

IAS CONTROL IN HUNGARY AND THE NATIONAL LIST OF IAS

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Tata, Hungary

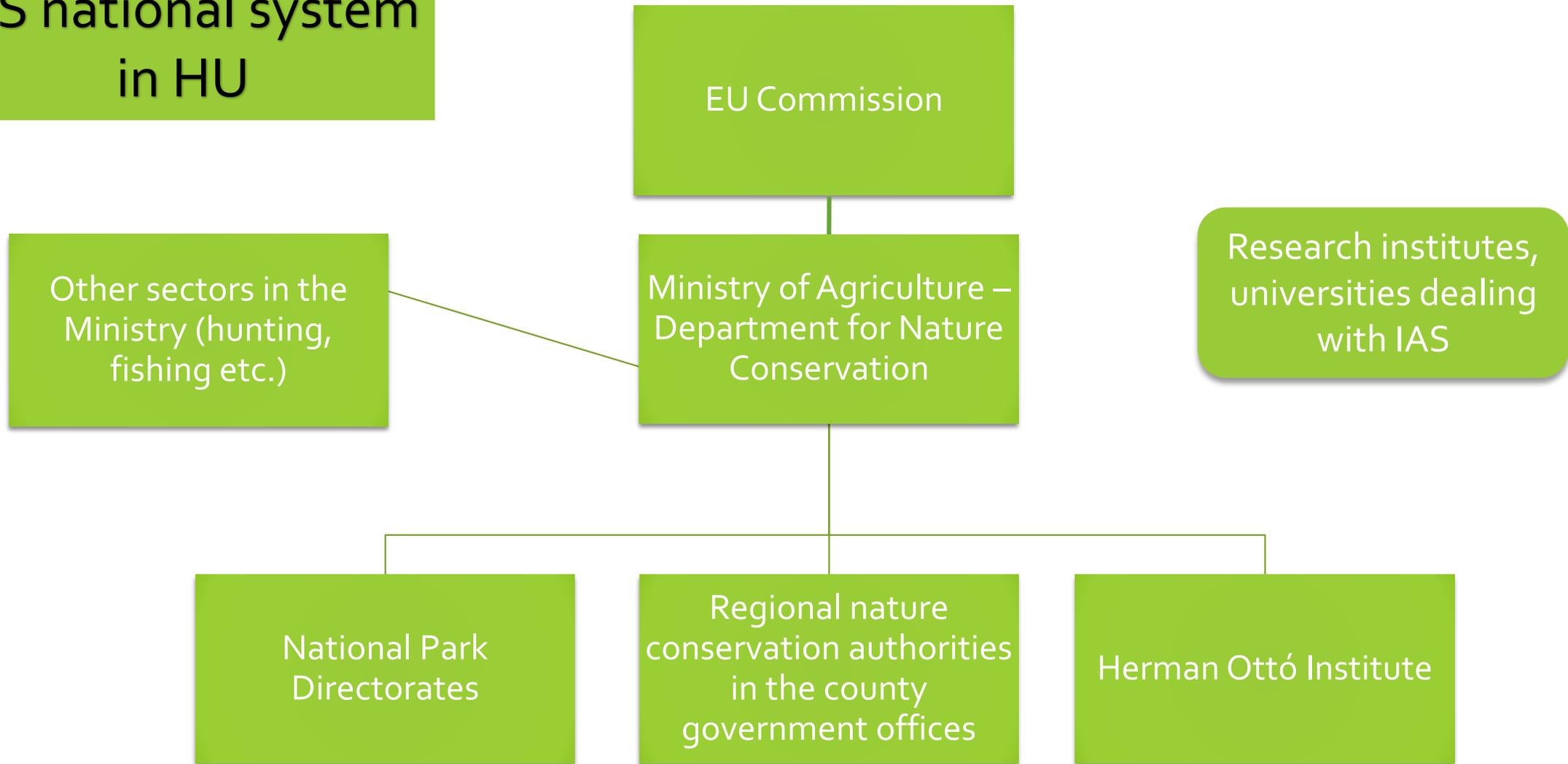
Invasive alien species in the
Danube Region – IAS of regional
concern conference



