## Flora and vegetation research in the Bakony Region (Norbert Bauer)

We do systematic and accurate data collecting work on grasslands and in forests of xerophitic habitats in the Bakony Region and its surroundings. The most important occurrences are documented by herbarium sheets. The collected material of the last decade of field work has reached 10,000 specimens by now. In addition, we have revealed the presence of several remarkable, yet unpublished species and determined local distribution and habitat preference of numerous valuable and conservational important taxa.



Vicia dalmatica



Arabidopsis lyrata subsp. petraea

## Survey, classification, systematization and revealing phyto-geographical relationships of dry grasslands (Norbert Bauer)

The main goal of the studies is to reveal the sub-Mediterranean and Oriental connections and vegetation history of the Pannonian dry grasslands. The author is a member of an international project concentrating on classification, revision and reestimation of the Central European rocky grasslands, steppe slopes and mesophilous meadows.

In Hungary, the systematic approach of rocky grasslands, steppe slopes and semidry grasslands of the Bakony Region has been completed. Apart from the syntaxonomical processing, the regional variants of grassland types were described and examined on a small plant geographical scale. Small scale differences were regarded as ecological and biogeographical variants. Samplings in the dry grasslands of the neighbouring countries are in process.



Stipa eriocaulis steppe slope on Cres Island



Species rich steppe slope in Transylvania



Spring aspesct of steppe slope in the Velence Mts

## Vegetation monitoring in the frames of project *Eastern-Bakony LIFE07 NAT/H000321* (Norbert Bauer)

Grazing and reaping have had substantial influence on the formation and present condition of most of the grasslands in Hungary. Their alteration, caused by changes in land use, is one of the most important current problems of nature conservation. From the aspects of natural rejuvenation and renewal of forests, the damage that wild game does is the most significant. In the frames of the project *Eastern-Bakony LIFE07 NAT/H000321,* a habitat monitoring program was started in 2010. The aim is to follow the restoration of abandoned and scrubbed dry grasslands in accordance with controlled grazing, and to determine the changes and the vegetation dynamics, as a result of game exclusion, in Pannonian pubescent oak forests.



Fixed quadrat denotation in a pasture



Big game exclusion experiment sample area in the Eastern Bakony