms Katalin Kovácsné Parádi – project coordinator (MoD AQMO), Attila Vécsei - information technology officer (MoD AQMO)
Messages delivered: In the presentations the basic concept and definitions of conservation, the natural values of Turjánvidék Natura 2000 site southern unit and HUTURJAN LIFE project were presented. There was also a field trip to the sand habitats of the training area, where we discussed the potential conflict points of conservation and military – connected to the updating of the conservation management plan of the SR. One of the main points of the meeting was to present our water retention plans see in Action A2). For a photo see Annex 5.1.18.-6. and for the list of participants Annex 5.1.18.-7.
As a part of our conservation training program, two posters – in Hungarian and English languages – were compiled for the Hungarian and foreign troops using the SR to show the natural values of the Central SR and the aims of our LIFE project. These are displayed in one of the control buildings of the SR. (Please see the posters in Annex 5.1.18.-8.)
The data collection for updating the conservation management plan for the SR is continuous. Up-to-date field data were sent to the MoD AQMO and SR in February, 2013. 11088 new data were collected on Natura 2000, protected, strictly protected and Red Data Book species from the project area since our project launched.
For problems encountered in this action see Point 3.3.

5.1.19. ACTION D.7: Information to the general public - Media work

Action status: ongoing
Description of the results achieved since the submission of the IR:
We provided information on the conservation values of Turjánvidék Natura 2000 site southern unit and the conservation actions of our project in national magazines, local newspapers and magazines of the partners. We had also on-line media releases on the partners' own webpages, websites of the local governments of the settlements neighbouring the project site and national websites. (For the list of media releases please see Annex 5.1.19-1. Some of our press releases are illustrated in Annex 5.1.19.-2.)
We had two roll-ups prepared. (Compared to a poster, a roll-up is much more durable and can be easily transported.) One of these provides information about HUTURJAN project and will be used by all our project partners to advertise our program at conferences, meetings, etc. (For this roll-up see Annex 5.1.19.-3.) The other roll-up displays the natural values of Turjánvidék Natura 2000 site southern unit, our project site, and Nagykőrösi pusztai tölgyesek Natura 2000 site, subject of another LIFE project of DINPD, which has been completed right now. This roll-up is integrated to the roll-up series of DINPD, which demonstrates the conservation values of its operational area, and exhibited at every public program of DINPD. (The roll-up is enclosed in Annex 5.1.19.-4.) To inform also the foreign interested, the project roll-up was translated into English and can be displayed as a poster (please have a look at Annex 5.1.19-5.).

We plan our press conference and trip to be held on 20.06.2013. The press conference will be held at Táborfalva Military Base and the trip will cross the complete project area to provide an overall picture on the project site and management activities. The invitation is already compiled. (As a reference please see Annex 5.1.19.-6.).
We launched the film shooting at the end of spring, 2013.
A workshop on military communication with MoD AQMO, WWF and DINPD was held on 28.02.2013., for its minutes please see Annex 5.1.19-7.

5.1.20. ACTION D.8: Dissemination of scientific results of the project

Action status: ongoing
Description of the results achieved since the submission of IR:

We participated in the following scientific conferences:

Name: ***IX. Hungarian Ecologist Congress***
Date and place: 5-7.11.2012.; Keszthely
Participants: Ms Annamária Csóka – project manager, Mr György Verő – field coordinator
Description: Applied ecology and conservation biology were very important issues in this conference. Up-to-date scientific results were presented on these topics, which can be used for the adaptive management in our project. (For the program please see Annex 5.1.20.-1.)
Lessons learnt: please see Annex 5.1.20.-2.

Name: ***XII. 'Conservation in practice' seminar***
Date and place: 16-18.11.2012.; Túrkeve
Participants: Ms Annamária Csóka – project manager, Mr György Verő – field coordinator, Mr Tibor Vincze – monitoring expert helping Action E2 (DINPD)
Description: This scientific occasion is included into a seminar series, which expressly deals with conservation management in practice. A meeting point of the Hungarian conservation managers, a very good forum for exchanging experience. (For the program please see Annex 5.1.20.-3.)
Lessons learnt: please see Annex 5.1.20.-4.