AGRÁRMINISZTERIUM



IAS national system in HU



Surveillance system & Official control

- Official inspections are carried out by the county government offices (at Schengen borders the IAS inspection is built into the phytosanitary or veterinary inspections)
- Nature conservation authorities regularly provide information e.g. to pet shops and ornamental plant traders
- Monitoring activities are primarily carried out by the staff of national park directorates
- Using citizen science data has become more relevant (e.g. for the EU IAS reporting in 2025) – in the future this should be improved and used more
- Website for information and news about IAS (invaziosfajok.hu)

National financial framework for IAS control

- Can be used for containment, control and eradication both for animal and plant species
- Species that can be controlled using this fund must meet legal requirements, i.e. they must be listed as invasive alien species/intensely spreading species in legislation
- County government offices order „state defense“ against IAS in their respective area
- **The national IAS list would greatly facilitate the use of this financial framework by increasing the range of species for which there is a legal basis for eradication or control in any area of the country. It is desirable to manage several species that are currently not listed in any legislation.**

IAS control activities

- Against 29 IAS listed on the Union list
 - Against 9 widely spread species
 - 15 plant species
 - 14 animal species
- + against 20+ other plant species causing serious problems



IAS control activities - examples

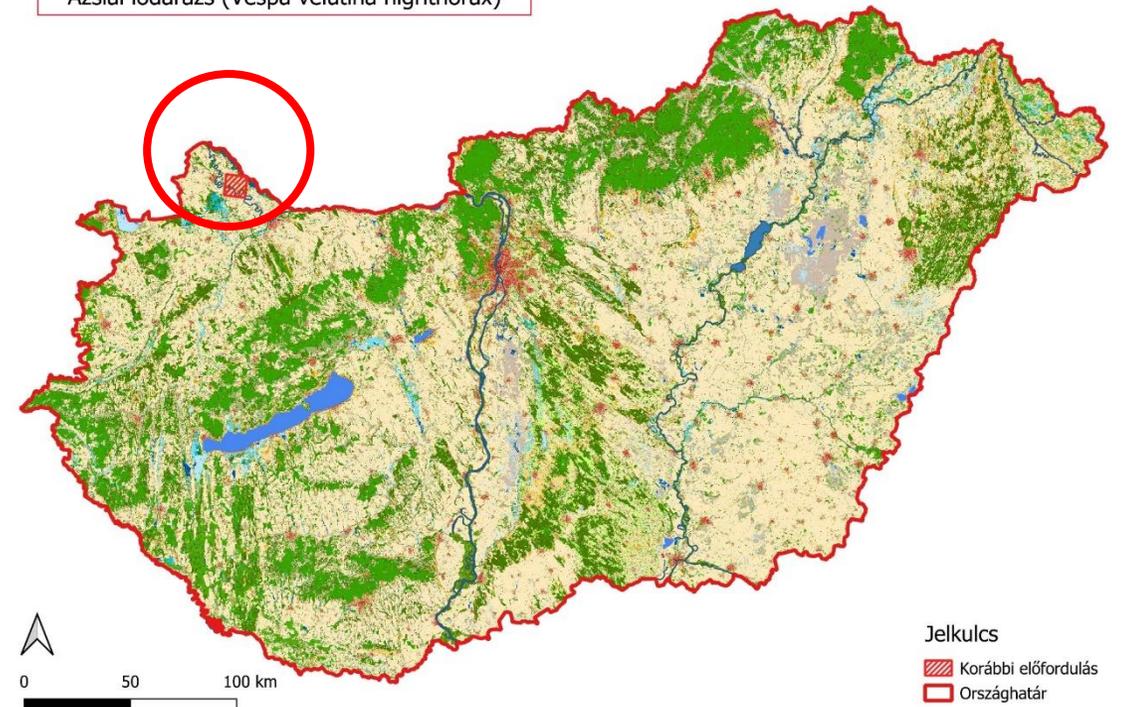
- *Ailanthus altissima*: **3927 ha** (2019-2024)
- *Asclepias syriaca*: **1945 ha** (2019-2024)
- *Pacifastacus leniusculus*: **568 caught individual** (2023, Órség National Park)
- *Myocastor coypus*: at least **449 individual removed** (2022-2024)
- *Ondatra zibethicus*: **131 shot individual** (2019-2024)
- Other plant species (not EU listed) include *Robinia pseudoacacia*, *Elaeagnus angustifolia*, *Amorpha fruticosa*, *Solidago* spp., *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, *Acer negundo*

