

## HOW CONNECTIVITY IS CAPTURED BY THE HUNGARIAN GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT?



ConnectGREEN 29 09 2021 Visegrád



Török K., K. Szitár K., Csecserits A., Csákvári E., Sáradi N., Halassy M., Kertész M.



**BEFEKTETÉS A JÖVŐBE** 



**Európai Unió** Európai Regionális Fejlesztési Alap



Magyarország Kormánya

### 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



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





- 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







## ECOSYSTEM CONDITION FOR GIASSESSMENT – 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) 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	green surfaces, Rate of GI
	Noise reduction	green surface per capita
Recreation Health preservation Rainwater management Climate adaptation	ratio of green area with trees within urban area	
	rate of biomass in (NDVI) in the inhabited area	
	Climate adaptation	tree in the border of the inhabited area

#### ECOSYSTEM SERVICES BASED ON 6 INDICATORS - NO PROVISIONING



#### **Multifunctionality of GI** KEHOP-4.3.0-VEKOP-15-2016-00001 zöldinfrastruktúra a természet hálózatai ZI elemek multifunkcionalitása 2 3 4 5 SZÉCHENYI Európai Unió Európai Regionál Feilesztési Alap LECHNE TUDÁSKÓZPOAGRÁRMINISZTÉRIUM MAGYARORSZÁG **BEFEKTETÉS A JÖVŐBE** KORMÁNYA

## **COMPLEX STATE OF GI**



ecolog	ical 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









#### **Complex GI state**

Kiváló állapo	ot - jó kapcsolat - alcsony szolgáltatás	
A MARINE R	Sec. 1	0
	1. 1. Y. 16	de a
A State		in i
T. Astrony B. Call		C. F.
		1- 34
The second second		17



## **EXISTING GI ELEMENTS IN DIFFERENT STATE**



Az országos zöldinfrastruktúra meglévő hálózati elemei felszínborítás szerint

#### KEHOP-4.3.0-VEKOP-15-2016-00001



#### GI:

- all water bodies
- medium, good, excellent ecolological condition (EC)
- weak EC but medium,
  good ecosystem service
  (ES)

• bad EC but high ES



### 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 TYP (NO LAND USE CHANGE) (LAND USE CHANGE)







#### JELMAGYARÁZAT Zöldfelületek mesterséges környezetben Szántóföldek Állandó kultúrál Komplex területek Szikes és szikesedésre hajlamos gyepek Máshová nem besorolható lágy szárú növényzet Többletvízhatástól független (TVFLN) erdők

- Természetszerűbb galériaerdők
- Egyéb vízhatás alatt álló (TVHA) erdők
- Idegenhonos fajok dominálta erdők, faültetvények
- Erdőként nyilvántartott faállomány nélküli, vagy felüjítás alatt álló területek Máshová nem besorolható fás szárú terület
- Lágy szárú dominanciájú vizes élőhelvek

## 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





## SUMMARY OF RESTORATION PRIORITIES



• Main principle

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

- GI 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

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



#### **ORMOS IMRE ALAPÍTVÁNY**

Dr. Kollányi László, Dr. Báthoryné Nagy Ildikó Réka, Dancsókné Fóris Edina, Dr. Jombach Sándor, Keszthelyi Ákos, Kotsis István, Dr. Sallay Ágnes, Takácsné Zajacz Veronika, Dr. Szczuka Levente, Dr. Szilvácsku Zsolt, Filepné dr. Kovács Krisztina

#### LECHNER TUDÁSKÖZPONT TERÜLETI, ÉPÍTÉSZETI ÉS INFORMATIKAI NONPROFIT KFT.

Csőszi Mónika, Göncz Annamária, Kiss Dániel, Dr. Konkoly-Gyuró Éva, Dr. Lehoczki Róbert, Pataki Róbert, Dr. Petrik Ottó, Dr. Belényesi Márta, Körmendi Katalin, Sain Mátyás, Schneller Krisztián, Teleki Mónika, Vaszócsik Vilja

#### ÖKOLÓGIAI KUTATÓKÖZPONT - ÖKOLÓGIAI ÉS BOTANIKAI INTÉZET

Csákvári Edina, Sáradi Nóra, Dr. Lengyel Attila, Dr. Somodi Imelda, Dr. Tanács Eszter, Dr. Weiperth András, Dr. Gallé Róbert, Dr. Horváth Ferenc, Dr. Bede-Fazekas Ákos



...hogy élni tudjunk a természet adta lehetőségekkel

# THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION



zöldinfrastruktúra a természet hálózatai





**Európai Unió** Európai Regionális Fejlesztési Alap

MAGYARORSZÁG KORMÁNYA BEFEKTETÉS A JÖVŐBE

