

HOW CONNECTIVITY IS CAPTURED BY THE HUNGARIAN GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT?



ConnectGREEN
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HOW HUNGARY PLANS TO COMPLY WITH THE GI STRATEGY AND BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY?



KEHOP-4.3.0-VEKOP-15-2016-00001 project with 4 pilars; 6 consortium members, 2016-2021

"Strategic Assessments supporting the long term conservation of natural values of community interest as well as the national implementation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020"



natura

values of nature



landscape character

faces of nature



ecosystem services

benefits of nature



green infrastructure

networks of nature

NATURA: Knowledge development on species and habitats of community importance (field survey and actions)

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER: Strategy development of the preservation of natural and landscape resources at landscape level

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES: National ecosystem service elvaluation and mapping NÖSZTÉP

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE: Framework development for the further improvement of green infrastructure

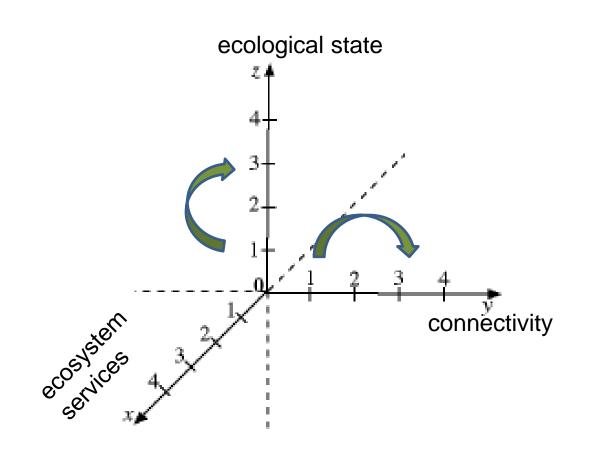
AIMS



- develop a national base map of ecosystem types
- estimate ecosystem condition
- map ecosystem services (ES)
- identify GI by considering ES, ecosystem state and connectivity
- GI delineation and state
- GI development: where and what?
- Outlook

THE 3 DIMENSION MODEL OF GI







BEFEKTETÉS A JÖVŐBE

Ecosystem base map of Hungary KEHOP-4.3.0-VEKOP-15-2016-00001 ökoszisztéma-szolgáltatások SZÉCHENYI 202 71 categories mapped Európai Unió Fejlesztési Alap in 20 x 20 m pixels

ÖKOLÓGIAI 🔷

ECOSYSTEM CONDITION FOR GI ASSESSMENT – LINKING THE STATE OF DIFFERENT ECOS.



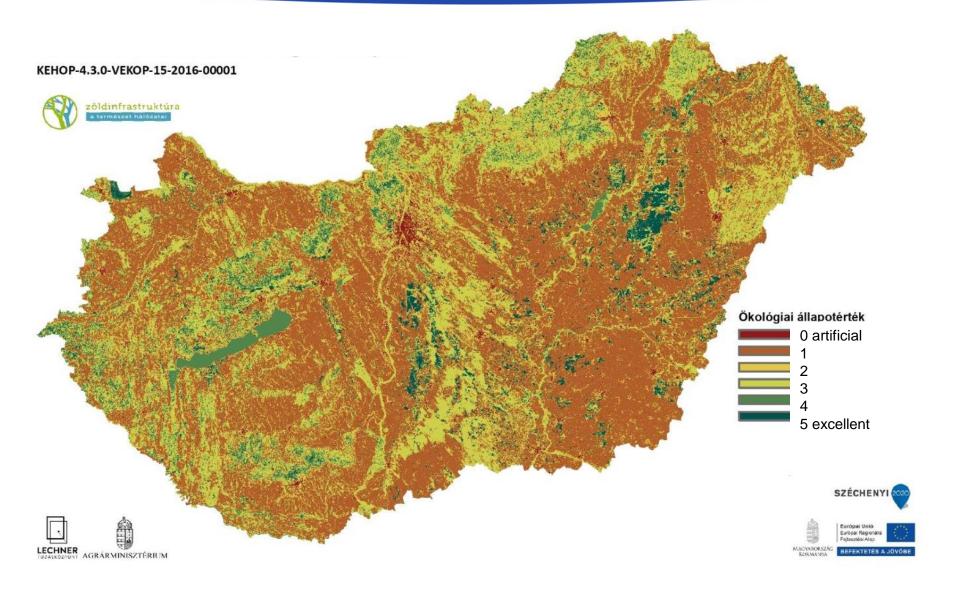
Developing a unified, 5 point scale for all ecosystem types in the base map

