Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) – 2006 version

Available for download from http://www.ramsar.org/ris/key_ris_index.htm.

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX. 22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 7, 2nd edition, as amended by COP9 Resolution IX.1 Annex B). A 3rd edition of the Handbook, incorporating these amendments, is in preparation and will be available in 2006.
3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

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Municipal Department 22 –
Environmental Protection
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1082 Wien
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Designation date

Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

3 November 2006

3. Country:

Austria

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

The precise name of the designated site in one of the three official languages (English, French or Spanish) of the Convention. Alternative names, including in local language(s), should be given in parentheses after the precise name.

Untere Lobau

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for (tick one box only)**:**
a) Designation of a new Ramsar site ❑; or
b) Updated information on an existing Ramsar site ✓

6. For RIS updates only, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area

The Ramsar site boundary and site area are unchanged: ✓
or

If the site boundary has changed:
i) the boundary has been delineated more accurately ❑; or
i) the boundary has been extended ❑; or
iii) the boundary has been restricted** ❑

and/or

If the site area has changed:
i) the area has been measured more accurately ❑[1]; or
ii) the area has been extended ❑; or
iii) the area has been reduced** ❑

** Important note: If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:

Since the previous RIS for the Ramsar site, there was no change to the ecological character of the site.

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7. Map of site:
Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:
i**) a hard copy** (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): ❑;

1 map (1:5.000; Gauß-Krüger (AT), with boundaries of Ramsar site, National Park and boundaries of the federal district Vienna

ii**) an electronic format** (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) ✓;

iii) **a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables** ✓;

shape-file (*.shp)

b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:
e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

The wetland area "Untere Lobau" extends as an approximately 2 km strip of land on left bank of the River Danube downstream the Danube-Oder-Canal, which forms the western boundary. In the north and the east, the city boundary marks the boundary of the site, in the south the Hubertus(Marchfeld)-Embankment (for correct citation see also the Bundesgesetzblatt Nr.89/1983). Thus, the Ramsar site "Untere Lobau" is identical with the Full Nature Protection Area (Vollnaturschutzgebiet) "Untere Lobau" and the adjacent Partial Nature Protection Area (Teilnaturschutzgebiet) "Herrnau". As part of the nominated

[1] There is no reduction of the area and no change of the site border. The previously provided size of 1'039 hectares was based on an estimation and has been calculated in a digitalized version now with 915,3 hectare.

NATURA 2000 site "Lobau" and the Danube Floodplains National Park (Nationalpark "Donau-Auen"), the northern and eastern boundaries are congruent.

8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude, in degrees and minutes):
Provide the coordinates of the approximate centre of the site and/or the limits of the site. If the site is composed of more than one separate area, provide coordinates for each of these areas.

48°10´N, 16°30´E

9. General location:
Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s) the site lies and the location of the nearest large town.

The Ramsar site "Untere Lobau" is situated within the municipal area of the city of Vienna, on south-east of the centre and thereby a part of the federal district Vienna.

10. Elevation: (in metres: average and/or maximum & minimum)

151 m / 150-155 m

11. Area: (in hectares)

915,3 ha[2]

12. General overview of the site:
Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

The Ramsar site is characterized as historical Danube river flood-plain with forest, meadows and water areas, situated on the western edge of the formerly sprawling Central European riverine forest, since the 19th century cut off from the dynamics of the River Danube (embankment). Main characteristics are the different interactions of natural resources and human impacts.

13. Ramsar Criteria:
Tick the box under each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11). All Criteria which apply should be ticked.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
✓	✓	✓	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:
Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

Criterion 1:
This wetland could be considered of international importance, because of its outstanding role in natural, biological, ecological and hydrological systems.
Habitat types of Annex I of the Habitats Directive: 91F0 *Ulmenion minoris*; 6510 *Arrhenaterion*; 6210 *Festuca-Brometalia*; 3150 *Magnopotamion*, *Hydrocharition*; 6410 *Molinion caeruleae*; 91E0 *Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*; 3260 *Ranunculion fluitantis*; 3240 *Salicion eleagno-daphnoides*; 3140 *Charetea fragilis*; 3130 *Littorelletea uniflorae*, *Isoeto-Nanojuncetea*; 3270 *Chenopodion rubri p.p*, *Bidention p.p.*

[2] There is no reduction of the area and no change of the site border. The previously provided size of 1'039 hectares was based on an estimation and has been calculated in a digitalized version now with 915,3 hectare.