5.1.21. ACTION D.9: Best practices in the defence against invasive species

Action status: ongoing
Description of the results achieved since the submission of IR:
The national seminar on invasive plant management in practice is planned to be held on 14-15. October, 2013. Representatives of LIFE projects dealing with invasive management, experts of national park directorates, forestry companies, alien species specialists of universities, colleges and other scientific institutions are invited. We have already compiled the rough program of the event: on the first day the invited experts will make presentations. These will provide information on the methods of the management of invasive species *Robinia pseudoacacia, Prunus serotina, Amorpha fruticosa, Eleagnus angustifolia, Acer negundo, Asclepias syriaca, Solidago gigantea, Solidago canadensis, Phytolacca americana*, etc. (The doses of the applied chemicals, the period and duration of treatment, the results, the mistakes committed, etc. will be discussed.) On the second day sites of invasive treatment in the Táborfalva SR and Csévharaszt (project area of former HUNDIDI project) are visited.

5.1.22. ACTION D.10: Compilation of the Layman's report

Action status: not due yet

Envisaged progress until next report: no

5.1.23. ACTION D.11: Networking with other LIFE projects

Action status: ongoing

Description of the results achieved since the submission of IR:

There is a continuous networking with the following LIFE projects: *'Conservation of Euro-siberian steppic woods and Pannonic sand steppes in 'Nagykőrösi pusztai tölgyesek', 'Conservation of the Pannon endemic Dianthus diutinus'* in respects of forest regeneration, invasive management and communication. In the case of *'Establishing the background of saving the Hungarian Meadow Viper (Vipera ursinii rakosiensis) from extinction'* we are in continuous contact with the project manager, e.g**.** we are given help in the viper monitoring methods. We visited the Hungarian Meadow Viper Conservation Centre in Kunadacs with our project staff on 27.06.2012. (Please see the photo in Annex 5.1.23.-1.) We participated in a livefire training, where film shooting for CONVIPURS LIFE took place on 23-24.07.2012. (Please see the photo in Annex 5.1.23.-2.) We also contact with *'Restoration and conservation of priority habitats and species in the Eastern Bakony area'* in the topics of compilation of the conservation management plan of the SR and the soldier's field card. We visited the latter LIFE project with the representatives of our project staff on 20.09.2012. For a photo see Annex 5.1.23.-3. For other contacting occasions see the table in Annex 5.1.23.-4.

5.1.24. ACTION E.1: Technical and financial implementation of the project, coordination

Action status: ongoing

Description of the results achieved since the submission of IR:

For the present personnel of the project please see Annex 4.-1.

Since the IR was submitted, we keep contact with the project partners, the personnel of Táborfalva SR and field trips are proceeding in the project area. Regarding the latter activity, asking for entry permits to the SR is a permanent task.

Nagykőrös office is still rented as a regional office for the project management.

We held our annual project workshop of project partners on 09.01.2013. (For the list of participants please see Annex 5.1.24.-1.)and for a photo Annex 5.1.24.-2.) Based on our PA, the annual workplan for 2013 was signed by all partners on 05.02.2013. (The document is attached in Annex 5.1.24.-3.)

The technical, administrative and financial reports for the whole passed project period were submitted by partners for the coordinating beneficiary by 31.03.2013.

A public tendering expert is hired for the project (for the contract see 5.1.24.-4.).

From time to time we have negotiations also in field with the representatives of MoD AQMO, MoD BFC and WWF (for a photo please see Annex 5.1.24.-5.)

The external monitoring team visited our project on 29-30.04.2013. (For this occasion photos are enclosed in Annex 5.1.24.-6.)

The compilation and submission of the 1st PR is due by 31.05.2013.

5.1.25. ACTION E.2: Conservation management and communication monitoring

Action status: ongoing

Description of the results achieved since the submission of IR:

The baseline survey is completed. To help this process, we charged three researchers (in April, 2012): Mr Ottó Merkl, specialist of taxon Coleoptera, Mr Gergely Petrányi, specialist of Lepidoptera and Mr Gergely Szövényi, specialist of Orthoptera to carry out the baseline survey on these taxa, connected to the designated sampling plots. (A photo taken on the fieldwork is attached in Annex 5.1.25.-1., for the research reports see Annex 5.1.25.-2. In the monitoring, other specialists of DINPD are drawn in.

The field coordinator implemented the monitoring actions in 2012 for the elimination of invasive species and structural development of potential habitats of viper (please see Annex 5.1.25.-3. for the report).

We also carried out Hungarian meadow viper monitoring with the participation of more than 10 invited people, according to the recommendations of the project team of CONVIPURS project. On 08.04.2013 and 12.04.2013 our efforts were crowned with success: we found 3 viper individuals altogether. (These were the first specimens that have been seen after 2009.) For a photo on the activity please see Annex 5.1.25.-4. and on a found viper individual in Annex 5.1.25.-5.