Ecosystem type	State	Description
artificial (man-made surfaces)	0	as no vegetation, the state is zero
urban green surfaces	2-3	with/without trees
cultivated land	1-2	large/fragmented parcels
grasslands	3, 5	based on natural state (NÖSZTÉP)
forests and plantations	2-5	based on natural state (NÖSZTÉP)
wetlands	3-5	based on natural state (NÖSZTÉP)
water bodies	1-5	based on Water Framework Dir.

Due to simplifications, valid at national scale (e.g. nearly 100% of arable land in state 1)

GI ECOSYSTEM STATE MAP - COMPOSITE





CONNECTIVITY / FRAGMENTATION ANALYSES

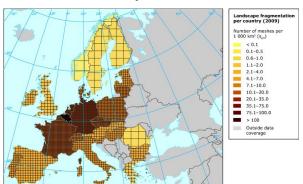


Composite of 2 indices:

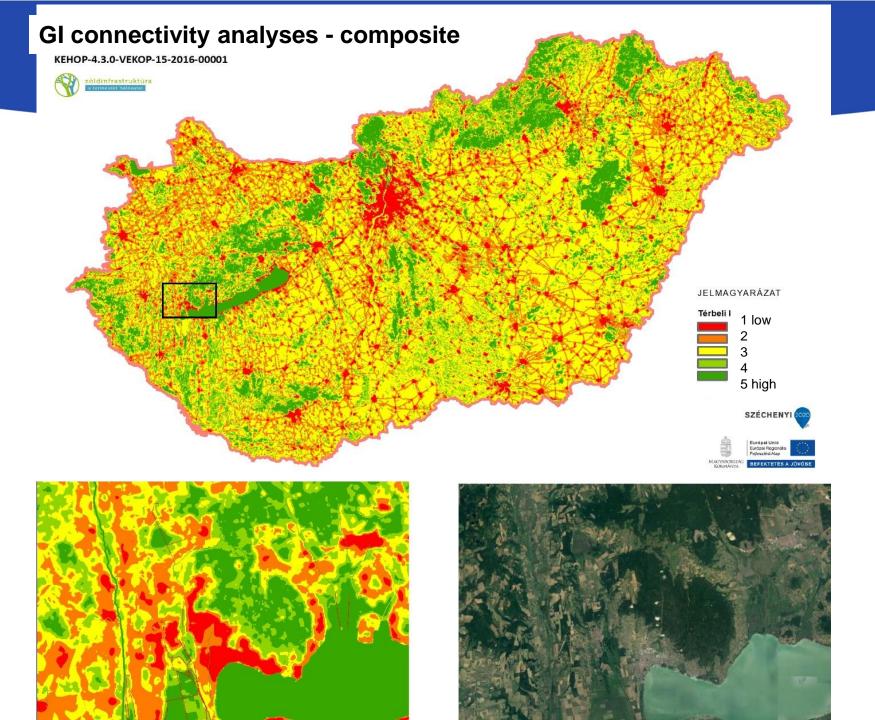
 connectivity (habitats supporting terrestrial movements, Vos et al 2001)

Dispersal among patches weighted by their area and the distance to next suitable habitat (declines exponentially) $C_i = \sum_{j|D_{ij} < D_0} Q_j \times e^{-\alpha \times D_{ij}}$ Search radius used 100, **500, 1000,** 10.000 m Matrix ecosystem **resistence** based on expert evaluation (0.01 – 1)

landscape fragmentation due to barriers (roads) (EEA 2011)
 (effective mesh size – smallest patch 0.25 hectare, 5 categories)



2 indices averaged as one composite (water bodies based on WFD)



