



THE NEW RED LIST OF BRYOPHYTES IN HUNGARY: METHODOLOGICAL BACKGROUND AND FIRST RESULTS

Az új magyarországi moha vörös lista: módszertani alapok és első eredmények

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Currently, the criteria system developed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) serves as the globally accepted standard for assessing the threat status of species. Since the publication of the first Red List in 1964, the underlying methodology has undergone significant refinement. For bryophytes, the 2017 IUCN guidelines represented a major milestone: the introduction of the concept of substrate-specific individual equivalents enabled a consistent and biologically sound application of Criteria C and D, which are based on population sizes. The floristic data accumulated since the last edition of the Hungarian Bryophyte Red List, alongside the expansion of expert capacity, provide a solid foundation for an up-to-date revision of threat assessments based on the refined methodology.

In our presentation, we introduce the bryofloristic databases underpinning the new Red List, as well as the key steps of the assessment process. The application of the new evaluation system and the shifts observed relative to the 2010 statuses are illustrated through case studies of species previously classified as Regionally Extinct (RE) or Critically Endangered (CR).

Based on these findings, it can be concluded that the classification of these species has largely remained unchanged; the threat status of a quarter of the taxa was downlisted (e.g., *Grimmia montana*), while it was uplisted in only a single case (*Scorpidium scorpioides*). These positive trends are primarily associated with an increase in the number of experts and observations (e.g., *Ulota hutchinsiae*), and are attributable to methodological modifications rather than actual improvements in habitat quality or targeted species conservation measures.