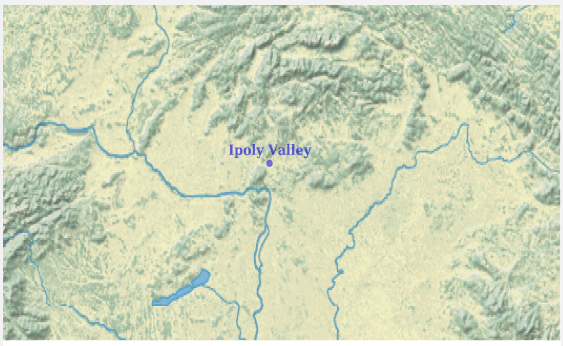
Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 25 November 2015
Update version, previously published on 1 January 2006

Hungary

Ipoly Valley



Designation date	14 August 2001
Site number	1093
Coordinates	48°3'37"N 19°6'50"E
Area	2 303,70 ha

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

This section of the Ipoly valley possesses remarkable values of a slightly modified wetland, which is connected to a partly regulated small river. This region is significant from hydrological, geomorphological, botanical, zoological and cultural point of view. The variety of wetland habitats situated here maintains rich and diverse flora and fauna.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	Balázs Tóth Ph.D. (hydroecological supervisor); Ádám Selmeczi-Kovács (area manager)
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2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	2015
To year	2015

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Ipoly Valley

2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

(Update) A. Changes to Site boundary	Yes ◉ No ○
(Update) The boundary has been delineated more accurately	☑
(Update) B. Changes to Site area	the area has increased
(Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately	☑
(Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately	☑

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?	No

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Boundaries description (optional)

The boundary of the Ramsar Site follows the boundary of the Ipoly valley, part of the Duna-Ipoly National Park.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Nógrád county
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	12-22 km West of Balassagyarmat

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries?	Yes ◉ No ○
b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party?	Yes ◉ No ○
idem	No ○

d) Transboundary Ramsar Site name: Ipoly Valley(Hungary) and Poiplie (Slovakia)

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 2303.7

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 2303.46

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Pannonic

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

☑ Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

Hydrological services provided	In biographic region this wetland contains rare and unique natural wetland types: permanent freshwater marshes and peatswamp forests. Valley of Ipoly is linked up with Poiplie Ramsar Site in the Slovak Republic. This complex plays substantial hydrological, biological and ecological role in the agency of Ipoly river catchment. Ipoly is a border river between Slovak Republic and Hungary. This area is exceptionally good example for preserved wetland habitats in the valley of Ipoly river and in the Carpathian basin. This wetland is important for its quality in preserving high diversity of plant and animal communities in the biogeographical region.
Other ecosystem services provided	See above.
Other reasons	See above.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification	This wetland has an important role for maintaining the biological diversity of the Pannonian biogeographic region. It supports species listed in the Habitats Directive Annex IV.

☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

☑ Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers	32008
Start year	2010
Source of data:	Source of the data: personal communication: Selmeczi Kovács Ádám, 2014

3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Clematis integrifolia	Bushy Blue Bell	☐	☑	☐		☐	Status in Hungary: vulnerable, protected species ; Status in the Ipoly region: vulnerable	This wetland has an important role for maintaining the biological diversity of the Pannonian biogeographic region.
Hottonia palustris	Water Violet	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐	Status in Hungary: vulnerable, protected species ; Status in the Ipoly region: critically endangered, biogeographically important	This wetland has an important role for maintaining the biological diversity of the Pannonian biogeographic region.

Noteworthy species which have not been assessed for the IUCN Red List and are not in the Catalogue of Life:

Flora
- Koleria javorkae (Status in Hungary: very vulnerable, protected species ; Status in the Ipoly region: very vulnerable, biogeographically important)
- Koleria majoriflora (Status in Hungary: very vulnerable, protected species ; Status in the Ipoly region: very vulnerable)

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Alburnoides bipunctatus*		☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		This wetland has an important role for maintaining the biological diversity of the Pannonian biogeographic region.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anser erythropus*	Lesser White-fronted Goose	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☑	Birds Directive Annex I	1 specimen
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Barbus carpathicus*	Carpatian barb	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	For Criteria 4, please see text-box below.
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	*Bombina bombina*	Fire-bellied toad	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	For Criteria 4, please see text-box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Branta ruficollis*	Red-breasted Goose	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☑		1-3 specimen
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	*Bufo bufo*	European Toad	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criteria 3. This wetland has an important role for maintaining the biological diversity of the Pannonian biogeographic region. For Criteria 4, please see text-box below.
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	*Emys orbicularis persica*	Europen pond turtle	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	For Criteria 4, please see text-box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Falco cherrug*	Saker Falcon	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☑	Birds Directive Annex I	1-2 specimen
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Gymnocephalus baloni*	Danube ruffe	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive ; Bern Convention Appendix III	For Criteria 4, please see text-box below.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Gymnocephalus schraetser*	Striped ruffe	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	For Criteria 4, please see text-box below.
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	*Hyla arborea*	European tree frog	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex IV of the EU Habitats Directive ; Bern Convention Appendix II	Criteria 3. This wetland has an important role for maintaining the biological diversity of the Pannonian biogeographic region. For Criteria 4, please see text-box below.
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	*Lycaena dispar*	Large Copper	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	*Maculinea teleius*	Dusky Large Blue	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Misgurnus anguillicaudatus*	Weather fish	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	For Criteria 4, please see text-box below.
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	*Mormo maura*		☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		This wetland has an important role for maintaining the biological diversity of the Pannonian biogeographic region.
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	*Pelobates fuscus*	Common spadefoot toad	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex IV of the EU Habitats Directive ; Bern Convention Appendix II	Criteria 3. This wetland has an important role for maintaining the biological diversity of the Pannonian biogeographic region. For Criteria 4, please see text-box below.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	*Philanthus triangulum*		☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		This wetland has an important role for maintaining the biological diversity of the Pannonian biogeographic region.
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	*Priocnemis vulgaris*		☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	endangered species listed in the Red Book of Council of Europe	This wetland has an important role for maintaining the biological diversity of the Pannonian biogeographic region.
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	*Pseudepidalea viridis*	Green toad	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex IV of the EU Habitats Directive ; Bern Convention Appendix II	Criteria 3. This wetland has an important role for maintaining the biological diversity of the Pannonian biogeographic region. For Criteria 4, please see text-box below.
MOLLUSCA/ GASTROPODA	*Theodoxus danubialis*		☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		Criteria 3. This wetland has an important role for maintaining the biological diversity of the Pannonian biogeographic region. For Criteria 4, please see text-box below.
MOLLUSCA/ GASTROPODA	*Theodoxus transversalis*		☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☐		Criteria 3. This wetland has an important role for maintaining the biological diversity of the Pannonian biogeographic region. For Criteria 4, please see text-box below.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Zingel streber*	Danube Streber	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive ; Bern Convention Appendix III.	For Criteria 4, please see text-box below.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Zingel zingel*	Zingel	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Bern Convention Appendix III.	Criteria 3. This wetland has an important role for maintaining the biological diversity of the Pannonian biogeographic region. For Criteria 4, please see text-box below.