MULTIFUNCTIONALITY: ECOSYSTEM SERVICES



NÖSZTÉP: 12 ecosystem services evaluated with many indices

- Provisioning services NOT used for GI
- 6 indicators selected

ES type CICES	ecosytem service	selected indicator	
regulating/	landscape microclimate	precipitation – evaporation difference	
supporting	regulation		
	pollination	potential pollination by wild bees	
	erosion protection	retained soil amount	
	flood prevension at hills	potential runoff mitigation	
	potential filtration	diffuse nutrient regulation	
cultural	Recreation	nature hiking – habitat preference	

SEPARATE INDICATORS FOR URBAN AREAS AND WATER BODIES

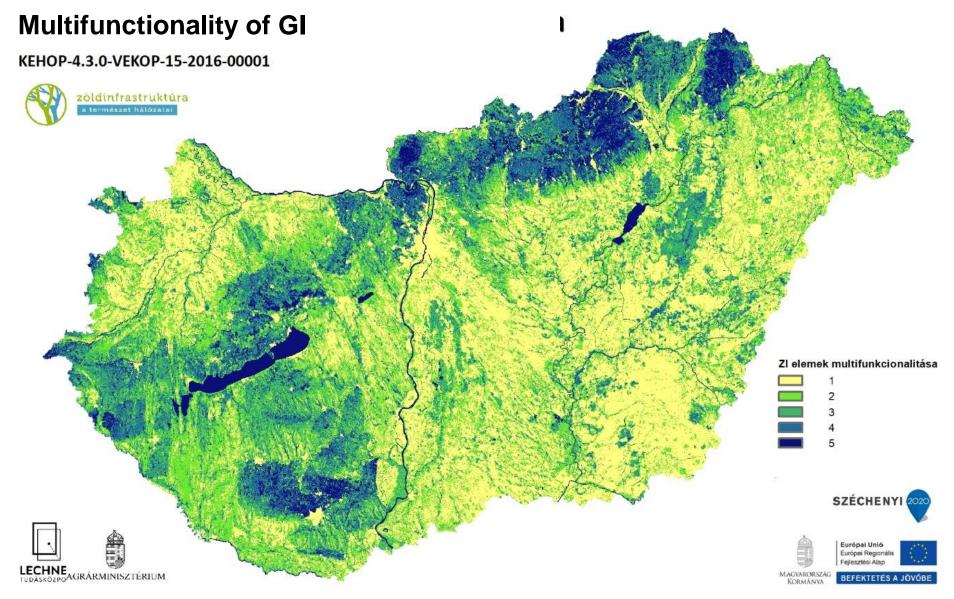


Water bodies all 5 in the lack of sufficient ES data

ES type CICES	ecosytem service	selected urban indicator
regulating and cultural	Air filtration Noise reduction Recreation Health preservation Rainwater management Climate adaptation	green surfaces, Rate of GI green surface per capita ratio of green area with trees within urban area rate of biomass in (NDVI) in the inhabited area tree in the border of the inhabited area