Regarding communication monitoring, the indicator numbers are as follows (by 31.05.2013.):

- number of visitors of webpage: 5300
- number of participants in project events: 100
- number of delivered materials: 4010
- number of media events: 24

In the printed Annexes only the first pages of the long materials (e.g. presentations) are attached, the whole documents are enclosed only in the digital form of the report.

5.2. Envisaged progress until next report:

A1: Invasive management and forest regeneration works planned for this year are completed.

A2: In Táborfalva SR: Detailed geodesic survey is finished, public tendering procedure is launched for the remaining drafting and permitting processes of the water retention (together with Dabas Turjános NCA). Further negotiations with the military training officers.
In Dabas Turjános NCA: Completion of the principle water permitting process, further negotiations with the stakeholders.

C1: Trunk injection of arboreal alien species and shoot smearing of common milkweed is completed in 350 ha, post-treatment on the 470 ha is finished in 2013. We have 820 (470+350) ha altogether, which is almost completely free of invasive plant species.
C2: The saplings are planted in autumn, 2013 to the areas of the complete forest regeneration, for this reason 27 ha (17 ha+10 ha) native plantations are developed.
C3: From 30 ha alder-ash and hardwood gallery forest the invasive plant species are removed in autumn, 2013.
C5: Táborfalva SR: Alfalfa will be sown in autumn, 2013.
Dabas Turjános NCA: The area is mown presumably once in summer and once in autumn, dependent on the weather conditions.
C8: 27 ha is cleared of dangerous munitions.

D1: Continuous operation of the website in Hungarian and English languages. Up-to-date information is available on our project progress. The website is advertised all the time; its content is extended.
D2: All the promotion objects (min. 3000 pcs) are produced by 31.07.2013. and their dissemination started. These are: coloured pencils (500 pcs), military cutlery set (200 pcs), glass coaster (1000 pcs), pocketbook with a pen (700 pcs), canteen (bottle, 500 pcs) with LIFE and project logo.
D5: One 'Green Day' is held in the SR (Betyár-domb Nature Trail) in autumn, 2013.
D6: Further field negotiations with the military training officers.
Compilation of the training material for the environmental officers proceeds.
D7: Further media releases, especially connected to the press conference and trip (on 20.06.2013.).
Film shooting proceeds.
D8: Participation in the closing workshop of Hungarian meadow viper LIFE+ program (20-22.08.2013.) in Budapest and 'Conservation in practice' seminar series in Túrkeve.
D9: The national seminar on invasive plant management in practice is held on 14-15 October, 2013.
D11: Continuous networking with LIFE projects mentioned above, drawing in further LIFE projects to exchange experience and ideas.
The extension of networking to the international level is foreseen: we would like to visit *'Restoration and management of sand dune habitats in MTA Záhorie'* LIFE project implemented in Slovakia, in a military area with similar habitats to ours (autumn, 2013.).
We are planning to contact other foreign LIFE projects carried out in shooting ranges.

E1: Continuous partnership contact and project operation, smooth technical, administrative and financial implementation of the project, submission and supervision of partners' reports, organisation of workshops if needed.
E2: We carry out the monitoring activities, submission of monitoring results of 2013.

In the timetable, deliverables and milestones tables progress made so far is coloured in green and the progress foreseen until the next report is coloured in yellow.

TIMETABLE

Action	2011		2012				2013				2014				2015				2016			
Number	09	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
A. Preparatory actions, elaboration of management plans and/or action plans :																						
A1	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓			
		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓														
A2			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓										
			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓														
A3	✓	✓	✓	✓																		
		✓	✓	✓	✓																	
B. Purchase/lease of land and/or rights :																						
B1	✓	✓	✓	✓																		
		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓																
C. Concrete conservation actions :																						

C1					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓														
C2									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓														
C3									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
								✓														
C4									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
C5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓														
C6												✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		
C7					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓														
C8					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
D. Public awareness and dissemination of results :																						
D1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓														
D2	✓	✓	✓																			
		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓														
D3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓																
			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓														
D4	✓	✓	✓	✓																		
			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓															
D5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓														
D6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓														
D7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓														
D8											✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓														
D9									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
								✓														
D10																		✓	✓	✓		
D11	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓														
E. Overall project operation and monitoring:																						
E1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓														
E2				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓														
E3																		✓	✓	✓		

DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS OF THE PROJECT

Name of the Deliverable	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Min. 4 newly employed persons for conservational tasks	E1	31.12.2011
Preparation of 3000-3500 copies of different promotion materials	D2	31.03.2012
2 clearing saws with seed collection adapter	C5	31.03.2012
2000 copies of A4 format, full-colour brochures in Hungarian and English, printed on recycled paper	D4	31.05.2012
6 information boards set up	D3	31.10.2012
20 out placed boards of demarcation and further 10 items as replacement	D3	31.10.2012
Elaborated guide on conservation mangement monitoring and report on the habitat fundamental status	E2	31.12.2012
adaptation of the conservation management plan for land users and environmental officers	D6	28.02.2013
1 training CD-ROM for military users 300 pcs	D6	31.05.2013
2000 pieces of laminated pocket cards in Hungarian and English	D6	31.05.2013
41 crossing gates	C7	31.12.2013
Research report of management monitoring of Actions C1, C2, C3 and C5	E2	31.12.2013
Dabas water management objects and 1 observation well for indicate groundwater table are built and have harmonized operation plan	C4	28.02.2014
New forest management plan, that includes conservational interests that come off by the new habitat status that exist because of the project's actions	A1	31.03.2014
Research report of management monitoring of Actions C1, C2, C3 and C5	E2	31.12.2014
Water management objects and 2 fountains for indicate groundwater table are built in Táborfalva Military SA and have harmonized operation plan	C4	28.02.2015
Special issue of newsletter 'Cincér' on the project, 3000 pcs	D7	31.12.2015
15 minute long film on 'Turjánvidék' Natura 2000 site southern unit	D7	31.12.2015
1 thematic 'Rosalia' volume in Hungarian, in 500 copies about elimination of invasive species	D9	31.12.2015
Research report of management monitoring of Actions C1, C2, C3 and C5	E2	31.12.2015

1 thematic WWF booklet in Hungarian and English, in 1000 copies altogether	D9	31. 05. 2016
min. 2500 conservational data collected in field by military users and elaborated	D6	end of project
6 scientific publications/posters/presentations	D8	end of project
1000 copies of Layman's report in Hungarian and English languages	D10	end of project
After LIFE management plan	E3	end of project

MILESTONES OF THE PROJECT

Name of the Milestone	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Technical implementation of the project established (Recruitment of new personnel, acquisition of office equipment, Kick-off meeting, partnership agreements)	E1	31.12.2011
Design of the project brand including logo	D2	31.01.2012
Project website set up	D1	28.02.2012
Land purchase: 19,1 ha arable land for conservational management purposes	B1	30.06.2012
1 permitted construction drawing and contracts for construction of management objects on 'Dabasi Turjános' NCA	A2	30.06.2013
45+19,1 ha conversion of enclosed arable land into grassland started, (alfalfa and grass seed sowing)	C5	30.11.2013
1 field trip in the frame of environmental officer training 1.	D6	31.12.2013
Press conference with press trips held for the national media, 1. for introduct the project	D7	31.12.2013
1 national and 1 international experts' forum, platform for sharing experiences on invasive species	D9	31.12.2013
1 permitted construction drawing and contracts for construction of management objects on Táborfalva Military Shooting Range	A2	31.03.2014
Munition treatment plan is compiled	A3	31. 05. 2012
Elimination of an illegal sand pit on 1, 3 ha	C7	31. 10. 2014
End of implementation of munition treatment	C8	30.11. 2014
1 field trip in the frame of environmental officer training 2.	D6	31.12.2015
In 500 ha potential Viper protection area the gradual introduction of extensive grazing instead of machinery mowing, combined with mowing in a mosaic pattern (15%)	C5	31.03.2016

5 'Green Days' on Táborfalva Military Shooting Range during the project	D5	end of project
Press conference with press trips held for the national media, 1. about the results of the project	D7	end of project
1100 ha Pannonic sand steppes and Pannonic inland sand dune thickets are free of invasives in 95%	C1	end of project
42 ha non-indigenous forests (primarily Black Locust) restructured into indigenous forests	C2	end of project
56 ha alder and ash gallery forest (91E0) is free of invasives	C3	end of project
15 ha buffer zone for 91E0 forests is free of Russian Olive	C3	end of project
Restructuring of 4.5 ha Hybrid Black Poplar plantation into ash gallery forest	C3	end of project
Development of 30 ha potential Viper habitats with transforming forests into meadows (clearings) and grazing	C6	end of project

