



LIFE Project Number  
**<LIFE16 NAT/HU/000599>**

**Progress Report**  
Covering the project activities from 01/08/2017 to 30/11/2018

Reporting Date  
**<31/01/2019>**

LIFE PROJECT NAME or Acronym  
**<OAKEYLIFE - Multilevel and multisite complex  
restoration of key ecosystem services of the calcareous  
sand forest steppe habitat>**

Data Project

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<b>Project location:</b>	Közép-Magyarország (Hungary Magyarország) Dél-Alföld, Bács-Kiskun County, Kunpeszér SCI HUKN 20002 Peszéri-erdő SCI HUKN 20003 Felső-kiskunsági turjánvidék
<b>Project start date:</b>	<01/08/2017>
<b>Project end date:</b>	<31/12/2022>
<b>Total budget:</b>	€ 2,685,487.00
<b>EU contribution:</b>	€ 1,895,500.00
<b>(%) of eligible costs:</b>	70,6

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Data Beneficiary

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## List of key-words and abbreviations:

DPP	– Deliverable Products of the Project
GIS	– Geographic Information System
IAS	– Invasive Alien Species
KEFAG	– KEFAG Kiskunsági Forestry and Wood Industry Plc.
KNDP	– Kiskunság National Park Directorate
LIDAR	– Light Detection and Ranging, is a surveying method that measures distance to a target by illuminating the target with pulsed laser light and measuring the reflected pulses.
MME	– Hungarian Ornithological and Nature Conservation Society, BirdLife Hungary
MS	– Milestones of the Project
N2000	– Natura 2000
PC	– Personal Computer
PR	– Public Relations

## 1. Executive summary

### 1.1. General progress

Our project proceeds as scheduled. However, we have some leeway in minor issues while we are ahead of schedule in some others. It must be declared, that none of our delays are so important, that it could possibly threaten the original objectives and manageability of the project. The proposed preparatory work containing the action plan and technological instructions during the implementation were proven mature. Which is a well-set foundation, providing safety for the realization of the project. Such documents with professional nature-conservation and forest-management content were composed, which further on can be the outlines of good practice guides (A1). The constructed also GIS database also works as planned, it helps to efficiently allocate resources and technologies (A2). However we have a delay in soil mapping and hydrological examinations (A3). The main causes of this are the necessary changing of the soil sampling method, and the belonged period of the licensing procedure. But the only effect of this will be just some delay in making our conclusions and practical verification of the results, but still in time to use them up for our proposed studies. The procurement of large vehicles attached to specific conservational measures closed in an effective way. After the first field-operations of these machines we can declare, that we obtained appliances with which we can achieve our pledges. Our interventions began affecting all actions, however in some cases are attached to the grounding of specific conservational measures to configure a desirable initial state, but necessary to successfully conduct the project. In the frame of monitoring measures the field-survey protocol was made, which sets how and what should be examined by our colleagues on the field. We had to alter the initial plan on the surveying activity (D1-2), to be able to give a better support for ongoing operations. Instead of overall status record, the executive committee last year decided to record detailed data on invasive species on 25m x 25 m sized plots. Since these are the data, which give us irretrievable help in the planning of the countermeasures against one of the most endangering factor. The thoroughness and importance of the monitoring surveys are well demonstrated by the fact, that several species with community importance were found, which were formerly unknown on the area. Communication and Dissemination of results action can really be referred as well advanced and successful (E actions). We could reach and address as many groups with as many people, that in most cases we could reach our expectations for the end of the project. Despite of that, we continue our campaign to deliver our efforts and achievements to as wide layers of the society as possible.

### 1.2. Assessment as to whether the project objectives and work plan are still viable

The project objectives and work plan can be maintained. We had to make minor changes and scheduling deviations during implementation, but in no case do they hinder feasibility. In addition to the work done, this is due to careful planning, as we have also built up reserves in the system to create a better fit for the problems and circumstances that arise.

### 1.3. Identified deviations, problems and corrective actions taken in the period

One of the most serious problems occurring during the realization of the project is attached to human resource management. In Hungary during the last few years the numbers of the employed shows remarkable fluctuations, among others because of the saltatory increase

in wages. It is really difficult to find workforce with the required qualification, and it is even hard to keep the workers later on. Due to this, for example the project administrator duties are issued by the third person already, and by the same participant instead of the planned 10 forestry workers for KEFAG, but we could recruit only 6 persons. But since we plan to employ them for longer time, we will be able to use up the feasible financial envelope. In a previous letter, you indicated that the project manager's hourly fee is not the same as the planned. This is also related to the problem of human resources, that on the contrary of the proposed plan the project coordinator is not a new full-time employee, but head of department by the KEFAG Zrt., working part-time on the project. The decision of the Steering Committee is justified, by that Dr. Gábor Bárány is ideal for this task, because he took part in the configuration and submission of the project so he is perfectly familiar with the action plan and the objectives, and also realizes the structure and accounting system of the coordinating organisation. This makes the management easier. Although the wage of the coordinator (he has been working at the KEFAG Zrt. for eight years) is 20% higher than it was submitted before in the plan, but considering that he is doing his work part-time, altogether this will not affect the budget of the project. The selection of the entrepreneur capable of adequate work quality is also attached to the problem above, especially for skill-demanding tasks, like spraying against invasive species. To solve this, we are planning to call in own employees in higher rate into the implementation of the commitment, which will require some cost rearrangement. Other problem was during the realisation was the continuance of licensing procedure, which especially caused time lag in the establishment of groundwater monitoring wells, and in the chemical control of invasive species. However these lags are not so long affect project feasibility. The fourth outstanding problem occurred in the early state of realisation is attached to forest-structure conversion action (C3). In Kunpezér 21A and 26F forest-compartments we planned to intervene on altogether 18,14 ha. But the National Office of Cultural Heritage referring to archaeological deposit bound the intervention to preliminary excavation. The cost of this excavation (about 53 000 €) greatly exceeds the possibilities in our project budget, so the Executive Committee decided to reschedule the plan. So we will fulfil the forest-structure conversion in the order of magnitude submitted in the project, but not on other forest compartments. Despite of the problems pointed out above, we still manage to hold schedule during the implementation of the project. The planned developments and interventions will fully be realized!