ECOSYSTEM SERVICESBASED ON 6 INDICATORS - NO PROVISIONING





COMPLEX STATE OF GI

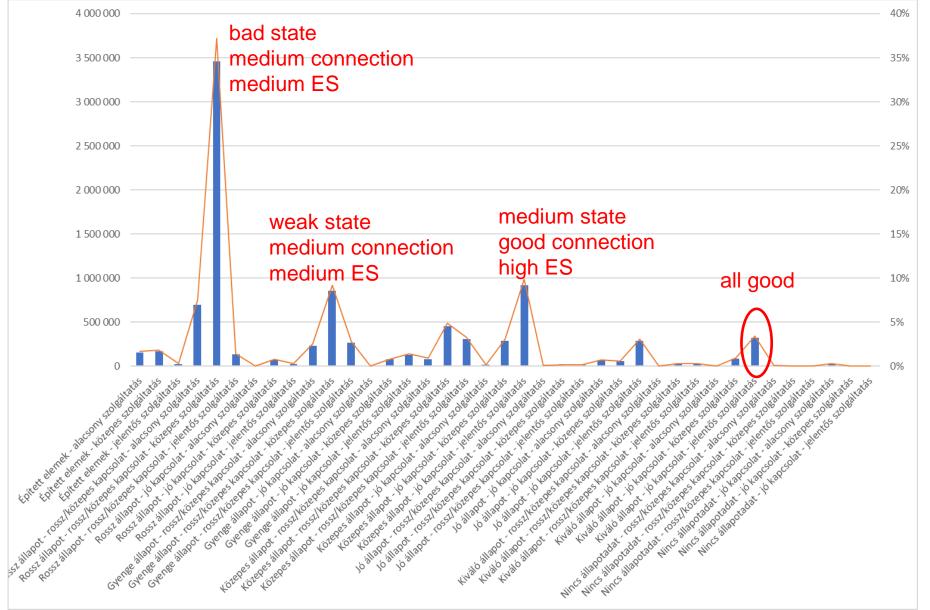


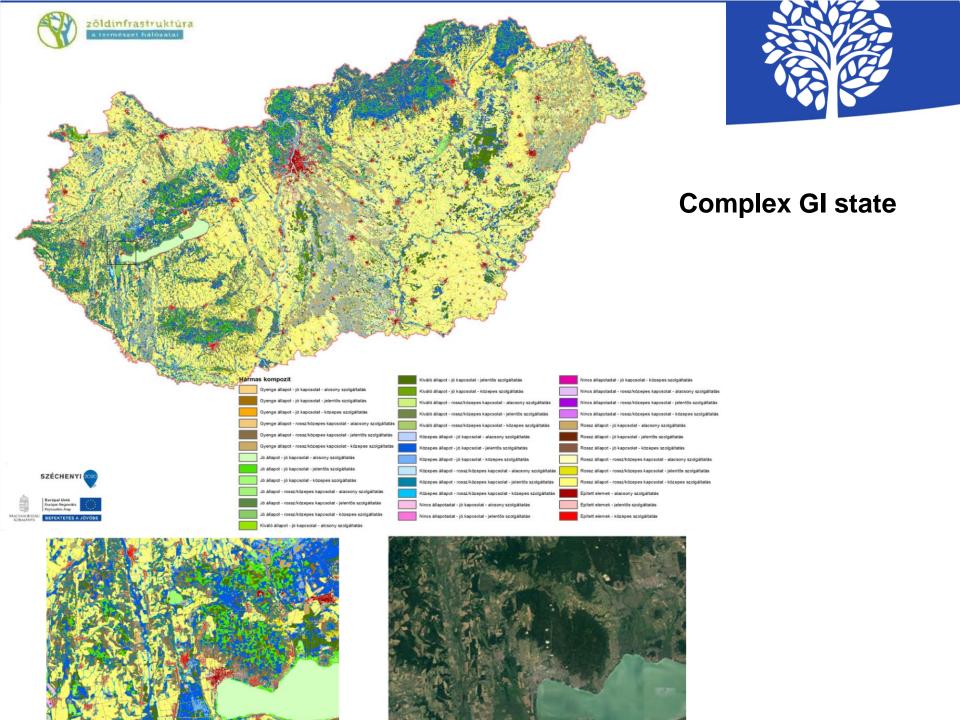
ecological state		connectivity		multifuncionality	
category	types	category	types	category	types
0	artificial				
1	bad	1	bad/ medium	1	low
2	weak	2		2	medium
3	medium	3		3	
4	good	4	good	4	high
5	excellent	5		5	
6	no data				

