

Appendix 8

Some results from the MAES-HU EC assessments - Anthropogenic transformation of the vegetation

Figure 8.1 shows the area distribution of the categories describing the departure of the actual from the potential vegetation. The two most extreme categories cover only a small area, especially the category signifying the maximum departure (277 hectares). The relatively low area of the ‘no departure’ category (6880 ha) is due to the characteristics of the multiple Potential Natural Vegetation (MPNV) database (Somodi et al. 2012), where rank 5 is only awarded in certain rare cases. Thus category 4 also represents no or very slight departure from the natural vegetation. Categories 3 and 4 occupy most of the grasslands and wetlands’ area.

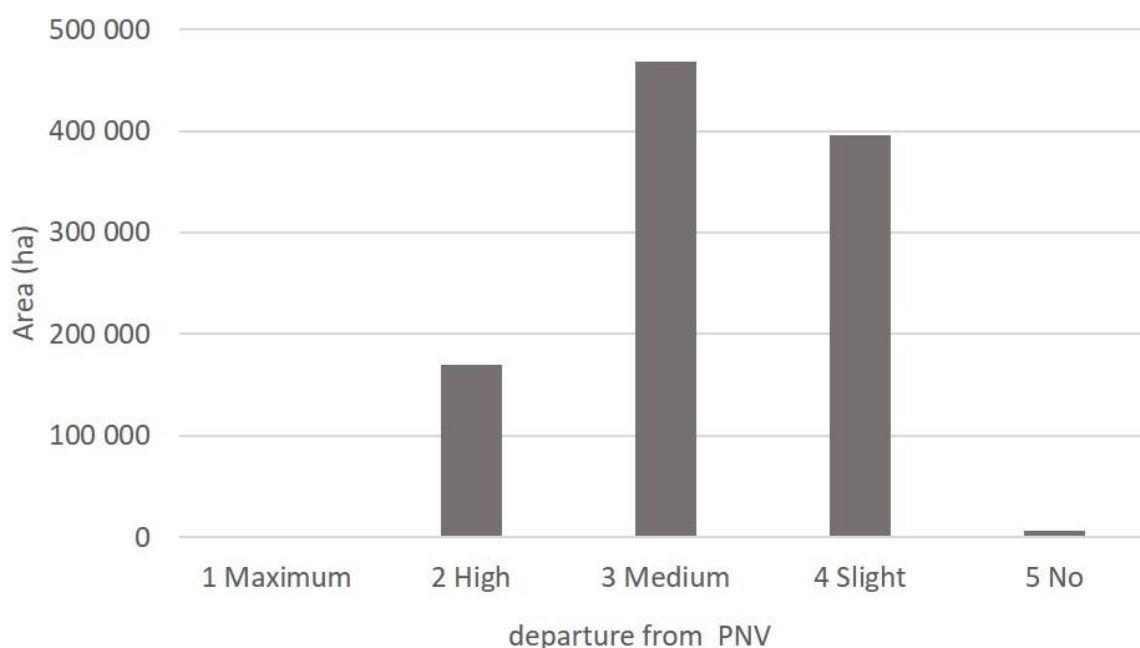


Figure 8.1 The distribution of the categories describing the departure of the actual from the potential vegetation by area.

Figure 8.2 displays the proportion of the areas with different modified Németh-Seregélyes naturalness (mNSN; Bölöni et al. 2008) scores within the departure categories. Although all mNSN categories occur in all departure categories, the proportion of areas with higher naturalness values (4, 5) is higher in the areas where the actual vegetation is closer to the PNV. However there is only a small difference between departure classes 2 and 3. Category 1 (maximum departure) is only represented in 18 hectares within the sample, therefore it is omitted from the comparison.

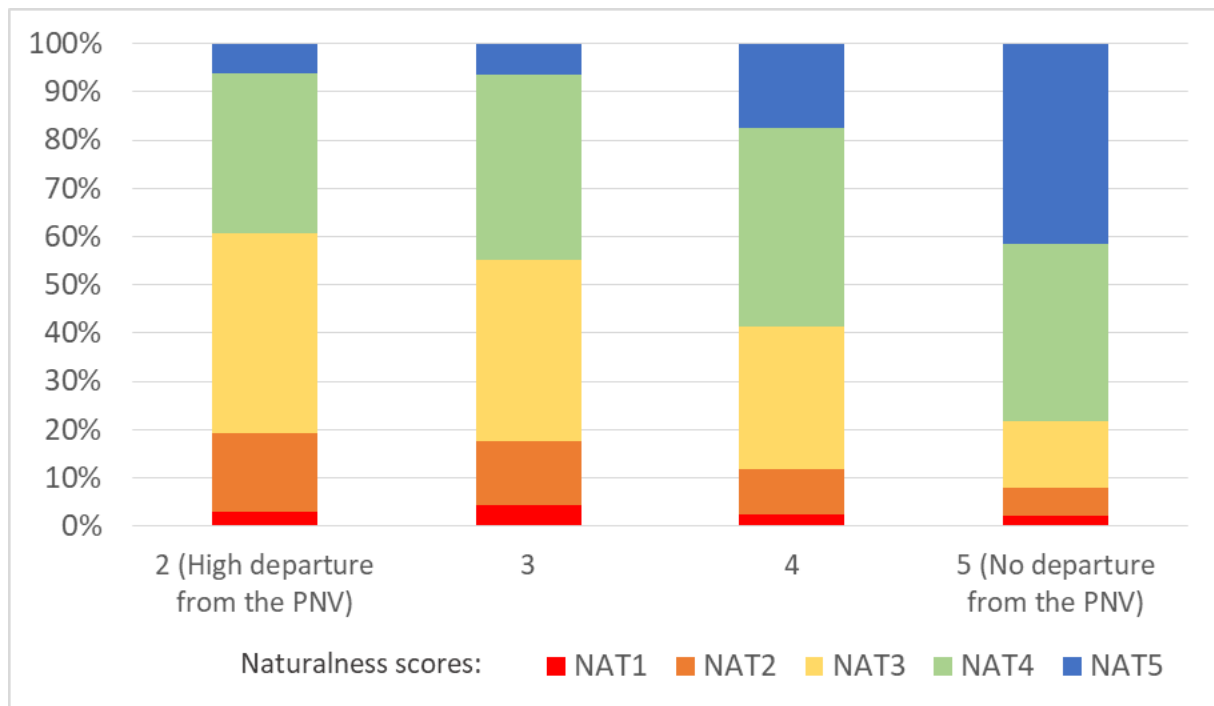


Figure 8.2 The proportion of areas with different modified Németh-Seregélyes naturalness scores within the categories describing the level of departure of the actual from the potential vegetation

- Bölöni, J., Molnár, Z., Horváth, F., Illyés, E., 2008. Naturalness-based habitat quality of the Hungarian (semi-)natural habitats. *Acta Botanica Hungarica* 50, 149–159.
<https://doi.org/10.1556/abot.50.2008.suppl.7>
- Somodi, I., Molnár, Z., Ewald, J., 2012. Towards a more transparent use of the potential natural vegetation concept – an answer to Chiarucci et al. *Journal of Vegetation Science* 23, 590–595.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1654-1103.2011.01378.x>