Criterion 2:
It is of substantial value in supporting endangered species or ecological communities, e.g. the reintroduced European beaver and many orchids.
Species of Annex II of the Habitats Directive: *Apium repens*, *Castor fiber*; *Emys orbicularis, Bombina bombina* and *Lucanus cervus*, *Eriogaster catax, Callimorpha quadripunctaria, Lycaena dispar, Leucorrhinia pectoralis* among the invertebrates.
Breeding Bird Species included in Annex I of the Birds Directive and in the National Red List: *Ixobrychus minutus, Pernis apivoris, Milvus migrans*, *Milvus milvus*, *Circus aeruginosus, Porzana parva, Alcedo atthis*, *Picus canus, Picoides medius, Sylvia nisoria, Lanius collurio, Luscinia svecica, Ficedula albicollis, Crex crex, Dryocopus martius, Picoides syriacus*.
Species listed in Annex II of the Berne Convention: *Emys orbicularis,* Elaphe longissima, *Bombina bombina* and *Lucanus cervus, Eriogaster catax, Callimorpha quadripunctaria, Lycaena dispar*, *Leucorrhinia pectoralis.*

Criterion 3:
The Untere Lobau is the last western part of the formerly sprawling Central European riverine forest and therefore of substantial value in supporting populations of plant and animal species important for maintaining the biological diversity of the biogeographic region.
Noteworthy flora, (highly) endangered: *Stratiotes aloides, Nuphar lutea, Iris sibirica, Vitis vinifera subsp. sylvestris, Ophrys sphegodes, Orchis ustulata, Mimantoglossum adriaticum*.

Criterion 4:
For the site Untere Lobau the following breeding bird species have been recorded: *Ixobrychus minutus, Pernis apivoris, Milvus migrans, Milvus milvus, Circus aeruginosus, Porzana parva, Alcedo atthis, Picus canus, Picoides medius, Sylvia nisoria, Lanius collurio, Luscinia svecica, Ficedula albicollis, Crex crex, Dryocopus martius, Picoides syriacus.*

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15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):
Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:

The Ramsar site is situated within the continental region.

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

Indicative Map of the Biogeographically Regions, EUR 15+12, Doc. Hab. 02/2003

Council Directive 92/43/EEC

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16. Physical features of the site:
Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

The Lobau (Obere and Untere Lobau) lies within an alluvial riverside landscape characterized by glacial gravel formations and the riverbed of the River Danube (flat relief, sand and gravel sediments,). The area comprises most of the recent gravel deposits of the River Danube commonly referred to as "Prater terrace" and "Austufe". While the general relief is basically a plain, the area is by no means a uniform landscape. The recent altitude differences of just a few meters were created by alluvial processes and erosion of formerly active Danube channels in a dynamic riparian landscape.
The soil type of the Ramsar site "Untere Lobau" is calcaric Fluvisoil, consistent of sandy as far as loamy silt. Typical pH-range is about 7.6.
It belongs to the rest of the formerly sprawling Central European riverine forest system and consists of residual soft wood forest, hardwood forest, reed beds, dry and hot sand and gravel meadows, a system of backwaters, and periodical pools.
The River Danube and its riparian wetlands have been affected in the 19th century by correction and permanent regulation of the main stream and therefore cut off from flood dynamics. The existence of "soft" riparian forest is determined by mechanical factors such as erosion and depositon of material. A similarly important factor is the oxigen content of the ground water, which in turn depends on the water flow rate. Fluctuations in water tables alternately saturate and ventilate the soil, even in areas subject to flooding, which in any case never lasts longer than a few days.
The hydrological regime actually depends on the underground water corresponding to the River Danube.
The main human impacts on landscape were embankment, forestry and agriculture (e.g. extensive ecological agriculture).
The climate is continental-subpannonic. In summer it is very dry and warm (+9,8°C on average, yearly). Yearly average rainfall is about 500 - 600 mm.

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17. Physical features of the catchment area:
Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, and climate (including climate type).

Please see section 14. The features are the same as for the site.