To decrease No of combinations

DISTRIBUTION OF COMPOSITE CATEGORIES

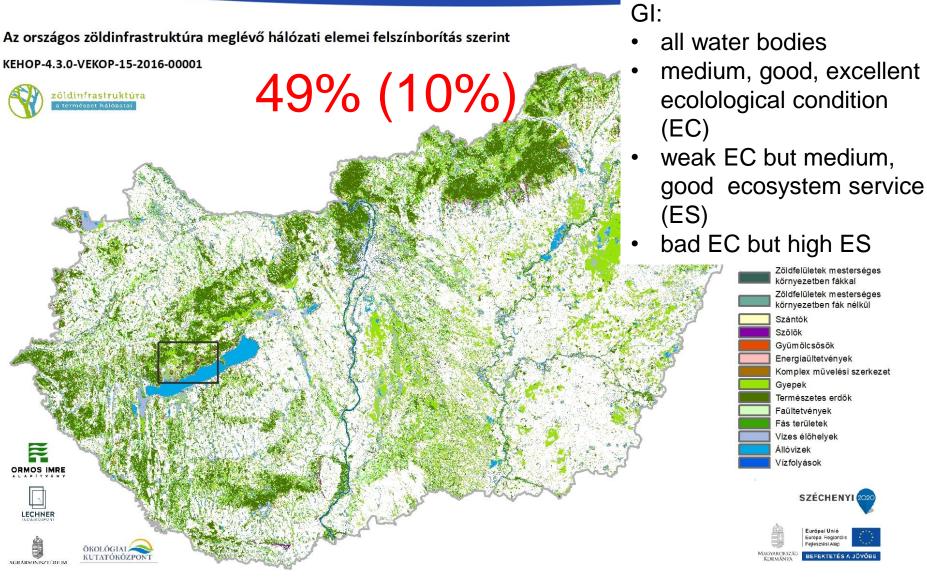






EXISTING GI ELEMENTS IN DIFFERENT STATE



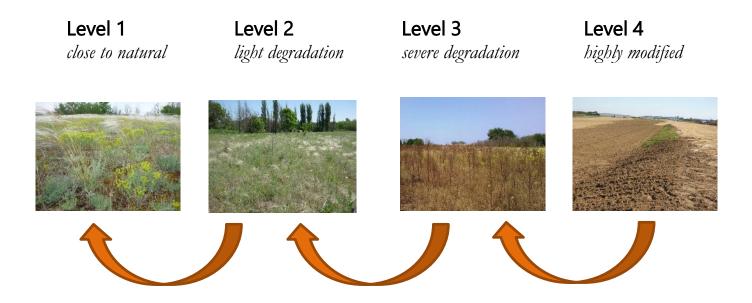


HOW TO ACHIEVE, MEASURE RESTORATION SUCCESS?



Restoration Prioritization Framework (RPF) the four-level approach (Lammerant et al. 2013)

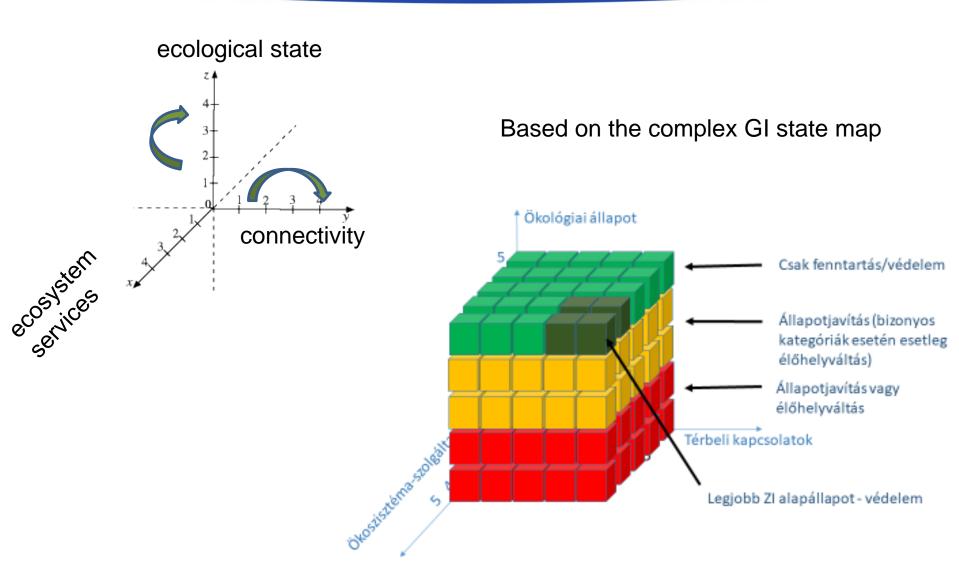
(suggested by the EC as a method for Green Infrastructure development 2018)