## 2. Administrative part

The structure formed during the planning of the project were proven operable in the implication. The main council of the partners is the Steering Committee made up by the leaders of each organizations. It holds meetings yearly according to the plans, with a slight difference: the meetings are not in January, but moved to the autumn regarding that the start of the project was in August. On these meetings the Executive Committee members and directly the project manager reports about the achieved results and together they evaluate the situation. Other important reference is the monthly progression report, which was not in the initial plan. This contains every important event in Hungarian, and a shorter English version is also prepared. This latter report is sent monthly to the Technical Monitor of the project.

The Executive Committee hold 6 meetings in the examined period, where the actual tasks and problems were coordinated by the colleagues working in the implementation. Besides, 29 times ad hoc meetings were held, field- and office-discussions, which aimed the direct operative

realization of the tasks. Of course, all meetings and discussions were recorded, to be able to oversee and supervise the said information. There were no changes in the structure of project management in the examined period.

### 3. Technical part

#### 3.1. Progress per action groups

##### 3.1.1. Preparatory actions

###### **A1 – Creation of action plans (including management guideline and schedule for the present LIFE-project)**

The realization of the action is in progress, and practically will continue during the whole period of the project.

Foreseen start date: 01 – 08 – 2016

Actual start date: 01 – 08 – 2016

Foreseen end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

Actual end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

The planned and realized DPP the action-plan (annex A1\_1-2) in the project is the most important management and follow-up instrument for the project-management. Practically it is an extended Gant-chart, containing the specific milestones and the deadlines and operators for the different Deliverable products of the projects. Completed and refreshed in deadline.

Naturally, the action plan is updated yearly and is ready for every autumn (instead of January) for the next Steering Committee meeting. So the project leaders can easily scope the progress. This alteration is caused by the delayed starting of the project too.

Other DPP is the management guidelines (annex A1\_3-9) set the base of each interventions way of execution. These are elaborated by the management for the professionals taking part in implementation. Their elaboration was adjusted to actual conservational actions, which meant some alterations in schedule, but not disturbing the accomplishment of operative works. The instructions may alter based on the information gathered during the project period, so we are keeping them up to date. Later on these can be the foundations of good practice studies.

###### **A2 – Creation of GIS-database for Peszér-forest area**

Foreseen start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Actual start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Foreseen end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

Actual end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

In this period, the planned activities were: a) purchasing equipment, b) creation of frame system of GIS database, c) operation of GIS database.

a) Purchase of equipment: the PC has been purchased. The LIDAR image has not been purchased. The digital maps and the aerial photo has been provided by other state organizations free of charge. The GIS licences has not been purchased as KNPD owns the necessary amount even without purchasing new licences.

The frame system has been developed. Spatial data provided by KEFAG's experts (soil mapping), MME's monitoring experts (abundance of invasive species) and KNPD's experts (remote sensing data, biotic data) have been loaded in the GIS.

Problems: the budgeted price for the LIDAR images (5.000 € per image set, 2 sets: before and after the implementation of project actions, in total 10.000 €) can only cover the purchase of raw data (i.e. non processed data). Plan for solving the problem: instead of purchasing two raw image sets, we plan to purchase one set with processed data (i.e. this way we will be provided with a digital surface model and with quantitative spatial data

on the density of vegetation in different layers). The second set of LIDAR image was planned to be used for the visualization of changes in vegetation structure due to the project activities. As there are some unspent items in the budget (digital maps, aerial photos, GIS licences, in total 8.349 €), it is possible to handle this problem: this way in total 18.349 € could be spent for purchasing a LIDAR image with processed data. **We kindly ask the approval of this modification of the budget.**

According to the progress of this action, all the expected result of Action A2 can be achieved except the maps which based on A3 action, these tasks deadline postponed.

### **A3 – Hydrological and soil mapping of project area**

The realization of the action is in progress, and will be during the project period because of the collection for groundwater data.

Foreseen start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Actual start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Foreseen end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

Actual end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

The method planned in the action (sampling with tractor mounted device with 3 point suspension) were changed by the management for nature conservational considerations. Following a consultation with the Technical Monitor of the project, we obtained manual sampling borers without exceeding the budget, and our physical workers are collecting the soil samples (2 of our 6 persons). This process is obviously slower than the mechanized, therefore the soil map could not be ready as planned (12/2018), new deadline for the soil map is 30/06/2019. So far, 357 points have been collected for soil samples, and their laboratory examinations are ongoing. (56% of the plan)

The licensing procedure of the automatic groundwater sensing wells took much longer time, than expected. This resulted practically 1 year delay between the original deadline (02/2018) and the accomplishment (01/2019). The delay affects the amount of the collected data, but until the end of the project period the collected data-amount will be still sufficient for valuable conclusions. The planned spectrophotometer was purchased.

## 3.1.2. Concrete conservation actions

### **C1 – Elimination of invasive trees on area managed by KEFAG**

The realization of the action is in progress.

Foreseen start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Actual start date: 01 – 02 – 2018

Foreseen end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

Actual end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

The planned equipments (chainsaws, mulcher and tractor) in the action has been obtained. Instead of the planned 200 hp tractor we obtained a 220 hp (VALTRA T234) tractor more suitable for our needs, after following a consultation with the Technical Monitor of the project. This machine is also capable of performing the tasks planned in action C6. The chemical spraying tasks was delayed because of the delayed start of the project and the long licensing procedure. To minimize the damage in the remaining forest stands and habitats we established sample plots after several official coordination occasions. After the examinations from 09/2018 we started the interventions with our forestry workers employed for the project (4 of our 6 persons), and we could finish 9.2 ha until the end of vegetation period. We carried out mechanical clearing on additional 5.6 ha with heavy machinery and manual workers (17% of the planned), on these areas full soil conversion will follow. According to our experience so far, it is a problem to hire entrepreneur with adequate experience and qualification. To solve this problem in the future differently as planned we intend to involve our own employees in these tasks. The required wage cost for this (50.000 €) could be reallocated from the external assistance fee (250.000 €) for

the action. We would like to make the purchase of the necessary chemicals from the cost of the planned consumable, which originally included seedlings purchases (7.500 €). We want to produce the necessary seedlings in our own nursery instead of the previously planned purchase, thus increasing the security of sand adapted origin.