Vespa velutina nigrithorax rapid eradication

- Appeared in Hungary on the 10th of August 2023, Kimle, Győr-Moson-Sopron County, in an apiery
- National Hungarian Beekeeping Association got in touch with Dutch and Belgian beekeeper experts
- On the 5th of October a live specimen of the wasp species was collected in Kimle → radiotransmitter was attached to it → detection of the nest
- The nest was found beside the main road, at the top of a *Robinia pseudoacacia* tree
- Nest was collected with a special device + traps installed to catch any remaining wasps



Ázsiai lódarázs (*Vespa velutina nigrithorax*)



National list of IAS I.

- A list of invasive alien species posing a threat in Hungary, against which coordinated, cross-sectoral action is required.
- Species are included on this list for which, based on a risk analysis adopted following sectoral and social consultation, a complete ban is required to effectively prevent and mitigate damage, and to stop and suppress invasion.
- This legislative list is another tool in the fight against invasive species, which builds on EU law and international experience, works harmoniously with them, and also creates the possibility of future uniform, regional regulation.

National list of IAS II.

- **Only species that pose a threat to biodiversity would be included**
- Adoption of the restrictions, prohibitions, and regulations of the EU Regulation
 - Creates an easier and simpler legal situation, can be easily integrated into existing regulations
 - A decade of experience in the operation of EU legislation—known to society, sectors, and other interested parties (business actors)
 - European legal harmonization
- One of the goals is to provide legal basis for the control of certain species under the national financial framework

National list of IAS III.

Candidate species

- *Phytolacca americana* & *Phytolacca esculenta*
 - *Opuntia humifusa*, *Opuntia phaeacantha* aff., *Opuntia polyacantha*, *Opuntia tortispina* aff.
 - *Celtis occidentalis*
 - *Azolla filiculoides* & *Azolla mexicana*
 - *Acer negundo*
 - *Prunus serotina*
 - *Elaeagnus angustifolia*
 - *Graptemys pseudogeographica*
 - *Monochoria korsakowii*
 - *Sporobolus cryptandrus*
 - *Carassius gibelio*
 - *Elymus elongatus*
 - *Ulmus pumila*
 - *Paulownia tomentosa*
 - *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*
 - *Amorpha fruticosa*
- + Union list candidates with existing Risk Assessments**
- *Solidago gigantea*
 - *Solidago canadensis*
 - *Ameiurus nebulosus*

Risk assessment analysis

- Based on the British Rapid NNRA (Non-native Risk Assessment) rapid assessment template (with minor modifications to meet minimum requirements (Roy et al. 2017) – if necessary, it can also be completed according to the full NNRA template
- Creates a unified, traceable and transferable review and expansion system
- It is capacity-intensive at the beginning, but once completed it can be used in the long term and retrieved for later modifications
- Risk assessments 1st drafts prepared by the national park directorates, Herman Ottó Institute and the Department for Nature Conservation in the ministry.
- Second stage would include a peer-review process



**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!**