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18. Hydrological values:
Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

Flood embankments erected in the 19th century cut off the Lobau from the dynamics of the River Danube. As a consequence the flow velocity increased and reinforced erosion of the bed of the River Danube and, thus, lowered the ground water level. The hydrological regime of the Lobau actually depends on the exchange, depending on water levels, occuring between the ground water and the River Danube along the entire stretch of its river banks. This process results in the specific quality of the water filtering through the banks, which is used as drinking water. Now the area is used as a reservation area for the drinking water supply of the City of Vienna. The Lobau (bank-filtration) waterwork is situated in the Ramsar site "Untere Lobau" and, if required, it feeds water from the groundwater resources parallel to the Danube river into the Viennese pipeline network.

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19. Wetland Types

a) presence:

Circle or underline the applicable codes for the wetland types of the Ramsar "Classification System for Wetland Type" present in the Ramsar site. Descriptions of each wetland type code are provided in Annex I of the *Explanatory Notes & Guidelines*.

Marine/coastal: A • B • C • D • E • F • G • H • I • J • K • Zk(a)

Inland: L • M • N • O • P • Q • R • Sp • Ss • <u>Tp</u> <u>Ts</u> • U • Va • Vt • W • <u>Xf</u> • Xp • Y • Zg • Zk(b)

Human-made: 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • Zk(c)

b) dominance:
List the wetland types identified in a) above in order of their dominance (by area) in the Ramsar site, starting with the wetland type with the largest area.

X (freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands),
T_P (permanent freshwater marshes/pools),
T_S (seasonal freshwater marshes/pools),
N (seasonal rivers) and
M (permanent rivers)

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20. General ecological features:
Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

The site is characterized as historical River Danube flood-plain with forest, meadows and water areas, situated on the western edge of the formerly sprawling Central European riverine forest. Since the cutoff from the dynamics of the Danube river, the following main habitat types are present:

<u>Forests</u>
- riparian mixed forests,
- (residual) alluvial forests.

<u>Waters</u>
- oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflora* and/or of the *Isoeto-Nanojunccetea*,
- hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of *Chara* formations,
- alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with *Salix eleagnos*,
- floating vegetation of *Ranunculus* of plane, submountainous rivers,
- natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharion*-type vegetation,
- water courses of plain to montane levels with *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation,
- rivers with muddy banks with *Chenopodion rubri* p.p. and *Bidention* p.p. vegetation,

<u>Meadows/grasslands</u>
- semi-natural dry grasslands on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*),
- *Molinia* meadows on calcareous soils,
- lowland hay meadows.

The mostly indisturbed hardwood forests, including partly artificial forest monocultures, consist mainly of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus minor*, *Acer campestre*. The residual alluvial forests (softwood forests) consist mainly of *Populus nigra*, *Populus alba*, *Salix purpurea*. The

stagnant or sluggishly flowing waters are the habitats of a diversity of water plants, some highly endangered, such as water violet, water chestnuts, water crowfoot and carnivorous bladderwort. This vegetation otherwise supports the reintriduced European beaver, frogs, toads, newts, european pond terrapins and many insect and fish species. On banks of gravel evolved under extreme conditions the so-called “Heißländen”, where pioneer communities have been replaced by islands of sparse grassland with hawthorn bushes and very rare orchids.

21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14, Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS*.

Species	**unique**	**rare**	**endangered**	**biogeo-graphically important**
Anacamptis pyramidalis		2 sites	local/national	important
Arabis nemorensis			national	important
Apium repens	1 site		local/national	important
Blackstonia acuminata			national	important
Himantoglossum adriaticum		2 sites	local/national	important
Hydrocharis morsus-ranae		rare	local/national	important
Nuphar lutea			national	important
Oenanthe aquatica		rare	local/national	important
Ophioglossum vulgatum		rare	national	important
Ophrys insectifera		rare	local/national	important
Ophrys sphegodes		rare	local/national	important
Orchis coriophora			national	important
Orchis ustulata		rare	local/national	important
Ranunculus rionii		rare	local/national	important
Sagittaria sagittifolia		rare	local/national	important
Senecio paludosus		rare	local/national	important
Silene conica		rare	local/national	important
Stellaria palustris		rare	local/national	important
Stratiotes aloides	1 site		local/national	important
Thymelea passerina	1 site		local/national	important

Over the years, artificial introduced trees such as tree of heaven, false acacia and ash-leaved maple displaced indigenous vegetation, thereby endangering indigenous biodiversity. In the nature reserve and the managed nature reserve, it is planned to remove these species and to reforest cleared areas with indigenous trees.