### **C2 – Reduction of scrub-cover of overgrown areas**

The realization of the action is in progress.

Foreseen start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Actual start date: 01 – 01 – 2018

Foreseen end date: 30 – 03 – 2019

Actual end date: 30 – 03 – 2019

The planned equipments (bushcutters) in the action has been obtained. In the action we realized shrub control on 61.75 ha, with manual work and machinery, with own employees and entrepreneurs. (60% of the total planned area) Expectedly we will finish the work until deadline.

### **C3 – Conversion of structure of forest stands**

The realization of the action is in progress.

Foreseen start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Actual start date: 01 – 01 – 2018

Foreseen end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

Actual end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

In the current state of the project the removal of alien stands and the removing so stumps with our own machines are already made on 11.55 ha, which can be considered as pro time rate fulfilment. The ploughing of the area, and the preparation before planting and planting will come true in the spring of 2019, as we plan. we are procedure with the implementation as planned. During the realization a formerly referred problem occurred: in Kunpeszér 21A and 26F forest compartments the National Office of Cultural Heritage allusion to archaeological deposit. As the cost of the preliminary excavation (about 53.000 €) greatly exceeds the possibilities in our project, the Executive Committee decided to rearrange the project, namely to carry out forest stand conversion in the committed magnitude, but in other forest compartments. When selecting new forest standings, it is a priority to have analogues of their basic properties, so that the original goal of the project is not compromised due to the replacement.

We would like to make the purchase of the necessary chemicals for C1 action from the cost of the planned consumable, which originally included seedlings purchases (41.810 €). We want to produce the necessary seedlings in our own nursery instead of the previously planned purchase, thus increasing the security of sand adapted origin.

### **C4 – Recultivation of trunk-depots**

The realization of the action is in progress.

Foreseen start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Actual start date: 01 – 03 – 2018

Foreseen end date: 30 – 09 – 2020

Actual end date: 30 – 09 – 2020

The trunk-depots planned to be eliminated by the action are located in several forest compartments, altogether on 2.19 ha area. As we will realize the site development by full ground-clearance and fitting of land, unlike in the project submitted before we would like to omit chemical treatments to decrease the load on the area. We mechanically removed the invasive trees from the trunk-depots on 0.15 ha to prevent further seed dispersion, with our own workers, with manual method. Machine works are planned to start in the first quarter of 2019.

We would like to make the purchase of the necessary chemicals for C1 action from the cost of the planned consumable, which originally included seedlings purchases (844 €). We want to produce the necessary seedlings in our own nursery instead of the previously planned purchase, thus increasing the security of sand adapted origin.

### **C5 – Creation and maintenance of ecological corridors**

The realization of the action is in progress.

Foreseen start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Actual start date: 01 – 01 – 2018

Foreseen end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

Actual end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

We planned to make ecological corridors on altogether 11.56 ha. So far with our machine and hydraulic crusher, and our workers formed on 2.17 ha the base of the corridors. (100% of the planned during the first reporting period) This means the crushing and the making of place for the following herbaceous sowing. On those areas, where the corridor hits invasive species too we still think, that chemical treatment is needed, but the deadline for this is moved (because of the licensing-problem mentioned above) to 30/06/2019. The felling of the trees in the corridor, which can be carried out after the clearing, was changed to 31/11/2019.

### **C6 – Creation of forest clearings on area managed by KEFAG**

The realization of the action is in progress.

Foreseen start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Actual start date: 01 – 02 – 2018

Foreseen end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

Actual end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

Originally we planned habitat development interventions on 20.65 ha, from which 2.75 ha was carried out by machine crushing and manual clearing (65% of the planned). The necessary planned equipment (Stalk chopper) has been obtained, but we do not intend to realize the buying of the 150 hp tractor and the self-propelled cutter planned initially for this action. The larger pulling power tractor obtained in action C1 and the own and previously obtained tractors with shredder are capable to completely fulfil the tasks. Following a consultation with the Technical Monitor of the project, we purchased a geodesic GPS (Leica VIVA GS15 GNSS RTK rover) equipment, which is not included in the budget of the project. This geodesic GPS equipment necessary for delivering the most accurate data and results. We plan to reallocate the remainder of the costs to make it usable in later interventions.

### **C7 – Elimination of invasive trees on area managed by KNPD**

Foreseen start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Actual start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Foreseen end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

Actual end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

In this period, the planned activities were: a) employing staff & purchasing equipment, b) first round of chemical treatment of non-arboreal species, c) first round of chemical treatment of arboreal species.

a) Originally 5 persons (1 group leader, 4 forestry workers) were planned to be employed (as new employees) from the beginning of the project period. Due to difficulties in finding the adequate persons, in total 6 persons were employed.

b) The first round of chemical treatment of non-arboreal species was completed (progress compared to plans: 100%).

c) the first round of chemical treatment of arboreal species has been carried out on net 30.2 ha (progress compared to plans: approx. 80%). As the abundance of invasive species is quite varying among forest stands, and the time demand of treatments depends on other factors than the number of individuals to be treated (accessibility, density of shrubs, etc.), this can be regarded as a rough estimate.

*Problems: In the present situation, it is more and more difficult to find employees for forestry works, due to high employment rate in the region, and due to relatively low salary we can offer. Instead of the 5 persons planned to be employed in the group, it seems to us*

that we can employ only 4 persons for the same total sum of money (it is necessary to increase their salaries by 1.2-1.25). The deadline for reaching the milestone (“Completion of the first round of chemical treatment of invasive non-arboreal plants”) has been successfully met.

According to the progress of this action, all the expected result of Action C7 can be achieved without any modifications of the proposed schedule.

#### **C8 – The reintroduction of silvipastoral systems on Peszér-Adacs Meadows**

Foreseen start date: 01 – 08 – 2017                      Actual start date: 01 – 08 – 2018

Foreseen end date: 31 – 12 – 2022                      Actual end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

In this period, the planned activities were: a) complete elimination of invasive plants, b) data collection on the baseline conditions, c) implementation of traditional wood fence around the wooded pasture.

a) The elimination of invasive plants has been completed (progress compared to plans: approx. 100%).

b) Data collection on the baseline conditions is still in progress (progress compared to plans: approx. 50%).

c) The implementation of traditional wood fence around the wooded pasture has not been completed (progress compared to plans: 20%).