Any raise on the ladder counts to the 15 % as restoration

THE 3 DIMENSIONS OF GI

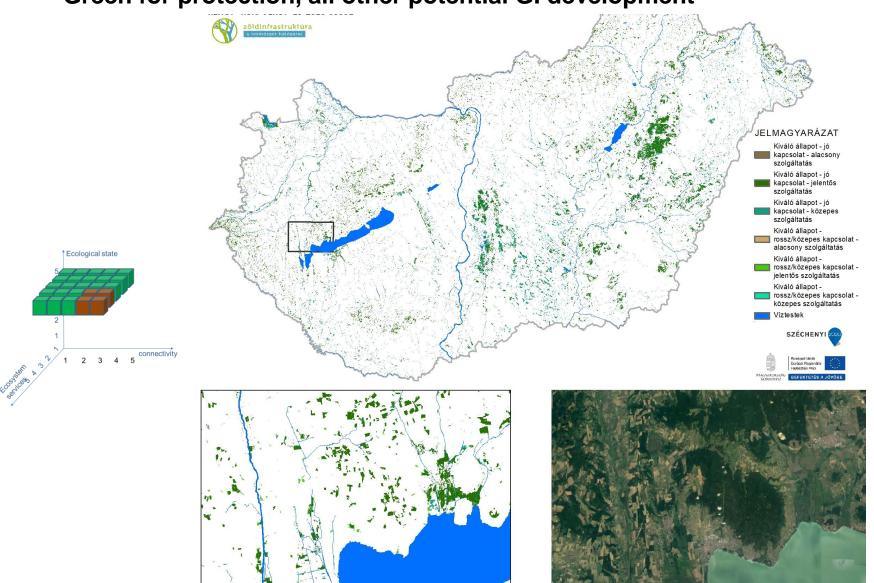




HOW TO USE THE MAP? GOOD GI STATE FOR PROTECTION

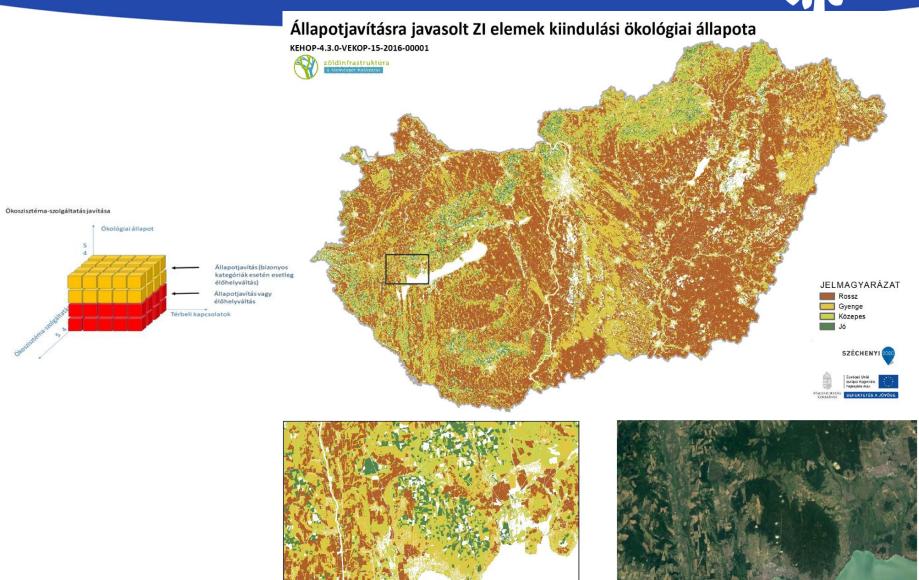


Green for protection, all other potential GI development

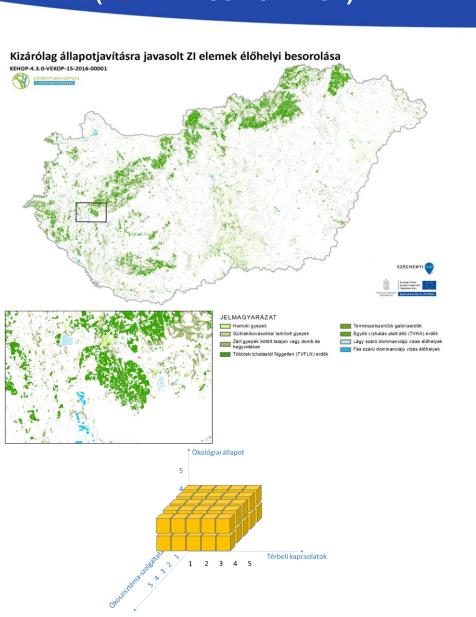


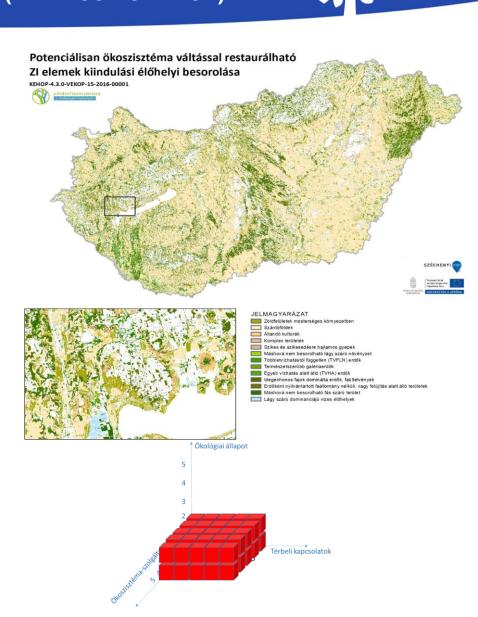