5.3. Impact

Although we are in the first phase of the project implementation, our conservation management activities have already had positive effects on the natural and native semi natural habitats and species of the project area. Invasive plant species elimination was carried out in 470 ha sand habitats, thus the conservation state of *Pannonic sand steppes, Pannonic inland sand dune thickets* HD habitats and the connected HD species, *Iris arenaria, Colchicum arenarium, Bolbelasmus unicornis, Carabus hungaricus* was directly improved. The moderation of illegal access with placing out crossing gates, development of ditches and setting up supplementary warning signs had clearly beneficial effects on all the HD habitats and species as their direct devastation or disturbance is moderated.

6. Financial part

6.1. Costs incurred

Budget breakdown categories	Total cost in €	Costs incurred from the start date to 31.03.2013 in €	% of total costs
1. Personnel	622 713	107 205	17,22%
2. Travel and subsistence	88 750	13 625	15,35%
3. External assistance	862 268	54 499	6,32%
4. Durable goods			
4a. Infrastructure	682 815	12 926	1,89%
4b. Equipment	120 736	44 684	37,01%
Prototype	0	0	
5. Land purchase / long-term lease	88 147	72 905	82,71%
6. Consumables	46 022	6 996	15,20%
7. Other Costs	67 100	6 212	9,26%
8. Overheads	151 551	15 404	10,16%
TOTAL	**2 730 102**	**334 456**	**12,25%**

Action number and name	Foreseen costs	Spent so far	Remaining	Projected final cost
Action A1 "Preparation of forest habitat management"	32 351	8 078,00	24 273,00	32 351
Action A2 "Preparation of water supply regulation"	60 982	2 807,13	58 174,87	60 982
Action A3"Munition treatment planning"	12 732	4 409,95	8 322,05	12 732
Action B1 "Land purchase in the administrative area of Dabas"	88 557	74 740,52	13 816,48	88 557
Action C1"Control of invasive species in sand habitats"	116 256	24 969,08	91 286,92	116 256
Action C2 "Restructuring of non-indigenous forests into indigenous ones"	351 583	3 812,06	347 770,94	351 583
Action C3 "Reconstruction of alder and ash gallery forests"	71 359	0,00	71 359,00	71 359
Action C4 "Water control and retain in the southern unit of 'Turjánvidék' Natura 2000 site"	794 343	0,00	794 343,00	794 343
Action C5 "Development of potential Hungarian Meadow Viper habitats with grazing"	130 153	23 654,35	106 498,65	130 153
Action C6 "Development of potential Viper habitats with transforming forests into meadows"	68 405	0,00	68 405,00	68 405
Action C7 "Moderation of general threatening factors"	28 451	14 714,41	13 736,59	28 451
Action C8 "Munition treatment"	73 146	0,00	73 146,00	73 146
Action D1 "Information to the general public – website operation"	29 171	9 854,04	19 316,96	29 171
Action D2 "Creation of project brand"	11 629	5 235,37	6 393,63	11 629
Action D3 "Setting up information boards"	11 128	10 683,49	444,51	11 128
Action D4 "Compilation of project brochure "	3 466	1 234,79	2 231,21	3 466

Action D5 "'Green Days' on Táborfalva Military Shooting Range"	32 233	5 351,40	26 881,60	32 233
Action D6 "Nature conservation training for military users and environmental officers"	50 969	6 399,99	44 569,01	50 969
Action D7 "Information to the general public - Media work"	39 355	6 181,42	33 173,58	39 355
Action D8 "Dissemination of scientific results of the project"	9 879	760,20	9 118,80	9 879
Action D9 "Best practices in the defence against invasive species"	39 049	803,85	38 245,15	39 049
Action D10 "Compilation of Layman's report"	11 669	0,00	11 669,00	11 669
Action D11 "Networking with other LIFE projects"	26 783	6 739,23	20 043,77	26 783
Action E1 "Technical and financial implementation of the project, coordination"	598 116	112 563,93	485 552,07	598 116
Action E2 "Conservation management monitoring"	26 057	8 281,45	17 775,55	26 057
Action E3 "After-LIFE conservation management plan"	12 280	3 180,86	9 099,14	12 280
TOTAL	**2 730 102**	**334 456**	**2 395 646**	**2 730 102**

The 30 % threshold value of total costs is expected to be reached on 31.12.2013.