Problems: *It was hard to find a person for monitoring the effects of forest grazing, as regarding the original plans a Serbian PhD student was foreseen to carry out the research, but as the Serbian partner was excluded from the project implementation, we had to find a new applicant. The contract with the new person will be signed later, and instead of 5 complete year, the monitoring activity will cover a 4-year long period.*

The deadline for reaching the milestone (“Accomplishment of complete elimination of invasive plants”) has been successfully met, but the other two milestones (“Accomplishment of data collection on the baseline conditions” and “Implementation of traditional wood fence around the wooded pasture”) have not been reached yet.

According to the progress of this action, all the expected results and impacts of Action C8 can be achieved with some modifications of the proposed schedule (more effort will be concentrated on this action).

#### **C9 – Creation of small-scale forest clearings by KNPD**

Foreseen start date: 01 – 07 – 2018                      Actual start date: 01 – 08 – 2018

Foreseen end date: 31 – 12 – 2022                      Actual end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

In this period, the planned activity was: complete elimination of invasive plants on 30.5 ha, and it has been partly completed (progress compared to plans: approx. 20%). The deadline for reaching the milestone (“Accomplishment of complete elimination of invasive plants”) has not been met yet. According to the progress of this action, all the expected results and impacts of Action C9 can be achieved with some modifications of the proposed schedule (more effort will be concentrated on this action).

#### **C10 – Improvement of conservation status of pre-forests of steppic Oak woods**

Foreseen start date: 01 – 08 – 2017                      Actual start date: 01 – 08 – 2018

Foreseen end date: 31 – 12 – 2022                      Actual end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

The planned activity was: complete elimination of invasive plants on 34.4 ha, and it has been partly completed (progress compared to plans: approx. 50%). The deadline for reaching the milestone (“Accomplishment of complete elimination of invasive plants”) has not been met yet. According to the progress of this action, all the expected results and

impacts of Action C10 can be achieved with some modifications of the proposed schedule (more effort will be concentrated on this action).

#### **C11 – Floral diversification of restored habitats**

Foreseen start date: 01 – 08 – 2017                      Actual start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Foreseen end date: 31 – 12 – 2022                      Actual end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

In this period, only preparatory activities were planned and have been implemented. The deadline for reaching the milestone (“End of preparatory phase”) has been met, but it covers mainly administrative activities.

According to the progress of this action, all the expected results and impacts of Action C11 can be achieved without any modifications of the proposed schedule.

#### **C12 – Transformation of roadside shrubberies to forest-steppic Oak groves**

Foreseen start date: 01 – 10 – 2017                      Actual start date: 01 – 10 – 2017

Foreseen end date: 31 – 12 – 2022                      Actual end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

The planned activity was: completion of acorn/sapling planting. It has been partly completed (progress compared to plans: approx. 25%).

Problems: Even there is a delay as the first milestone has not been reached due to the almost total lack of acorn production in 2018, but during the next reporting period the delay will be compensated. According to the progress of this action, all the expected results and impacts of Action C12 can be achieved with some modifications of the proposed schedule (more effort will be concentrated on this action).

#### **C13 – Creation of nursery for Pedunculated Oak saplings originating from verified sand-adapted genotypes**

Foreseen start date: 01 – 10 – 2017                      Actual start date: 01 – 10 – 2017

Foreseen end date: 31 – 12 – 2022                      Actual end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

The planned activities were: a) acorn collection and planting in the Oak nursery, b) completion of genetic investigations of lineages of the Pedunculated Oak adapted to calcaerous sand. a) Acorn collection and planting has been completed in 2017 (progress compared to plans: 100%). Problems: The genetic investigation (MS) has not been accomplished. According to the progress of this action, all the expected results and impacts of Action C13 can be achieved with some minor modifications of the proposed schedule (genetic investigation will be carried out during 2019).

### **3.1.3. Monitoring and impact assessment actions**

#### **D1 – Monitoring post-treatment occurrence of alien species**

The realization of the action is in progress.

Foreseen start date: 01 – 08 – 2017                      Actual start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Foreseen end date: 31 – 12 – 2022                      Actual end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

In April 2018 we decided to change the methodology of the monitoring. In addition to the change, we can list the following arguments:

- Looking at fewer variables at a time gives a more accurate estimate.
- Taking only the invasive species, the daily passage could rise to a minimum of 5-6 hectares per person.
- The order of priority of the planned interventions could be prepared sooner.
- The basic map for invasive species can be completed soon, so the total area's resource requirements can be made sooner too.

- The other variables taken into account in the forest condition mapping can be replaced later using the already completed datasheets.
- The complete invasion map and data series that will be available in a short time, hopefully with this change, can bring the publications and appearances based on them ahead of time.

Based on these reasons we are going to focus on only the invasive species. This way we will be able to finish the mapping of the forest by the end of 2018 (annex D1\_1-2). Because of this those actions which deadlines were in April were rescheduled at the end of the year. These delays do not threaten the overall results of the project. The assessment of IAS abundances was carried out in 743.5 ha. Instead of sampling, full-cover mapping was used. The achieved coverage according to the total area (983 ha) is 76%. However high shrub density at certain forest stands will most probably reduce the surveyable area to 85-90%, so the examination is almost complete. As a result of our work, detailful maps are now available, which can help to plan the future management of the invasive tree species. DPP's about the herbicide analyses and coenologic survey postponed. (30/10/2019)

## **D2 – Monitoring key species and habitats within Natura2000 site**

Field recording is temporarily paused.