AREA TO IMPROVE – ECOLOGICAL STATE





GI DEVELOPMENT 2 TYPES STATE IMPROVEMENT – CHANGE OF HABITAT TYPE (NO LAND USE CHANGE) (LAND USE CHANGE)



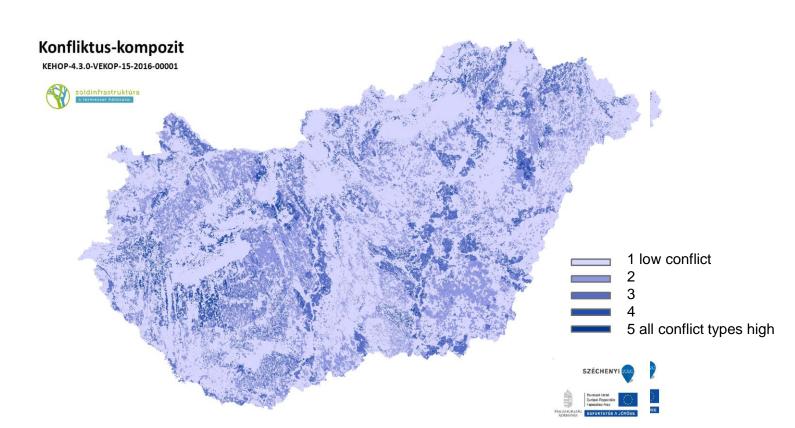


WHERE TO RESTORE? PRIORITIZATION: 1) CONFLICTS



- Inland water on arable fields
- Arable fields at water protection areas
- Erosion sensitive areas
- Deflation sensitive areas