22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS*.

Mammals	**unique**	**rare**	**endangered**	**biogeo-graphically important**
Castor fiber		5 families	local/national	important

Birds (breeding)	**unique**	**rare**	**endangered**	**biogeo-graphically**

				important
Alcedo atthis	1-2 pairs		local/national	important
Ixobrychus minutus		10 pairs	national	important
Jynx torquilla		5-10 pairs	national	important
Lanius collurio		rare	national	important
Milvus migrans		2 pairs	national	important
Picoides medius		rare	national	important
Porzana parva	0-2 pairs		local/national	important
Pernis apivorus	1-2 pairs		local/national	important
Sylvia nisoria		rare	national	important

Reptiles	**unique**	**rare**	**endangered**	**biogeo-graphically important**
Emys orbicularis		rare	local/national	important

Amphibians	**unique**	**rare**	**endangered**	**biogeo-graphically important**
Bombina bombina		rare	local/national	important
Hyla arborea		rare	local/national	important
Rana arvalis		rare	local/national	important
Triturus dobrogicus		rare	local/national	important

Invertebrates	**unique**	**rare**	**endangered**	**biogeo-graphically important**
Lucanus cervus		rare	local/national	important
Aegopinella pura	1 site		local/national	important
Granaria frumentum		3 sites	local/national	important
Musculium lacustre		6 sites	local/national	important
Planorbarius corneus		10 sites	national	important
Planorbis carinatus		8 sites	national	important
Viviparus acerosus		4 sites	local/national	important

23. Social and cultural values:

a) Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g., fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values:

historical: Hunting was the principal use of the Lobau. Till 1918 it was one of the most attractive imperial hunting preserves. The area was open only for the austrian imperial family. In the thirties, the Lobau preserve could be entered through few gates only from Easter Sunday to all Saints Day. The area has been also used by humans since ancient times for timber production and agriculture of clearly subordinate importance and limited by the frequently devasting effects of flooding.
today: After several changes in ownership, the site “Untere Lobau” as late as 1973 finally passed to the City of Vienna. Nowadays the area is used as a reservation area for the drinking water supply of the City of Vienna, for timber production limited by management measures conducted by the Danube Floodplains National Park Ltd. (Nationalpark Donau-Auen GmbH), for hunting and small-scale fishing limited by law, for short-time recreation and nature education in correspondence with the aims of the Danube Floodplains National Park, and for

scientific research. Actually the Ramsar site "Untere Lobau" is part of the nominated NATURA 2000 site "Lobau".

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning?

If Yes, tick the box ❑ and describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

i) sites which provide a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland:

ii) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:

iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:

iv) sites where relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland:

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24. Land tenure/ownership:
a) within the Ramsar site:

the City of Vienna (100%)

b) in the surrounding area:

the City of Vienna and several private owners, particularly from the nearby residential areas of e.g. Aspern and Essling

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25. Current land (including water) use:
a) within the Ramsar site:

The Ramsar site is primarily used as urban recreational area, as drinking water supply, for forestry, hunting, small-scale fishing, nature protection, nature education, increasing short-time recreation, tourism (e.g. swimming, biking) and scientific research.

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

residential areas and agriculture

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26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:
a) within the Ramsar site:

Flood embankments erected in the 19th century cut off the Lobau from the dynamics of the River Danube. As a consequence the flow velocity increased and reinforced erosion of the bed of the River Danube and, thus, lowered the ground water level. In correspondence with the aims of the Danube Floodplains National Park, regulation measures must be taken by the Danube Floodplains National Park Ltd. to avoid negative effects of increasing short-time recreation and tourism.

b) in the surrounding area:

Actually, there are no reasons why we should suspect factors emanating from outside the site and endangering its ecological character.