Foreseen start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Actual start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Foreseen end date: 31 – 12 - 2022

Actual end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

In order to categorize our resources as the most threatening factor, the IAS species, this action was suspended from April 2018. It is expected to restart after the IAS report in early 2019. Accordingly, the planned DPPs have been completed with a one-year delay, except the high density distributional baseline maps about the species (annex: D2\_1-13). 35 soil samples were taken and sent to analysis from the N2000 fraction of the Pészéri forest to monitor the Key molluscs in this site. The monitoring of the *Bolbelasmus unicornis* and ground beetles also started. 9,000 € of the travel expenses of the action will be transferred to the travel expenses of the D1 action, 1000 € to the travel expenses of the F1 action, and 600 € to the other costs of the E4 action.

## **D3 – Evaluation of the socio-economic effects of the project**

Foreseen start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Actual start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Foreseen end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

Actual end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

The first survey and summary was completed to deadline (annex D3\_1-2). In our first online questionnaire survey we tried to assess the knowledge of all employees of the three participating organizations about forest visitation habits, nature-conservation and LIFE-programme topics. With this we aimed to compare the knowledge of professionals directly and indirectly working in the project with those professional's knowledge in the topics relevant to our project, who are working on other fields.

## **D4 – Evaluation of the effects of the project on ecosystem services**

There were no actual objective with deadline, however, data collection is ongoing.

Foreseen start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Actual start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Foreseen end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

Actual end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

The planned drone has been purchased, we also used this item for our PR activities. In the E2 action, we have made short films introducing Pészér-forest with the drone, which film can be used in one of our undertaken DPPs, "Short films for the internet".

### **D5 – Monitoring the effects of forest-grazing**

Foreseen start date: 01 – 08 – 2017                      Actual start date: 01 – 08 – 2018

Foreseen end date: 31 – 12 – 2022                      Actual end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

Data collection on the baseline conditions is still in progress (progress compared to plans: approx. 50%). Personal problems like C8 action.

#### **3.1.4. Communication and Dissemination of results actions**

### **E1 – Creation and maintenance of project website**

Foreseen start date: 01 – 08 – 2017                      Actual start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Foreseen end date: 31 – 12 – 2022                      Actual end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

Our main task was creating a working web page. Bilingual (hungarian-english) project webpage is ready for deadline and accessible for general public ([www.oakeylife.hu](http://www.oakeylife.hu)). We created and running a facebook profile and a youtube channel too:

<https://www.facebook.com/oakeylife/>

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCQvYKiQL6jV2r27hIF2PCAQ/>

The web page contains the compulsory contents and formal elements required by LIFE.

Main purpose of the webpage is infotainment, namely teaching and informing through entertaining. We stayed within planned costs.

Our webpage data: Active users monthly on average: 162, of which new active users 149.

Best result on June (in 2018): 633 persons. Page views (is the total number of pages viewed): 11 211 pcs. Page views monthly on average: 489 pcs.

Number of articles on the website: news: 53 (pieces), in protected species category: 29 (pieces), in all categories (in hungarian and in english news and protected species categories): 119 (pieces)

Our Facebook site data: total amount of facebook posts 95 pcs, total amount of accessing person 33 813 pcs, most reached post by 1418 person.

### **E2 – Public relation activities**

Foreseen start date: 01 – 08 – 2017                      Actual start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Foreseen end date: 31 – 12 – 2022                      Actual end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

OAKEYLIFE is not a communicational programme, but the committed tasks made it necessary to form a 5 year-long communicational framework, which is implemented by every year with a more specific realisation action-plan. The main beneficiary, KEFAG Zrt. has preliminary notification obligation on every communication and PR-activity towards the National Communication Office. According to this expectation in the August of 2017 the communication schedule for 5 years was completed, about paid PR-activity (annex E2\_7). The planned media-contact list also were made. (annex E2\_6)

Was not committed in the project, but we considered it important to hang a notice board (annex E2\_3) in every participant's centre showing basic data about the project. This happened in September of 2017, at the start of the project. (Yet without project-design, but with the compulsory logos.)

PR-activity means for us primarily the utilisation of free communication channels and versatile usage of platforms. The realisation is decided on the base of news value. All online, printed, radio and television media coverage are posted on the webpage, in "Press releases" menu.

(<http://oakeylife.hu/category/sajtomegjelenesek/>);(<http://oakeylife.hu/en/category/press-releases/>)

We committed in the action point to release paid advertisements too, which were not bound to dates. In 2017 a paid press-material was published about the general introduction of the project in a county gazette "Petőfi Népe".

DPP's: Leaflets (1000 pcs); Merchandise products (finished with: bird feeder 500 pcs, pen 300 pcs, fridge magnet 500 pcs, folder 300 pcs, block paper for the folder 300 pcs, mug 500 pcs, baseball hat 300 pcs, power bank 100 pcs, bird sticker for window 500 pcs); Information board (5 pcs). Everything completed with modified deadline (31/01/2018.) (annex E2\_1-2). One type of informational leaflet was made, five roll-ups, and a part of our advertisement and hand-out material for the Opening Workshop planned for the end of March 2018. Additional 4 types of leaflets (4000pcs) and 1 educational poster (100pcs), the informational boards, the remaining part of the advertisement and hand-out materials and the T-shirts (200pcs) and pullovers (100pcs) intended for the volunteers were received on 15/06/2018. In every case we stayed within budget.

Short films for the internet: Deadline 31/01/2018. We changed the deadline for the filmlets: we intended to show the operation procedure of the project with these short films. So until the end of the project period we will make yearly 1 or 2 short films.

Layman's report (3000 pcs). The final report called "Layman's report" mistakenly got into the time schedule with deadline of January 2018. We signalled this mistake, and moved it to 2022, the end of the project period.

MS's: Creating the general design of the project: It was completed before deadline, we stayed within budget. The project logo with the project design and corporate identity manual was one of our first tasks. It was the basement for the project webpage and all other image material, advertisement and hand-out material design and implementation. So we had to complete this before the deadline in the project, and we could complete this until 15/12/2018. (annex E2\_5)

Placing informational board in the nearby settlements: The deadline was altered, since we could only complete this after the complete identity manual was ready, in one order and contract all of the advertisement and hand-out material committed in the project. The placing of the informational boards were adjusted to these, and which were received from the press on 15/06/2018, and later on (15/08/2018) we could place them out. We stayed within budget.

