

### Conservation of the Red-footed Falcon in the Carpathian Basin, 2012-2018 (Life 11 Nat/HU/000926)

The monitoring in the area of the Hevesi-sík (plains) and Kardoskút is aimed to study the impact of different methods of mowing and grazing on the grasslands, that are typical habitats of the red-footed falcon (*Falco vespertinus*). For these birds the most important factor is the spatial and temporal distribution of the available food sources, highly influenced by the land. To evaluate the relationship between management and the food source it is necessary to monitor the arthropods and small vertebrates living on the ground surface continuously. This fauna is investigated with the use of pitfall traps.



Lowland hay meadow with meadow foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*) at Hevesvezekény (photo by Eszter Daniló)



Emptying pitfall traps (photo by Eszter Daniló)

**Treatment of the world heritage caves of the Aggtelek Karst and the Slovak Karst invertebrate zoological survey (HUSK/1101/221/0180)**

The aim of the investigations is partly to explore the beetle fauna (Coleoptera) of the Baradla Cave (Aggtelek, Jósvalfő) and the Vass Imre Cave (Jósvalfő), on the basis of collectings in 2013 and 2014, and by using literature sources. The number of the beetle species known from the Baradla Cave is 57, among them *Duvalius hungaricus* can be regarded as an obligatory cave-dwelling (troglobite) species.



*Trechoblemus micros*, a small, troglophile ground beetle (Baradla Cave) (photo Nikola Rahmé)