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27. Conservation measures taken:

a) List national and/or international category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site:
In particular, if the site is partly or wholly a World Heritage Site and/or a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, please give the names of the site under these designations.

international - The Ramsar site "Untere Lobau is:
Biosphere Reserve within the Network of Biosphere Reserves (UNESCO EuroMAB-program) since 1977

(part of the nominated) NATURA 2000 site „Lobau".

b) If appropriate, list the IUCN (1994) protected areas category/ies which apply to the site (tick the box or boxes as appropriate):

Ia ❑;Ib ❑; II ✓; III ✓; IV ❑; V ❑; VI ❑

c) Does an officially approved management plan exist; and is it being implemented?:
Till 2003, management plans for the managed nature zone are in preparation. New management plans for hunting and fishing are put into force for the period 2006-2008.

d) Describe any other current management practices:

national - The Ramsar site "Untere Lobau" is:
(part of the) Nature Protection Area „Lobau" since 9th August 1978 by decree of the territorial authority. As a consequence a general forestry management was established.
(part of the) Danube Floodplains National Park (National Park „Donau-Auen") since 24th October 1996. (see the Viennese National Park Laws (Wiener Nationalparkgesetz und Wiener Nationalparkverordnung). As a consequence annual working programmes are elaborated, with main focus on management measures for forestry, hunting and fishing, research programmes, long-term monitoring and visitor guidance.

A LIFE-Project titled „Restoration and mangement of the alluvial flood plain of the River Danube (Alluvial Zone National Park)" was conducted by the Danube Floodplains National Park Ltd.

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28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:
e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

Yearly specific measures are laid down in annual plans established by the Danube Floodplains National Park Ltd. in cooperation with the local National Park forestry administration.
Till summer 2003, management plans for the managed nature zone, in particular including forestry, long-term monitoring and visitor guidance are still in preparation.
Beyond it, management plans for hunting and fishing in special correspondence with the aims of the Ramsar "wise use"-concept are established for the period 2006-2008.

29. Current scientific research and facilities:
e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

There are permanent plots for the following objects: hydrology (ground water), climate (air pollution), soil (VADOS, heavy metal-contamination etc.). It is carried out by different Municipal Departments of the City of Vienna.
The annual working programmes contain special research programmes and long-term monitoring.
A research station for the National Park is in preparation.

30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:
e.g. visitors' centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

There exist a special teaching programme for National Park-guides (Rangers).
The range of available installations in The Ramsar site "Untere Lobau" comprises: an educational trail, information points, information panels, observation points, a lookout tiwer, marked footpaths and bicycle trails.
Current information will be offered by: excursions, guided tours, workshops, lectures by experts, folders, brochures, trail maps, monographs, the National Park Magazine, video and colour slide shows, and interactive medias. For informations on guided tours and other National Park events the Danube Floodplains National Park Ltd. and the local National Park forestry administration could be contacted.

31. Current recreation and tourism:
State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

Facilities for visitors are arranged in such a way that their impact on the area is minimised. Visitors coming to the National Park and/or the Ramsar site "Untere Lobau" for walking, biking and swimming are therefore requested not to leave marked ways and educational trains. Furthermore,there are also offered boat trips starting from the centre of the City of Vienna, the "Lobau Museum" and the National Park-Camp for school visits. Outside the Ramsar site "Unter Lobau" the National Park-Centre will be finished till the end of the year.

32. Jurisdiction:
Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

City of Vienna
Municipal Department 22 - Environmental Protection
Ebendorferstraße 4
A-1082 Vienna
post@m22.magwien.gv.at

33. Management authority:
Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

City of Vienna
Municipal Department 49 - Forestry Office
Volksgartenstraße 3
A-1016 Wien
post@m49.magwien.gv.at

City of Vienna
Municipal Department 49 - Forestry Office
Forestry Administration Lobau (local National Park forestry administration)
Dr. Anton Krabichler Platz 3
A-2301 Großenzersdorf

Danube Floodplains National Park Ltd.
Fadenbachstraße 17
A-2304 Orth an der Donau
nationalpark@donauauen.at

34. Bibliographical references:

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

H. Löffler, 1975: Limnologie Lobau

R. Ivancsics & Zwicker, E., 1987: Entscheidungsgrundlagen zur Novellierung der Lobau-Verordnung, im Auftrag der MA 22:

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