### **E3 – Non institutional and institutional educational activities**

Foreseen start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Actual start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Foreseen end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

Actual end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

Education of pupils: In the project we undertook with the involving of "Vackor Vár" Forestry School and the Arboretum of Kecskemét, that starting from 2018 with environmental programmes, guided field tours in "Peszér" forest, educational work in the forestry school, and education on country-wide events we address school aged and kindergarten aged children in OAKEYLIFE topic. We prepared educational syllabus for forestry school programmes, which is attached (annex E3\_1). The children were asked to fill in questionnaires as a feedback. (53 pieces). We reached 1817 children with our educational activities in this period.

Education of professionals: The main beneficiary organized the training on 03/10/2018 as a field tutorial for professionals. The topic: habitat-rehabilitation and selective application of chemicals to control invasive plant species, with 52 participants.

DPP's: The educational material about IAS control is accessible in our webpage (annex E3\_2). Posters, introducing the species, habitats, and the habitat-conservational operations: We processed the task in two topics, the design of two posters are prepared. From these the press already produced 100 posters. The rest 100 posters will be delivered until March 2019. The 2 pieces of A/1 sized posters are accessible on the webpage. 25 posters have already been distributed to primary and secondary school groups in 2018.

As planned, altogether 300 pcs of T-shirts and pullovers were produced, and a part of it distributed to children and professionals. The rest will be dispensed on the field events to be held in the spring of 2019 and in spring of 2020, with the call in of volunteers.

#### **E4 – National and international networking**

Foreseen start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Actual start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Foreseen end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

Actual end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

We greatly exceeded the networking activity undertaken in the project even in 2017, and we continued this strong relationship-building and experience-sharing activity in 2018 too. The abstract is attached to the report (annex E4\_1)

Primarily we could attend two important professional conferences on the end of 2017 and 2018, with which we accomplished partly our commitments, with introducing the project and the dissemination of the foregoing results.

“Hungarian Nature-conservational Biology Conference” in November, 2017. and

“Actual Flora- and Vegetation-research in the Carpathian-basin XII.” conference, in February of 2018 where a poster were exhibited about our monitoring results.

International activities: In 2017 KEFAG Zrt. attended a LIFEinFOREST field-trip in Romania, then for the invitation of the Slovak State Forestry we could gather knowledge about the forest-renewal problems of Euro-Siberian oak stands.

The kick-off meeting in Brussels was proven an effective networking opportunity for us. (<http://oakeylife.hu/2017/10/21/kick-off-meetingen-az-oakeylife-program/>)

Other, not planned networking activity: We participated in 13 different conferences and programs, as a speaker as an invited or interested person. Here we could show our results on the program.

DPP: Report on the succeeding of the networking visitations in 2018. Completed.

MS: Collecting contact data to managers of sites where the target habitats of this project are present. Completed.

#### **E5 – Training staff and volunteers**

Foreseen start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Actual start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Foreseen end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

Actual end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

The only planned activity was to accomplish the official training on using chemicals by forestry workers employed by KNPD. As two persons have already had the licence to work with herbicides, it was not necessary to train the other employees (as for mechanic works it is not necessary to obtain a license). (progress compared to plans:100%).

Problems: In case of any changes in employed persons, it will be necessary to train the new employees. In this case, the training will fall outside the originally established deadline (but it is just a technical issue). The deadline for reaching the milestone (“Accomplishment of official training on using chemicals by forestry workers employed by KNPD”) has been successfully met. We use the same educational materials (DPP) for training like the E3 action (IAS control).

According to the progress of this action, all the expected result of Action E5 can be achieved without any modifications of the proposed schedule.

#### **E6 – Opening Workshop**

Foreseen start date: 01 – 08 - 2017

Actual start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Foreseen end date: 31 – 03 – 2018

Actual end date: 31 – 03 – 2018

Our task is hosting the workshop. Accomplished, within budget.

The two day long OAKEYLIFE opening workshop exact date was – 29/03/2018.

Location: House of Nature for conference and “Peszér”-forest for field-trip.

On our professional event we aimed to reach and invite forestry-companies, national parks and NGO-s, who are operating on similar calciferous forest sites to OAKEYLIFE, and facing similar problems, possibly also taking part LIFE projects. So we could demonstrate their presentations and projects. The event was extremely famous and successful also from professional point of view. We produced 18 non-paid media articles, a paid summarizing PR-video material was made (<https://youtu.be/uPrfVqoyLG8>), a television studio-talk was also recorded about the topic. 80 registered attendants took part on the conference, on the field-trip 50 attendants were present. (annex E6\_1-3)

### **E7 – Final Workshop**

Not relevant, no task completion.

### **E8 – Establishment of Peszér-forest visitor centre**

Foreseen start date: 01 – 08 – 2017                      Actual start date: 01 – 08 – 2017

Foreseen end date: 31 – 12 – 2022                      Actual end date: 31 – 12 – 2022

The planned activities were purchasing the old forester house (purchased), and renovation of the old house. It has been started and has almost been completed (only minor works remain) (progress compared to plans: 100%)

Problems: the total amount of money was budgeted for external services. As we tried to contract with local experts, it was reasonable to contract with several persons instead of signing an overall contract with one sub-contractor. Also, KNPD has purchased the construction material on its own, as it led to more decreased prices. Accordingly, some of the costs (9.220 €) occurred as “Consumables” instead of “External services”.

According to the progress of this action, all the expected result of Action E8 can be achieved without any modifications of the proposed schedule.

## 3.1.5. Project management and progress actions

### **F1 – Project management**

See above (page 3) 2. Administrative part. For partnership agreements see annex F1\_1-2

### **F2 – Independent financial audit**

In this period we had to select the independent audit company: The financial audit will be carried out by Gábor Oláh, who is the independent auditor at KEFAG Zrt., the coordinating beneficiary.

### **F3 – After-LIFE plan**

Not relevant, no task completion.

## 3.2. Envisaged progress until next report

Till next report, we will continue the already begun operations. Regarding our preparatory actions, the whole soil and hydrologic mapping will be completed, which will provide basement for our further works. The directly useful instruments for the project management (action plan, technology instructions) are regularly updated, to log and trace our knowledge more and more precisely. Regarding the “Conservation actions”, after the initial phase in the possession of authority licenses and introduced technology we will increase the pace of

implementation. As a result, for the mid-term of the project, we will actually have the half of habitat development tasks realized.