Target areas

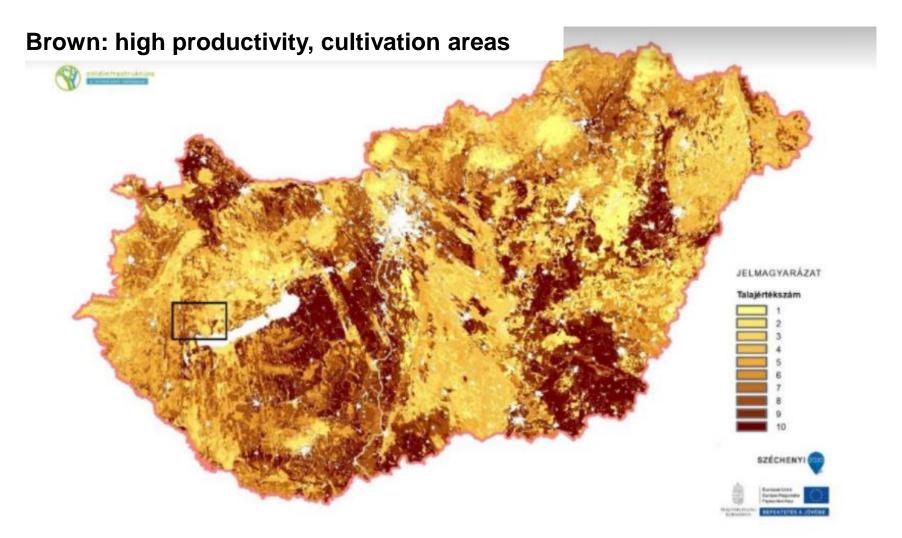


WHERE TO RESTORE? PRIORITIZATION: 2) CONFLICTS



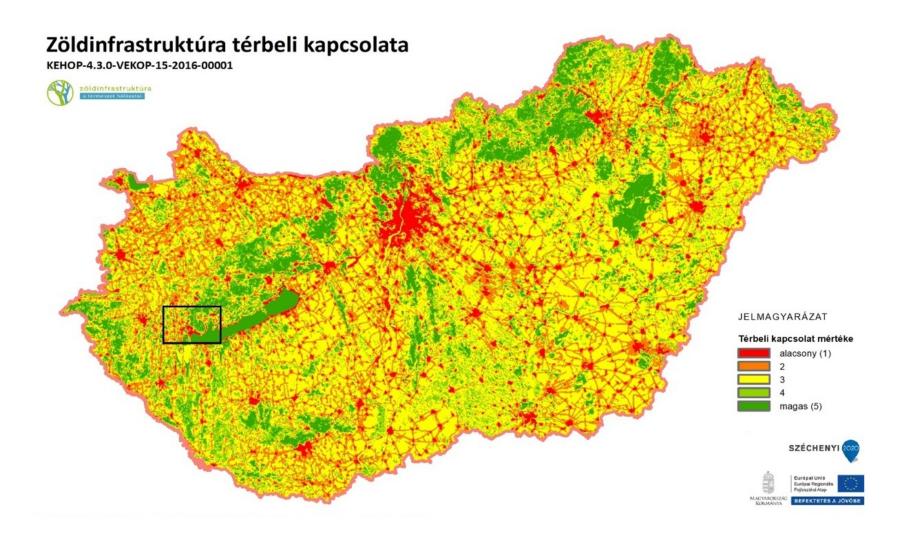
Soil productivity at arable fields

Not for restoration



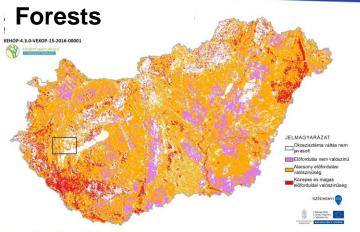
LOW CONNECTIVITY – FURTHER PRIORITY FOR GI DEVELOPMENT





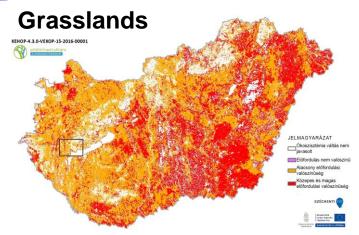
WHAT TO RESTORE WHERE? POTENTIAL NATURAL VEGETATION MODEL



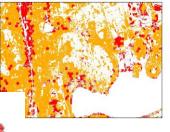


Red= high probability

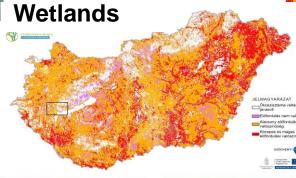
Overlap possible

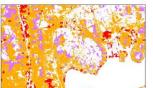






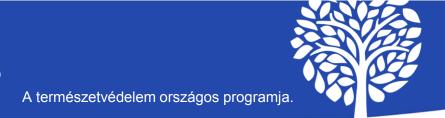








SUMMARY OF RESTORATION PRIORITIES



Main principle

Extend types and area (not single type at few locations) EU restoration low in progress

Gl state

- Protection of good ecological state
- Restore mainly medium/bad ecological state, either by conversion or not
- Define target state: GI development should be measurable

Restorability

Habitat prioritization etc.

Search for synergies

Enhancement of biodiversity/ connectivity / multifunctionality

Future

Scaling down to spatial planning, incl. CAP supports

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