

### Additional information

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#### Physical features of the site:

##### *Geology and Geomorphology*

The formation of the territory is closely connected to the formation of its surrounding area the Mezőföld. The Pannonian tectonic plate rose out from its surroundings in the Pleistocene. During this progress, the plate broke into several pieces. Lake Velence did not exist at that time. The formation of the pool of the lake took place at the beginning of the Holocene. Then along two land cracks perpendicular to each other, the area sank down. The lake pool became the base of the erosion of the Császár-víz, and started to gain the water of the surrounding areas. The largest expansion of the lake was approximately twice as large as now, as it involved the Nádas Lake of Dinnyés between Kisfalud and Seregélyes. Having reached its present form, the water started to flow towards southeast, according to the direction of the crack system. In the new Holocene the level of the water decreased, and eutrophication started in the Nádas Lake, which is still in progress.

##### *Hydrology*

In order to introduce the history of the water of Dinnyés-Fertő we have to look back on the history of its geology. The water coming down from the surrounding higher lying territories, flew through the territory of Velence and Dinnyés, which form together an entire unit. Thanks to the flat conditions of the area the alluvial of the Császár-víz was set down here. Therefore, the water of Dinnyés became eutrophic and held down the water of Lake Velence. Because of the constant floods of Lake Velence, there were ideas of total draining of the lake at the end of the 18th century. The first significant intervention was realised with the building of the Dinnyés-Kajtori tunnel. This tunnel solved the problem of water surplus of Lake Velence, but did nothing about the opportunity of outflow at Dinnyés. The situation of today formed with the digging of a ditch system in the territory of Dinnyés between 1927 and 1930.

##### *Climate*

The Ramsar site belongs to the moderately warm and dry climate area.

#### Physical features of the catchment area:

##### *Climate*

The catchment area is characterized by 2000 sunny hours. The annual mean temperature is 9.8-9.9 Co. The average annual precipitation is 580-600 mm (330-340 mm within the vegetation period). In the winter, the number of days of snow cover is 30-32, with a maximum of 20 cm deep snow cover. The prevailing wind direction is northwestern. The average wind speed is 2.5-3.0 m/s. The extensive reed-cover prevents the development of strong waving, even during storms.

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**Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:**

Several school groups visit the area annually. The background of high level education has to be created.