Regarding “Monitoring and impact assessment actions”, we will possess information expanding on the whole intervention area of the project, and related to every proposed aims. We also plan to continue our communication activity attached to the project. With this we will exceed the public-reach and opinion-shaping indexes planned in mid-term reporting. All infrastructural constructions finished related to our visitor centre.

Gant chart to illustrate our progress, and planes:



### 3.3. Impact

Thanks to our interventions, already at the start of the project it is observable, that the nature conservational status of the aimed habitats, parallel with the implemented actions are improving. Among others, a reason for that is the fact, that the area of “Peszér”-forest is relatively small, so every intervention produces easily accountable improvements. The most serious threatening factor is the presence of invasive tree species. However, with the performed survey we have such high-precision map data, which makes the planning of control-operations much easier. As a result of our survey-work, we could describe species with community importance, and also protected species (*Sternbergia colchiciflora*, *Eresus cinnaberinus*, *Carabus hungaricus*, *Cerambyx cerdo*). We proved the nesting of certain bird species (e. g. *Scolopax rusticola*) on the area, and we managed to specify the spread and population size of individual species with community importance (*Bolbelasmus unicornis*). With this information the interventions for the next period can be planned and implemented more precisely.

**Indirect impacts:** In the course of our events and communications activity we paid exceptional attention on the application and informing of the various authorities. Thanks to this, our aims and implicational concepts could be easily get across to them and implemented, although in some cases these were different from regular authority practice.

**Key Project-level Indicators (KPIs):** At the ending of the initial stage of the project, it can be concluded, that we are on the right track towards reaching our aims. Regarding to several actions, our interventions were preparatory, but we already could make progress with these ones towards “Improve the conservation status on target habitats”. The more accurate knowledge on the populations of species with community importance also supports this activity. Our communications, educational and networking activity can be considered outstandingly successful, the results of this activity exceeds greatly our preliminary expectations. This is due to the success in applying countrywide media (TV, radio stations) in our communication, with rising the interest of wide social layers toward the problem and our project.

**Policy implications:** We could also raise the attention of local and national authorities regarding our project. Some of our actions are showing new approach for them, but in the same time we could feel their encouragement. And we hope, that our results may have effect on legislation processes too. We will be able to provide new solutions to forest management problems that can be clearly perceived by them, which can later be extended by legislation.

### 3.4. Outside LIFE

To be able to clear the invasive woody plants with the most suitable chemical method for habitat and task, KEFAG Zrt. signed a research collaboration on it's own cost for performing short period experiments. The experiments are completed, technology will be implemented in the next period. The research report is attached to this report. (Annex 0\_1) Our work has attracted the attention of universities and research institutes. With whom we can receive diploma planners and launch new research projects (eg. development of biological control methods against IAS).

## 4. Financial part

### 4.1. Costs incurred

Budget breakdown categories	Budgeted costs in €*	Costs incurred from the start date to 30/11/2018 in €	% of Budget**
<b>1. Personnel</b>	1 010 620 EUR	263 678 EUR	26,09%
<b>2. Travel and subsistence</b>	179 713 EUR	15 362 EUR	8,55%
<b>3. External assistance</b>	480 875 EUR	33 084 EUR	6,88%
<b>4. Durable goods</b>			
<b>Infrastructure</b>	24 000 EUR	16 074 EUR	66,98%
<b>Equipment</b>	249 275 EUR	123 145 EUR	49,40%
<b>Prototype</b>	0 EUR	0 EUR	0,00%
<b>5. Land purchase / long-term lease</b>	0 EUR	0 EUR	0,00%
<b>6. Consumables</b>	362 284 EUR	12 870 EUR	3,55%
<b>7. Other Costs</b>	61 820 EUR	43 EUR	0,07%
<b>8. Overheads</b>	165 275 EUR	13 896 EUR	8,41%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 533 862 EUR</b>	<b>478 151 EUR</b>	<b>18,87%</b>

The reporting period covers 26% of the total project duration. As far as the budget is concerned, it can be stated that the project is a little underperformed. The primary reason for this is that due to the licensing procedure for conservation actions, we were unable to go as far as we planned. However, the delay is not such as to affect the results of the project.

Our cost-per-line transfers, or our changes, are listed in the list per action.

Accounting of travel costs within the LIFE project for company owned vehicles is based on unit costs for each car in accordance with our travel regulations. Unit costs are calculated: all cost of a given car of the year divided the all run km's for the year. The travel cost therefore include: fuel cost, service charges, insurance costs, car taxes, road tolls, oils and other liquids and tires.

On the other hand, our employees using the national clearing rules and fees when using their own vehicle.

There is some overspending in personnel costs, which is mainly due to the unforeseen increase in personnel costs in the region, as explained in more detail in the problems section. We are trying to solve the problem with later transfers, because of our economical management we are expected to have such reserves.

There is also an over-spending of infrastructure and equipment lines, but this is due to the timing of our purchases for the initial period.

We kindly ask the approval of this modification of the budget:

Category	From		Amount €	Where		Explanation
	Category	Action		Category	Action	
External		E8	9 220 €	Consumables	E8	The total amount of money was budgeted for external services. As we tried to contract with local experts, it was reasonable to contract with several persons instead of signing an overall contract with one sub-contractor. Also, KNPD has purchased the construction material on its own, as it led to more decreased prices. Accordingly, some of the costs (9.220 €) occurred as "Consumables" instead of "External services".
Personal	C8,C9, C10,C11,C12,C13		0	Personal	C8,C9, C10,C11,C12,C13	In the present situation, it is more and more difficult to find employees for forestry works, due to high employment rate in the region, and due to relatively low salary we can offer. Instead of the 5 persons planned to be employed in the group, it seems to us that we can employ only 4 persons for the same total sum of money (it is necessary to increase their salaries by 1.2-1.25). Accordingly, it will not change the budget, but the daily rate of employees (and therefore the no.of working days).
Equipment		C7	0	Equipment	C7	10,000 € was budgeted for purchasing a second-hand car. We could buy the sufficient car for less amount of money (7,408 €), so we could purchase a trailer and accessories for the trailer (to carry the necessary equipment). Both the trailer and the accessories represented less amount than 1,000 €. Accordingly, it did not change the budget, but instead of 1 element (a second hand car), 3 elements (car+trailer+accessories) have been purchased.
		C7	0	Equipment	C7	3,000 € was budgeted for purchasing 3 high-accuracy GPSs, and 2,700 € was budgeted for purchasing 3 laptops. Instead of purchasing laptops and GPS devices, we purchased combined devices (weather proof field books). Three fieldbooks were purchased for 4,694 €. Accordingly, it did not change the budget, but instead of 6 element (3 laptops + 3 GPS devices), 3 elements (field books with integrated GPS receiver) have been purchased.
		C10	0	Equipment	C10	Instead of purchasing 3 hand-held petrol drills (original budget: 900 €/item, in total 2,700 €), we purchased 1 hand-held drill (475 €) with accessories (118 €) and 2 sets of electric borers (1,046 €). Accordingly, it did not change the budget, but we had to modify the subject of purchase.
Travel		D2	9000	Travel	D1	The two field assistants carry out the surveys with one car. The car is owned by Arnold Erdélyi, who is accounted for in action D1. Under the rules of the MME, the running costs are accounted for by the driver in the settlement of his own vehicle, so the amount of € 6450 planned for the D1 action is low
		D2	1000	Travel	F1	Originally, the MME did not plan to run the project management, but due to the constant contact with the coordinating beneficiary, it is necessary to transfer it.
		D2	600	Other	E4	The MME also participates in conferences where the results of the project are presented in the form of a lecture or poster.
External		C1	50000	Personal	C1	According to our experience so far, it is a problem to hire entrepreneur with adequate experience and qualification. To solve this problem in the future differently as planned we intend to involve our own employees in these tasks. The required wage cost for this (50.000 €) could be reallocated from the external assistance fee (250.000 €) for the action.
Consumables		C1	7500	Consumables	C1	We would like to make the purchase of the necessary chemicals from the cost of the planned consumable, which originally included saplings. We want to produce the necessary seedlings in our own nursery instead of the previously planned purchase, thus increasing the security of sand adapted origin.
		C3	41810			
		C4	844			
Equipment		A3	0	Equipment	A3	The method planned in the action (sampling with tractor mounted device with 3 point suspension) were changed by the management for nature conservational considerations. Following a consultation with the Technical Monitor of the project, we obtained manual sampling borers without exceeding the budget. (eligible cost: 377,47€)
Equipment		C1	0	Equipment	C1	Instead of the planned 200 hp tractor we obtained a 220 hp (VALTRA T234) tractor more suitable for our needs, after following a consultation with the Technical Monitor of the project.
Equipment		C6	0	Equipment	C6	We do not intend to realize the buying of the 150 hp tractor and the self-propelled cutter planned initially for this action. Following a consultation with the Technical Monitor of the project, we purchased a geodesic GPS (Leica VIVA GS15 GNSS RTK rover) equipment, which is not included in the budget of the project. This geodesic GPS equipment necessary for delivering the most accurate data and results. (eligible cost: 5422,49 €)
Equipment		E3	0	Equipment	E3	In order to provide more spectacular trainings, following a consultation with the Technical Monitor of the project we purchased 2 projection screens, which are not included in the budget of the project. ((eligible cost: 87,37€)

Budgeted person-days by group of actions:

Action type	Budgeted person-days	Estimated % of person-days spent
All projects when applicable Action A: Preparatory actions	1430	67,17%
NAT projects Action C – Concrete conservation actions	12675	11,74%
NAT and CLIMA projects Action D: Monitoring and impact assessment	2695	28,55%
NAT and CLIMA projects Action E: Communication and Dissemination of results	3546	12,00%
NAT and CLIMA projects Action F: Project management (and progress)	3395	15,21%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23741</b>	<b>17,52%</b>

Kecskemét, 31<sup>st</sup> January 2019

dr. Gábor Bárány  
project manager

## ANNEXES

**Electronically attached deliverable products and a summary of their contents per action** (each directory contains some photos to present our activity):

### A1:

- **A1\_1 – A1\_2 Action plans** are the project most important management and follow-up instruments for the project-management. Practically it is an extended Gant-chart, containing the specific milestones and the deadlines and operators for the different Deliverable products of the projects.
- **A1\_3-A1\_9 Management guidelines (per action)** set the base of each interventions way of execution. These are elaborated by the management for the professionals taking part in implementation.

### A3:

- **A3\_1\_Soil sampling map** shows our progress.

### C1-C13:

- photos

### D1:

- **D1\_1 Estimated values of IAS report** shows the density of the IAS per forest standings, which is a useful tool for a resource estimation.
- **D1\_2 Yearly report** on occurrence of IAS in target area.

### D2:

- **D2\_1-D2\_13 High definition distribution maps** for species of Community interest.

### D3:

- **D3\_1-D3\_2 Socio-economic surveys** files summarize the results of the socioeconomic analyses carried out so fare.

### E2:

- **E2\_1 Leaflet poster, E2\_2 merchandise products, E2\_3 noticeboard, E2\_4 oakeylife\_logo\_versions directories** include the content that is linked to our PR activity.
- **E2\_5 Brand book** file contains our brand book, which gives clear directions on how to communicate our brand.
- **E2\_6 Press list** includes a list of media we are dealing with.
- **E2\_7 Communication plan 2017-2022** contains all the planed activities

### E3:

- **E3\_1 Lesson plan** contains a simplified plan with main topics and knowledges about our project for educate the schoolchildren.
- **E3\_2 Educational material eliminating IAS** file contains the document which we did it for professionals on selective use of chemicals for eliminating IAS.

### E4:

- **E4\_1 Networking report** it's a short report our networking activities with links to relevant web pages.

### E6:

- **E6\_1 Opening workshop** report short summary report about our workshop
- **E6\_2 registration sheets**
- **E6\_3 workshop program**

### F1:

- **F1\_1 Contract KNPI and F1\_2 Contract MME** files contains the actual partnership agreements

### Outside:

- **0\_1\_OutsideLIFE - Research Report IAS Control**