Criterion 2.
Species which have not yet been assessed for the IUCN Red List and are not in the Catalogue of Life:
- Dioszeghyana schmidtii, Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive

Criterion 3.
Species which have not yet been assessed for the IUCN Red List and are not in the Catalogue of Life:
- Mordellochroa milleri
- Hedychridium roseum

Criterion 4.
This area supports plants of marshes and bogs and rapid flow water and different species of waders, but actual conditions depend mainly on seasonally and annually fluctuating water levels. High proportion of endangered fish species can be found in this wetland.

Criterion 5.
(Source of the data: personal communication (Selmeczi Kovács Ádám, 2014))
Floodplain of the river Ipoly is a valuable habitat for the migratory birds, especially for waterfowl during spring time. Several times more than 20 000 waterfowls occur in the area in early spring. These migratory birds take their rest here and feed in marshes and wet meadows. For more information on bird numbers, please refer to Section 6.1.2 Additional material > i. Taxonomic list of plant and animal species occurring in the site.

Noteworthy species which have not been assessed for the IUCN Red List and are not in the Catalogue of Life:

Fauna
- Mordellochroa milleri
- Iris seed weevil (Monanychus punctum album)
- Scarabeus affinis
- Dioszeghyana schmidtii (endemic species)
- Hedychridium roseum

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
alder bog (Dryopteridi- Alnetum)	☐	Very vulnerable and endangered throughout Hungary.	
willow bog (Calamagrostio - Salicetum cinereae)	☐	Very vulnerable and endangered throughout Hungary.	
sedge fen (Caricetum elatae)	☐	Very vulnerable and endangered throughout Hungary.	
floating waterlily community (Nymphaeetum albo-lutae)	☐	Very vulnerable and endangered throughout Hungary.	

4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

Please refer to Section 6.1.2 Additional material > vi. other published literature, for detailed information on the general ecological features of the site.

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		3		Rare
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		2		Rare
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils		1		
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		0		
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		4		Unique

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
4: Seasonally flooded agricultural land				
7: Excavations				
9: Canals and drainage channels or ditches				

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
Allium angulosum	Mouse Garlic	Status in the Ipoly region: rare species
Anacamptis palustris	Loose-Flowered	Status in Hungary: vulnerable, protected Species ; Status in the Ipoly region: very vulnerable ; EU CITES B(II)
Campanula patula	Spreading Bellflower	Status in the Ipoly region: vulnerable, biogeographically important
Carex elata	Bowles Golden Sedge	Status in the Ipoly region: vulnerable
Carex elongata	Elongated sedge	Status in the Ipoly region: very vulnerable, biogeographically important
Carex pseudocyperus	Cypress-like sedge	Status in the Ipoly region: rare species
Carex vesicaria	Greater pond sedge	Status in the Ipoly region: rare species
Corynephorus canescens	Grey hair-grass	Status in the Ipoly region: biogeographically important
Dactylorhiza incarnata	Early Marsh-Orchid	Status in Hungary: vulnerable, protected Species ; Status in the Ipoly region: very vulnerable
Dryopteris carthusiana	Spinulose Wood Fern	Status in Hungary: Protected Species ; Status in the Ipoly region: Vulnerable
Eryngium planum	Sea Holly	Status in the Ipoly region: rare species, biogeographically important
Festuca rubra	Red fescue	Status in the Ipoly region: biogeographically important
Festuca wagneri	Central Pannonic Sand Sod	Status in Hungary: vulnerable ; Status in the Ipoly region: biogeographically important

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
Galium boreale	Northern Bedstraw	Status in the Ipoly region: rare species, biogeographically important
Galium rubioides	European bedstraw	Status in the Ipoly region: rare species,
Gratiola officinalis	Common Hedgehyssop	Status in the Ipoly region: rare species.
Iris variegata	Variegated Sweet Iris	Status in Hungary: protected Species ; Status in the Ipoly region: rare species
Jacobaea paludosa	Fen Ragwort	Status in Hungary: Protected Species ; Status in the Ipoly region: very vulnerable
Jasione montana	Sheep's bit scabious	Status in the Ipoly region: vulnerable, biogeographically important
Lathyrus palustris	Marsh Pea;Marsh Vetchling	Status in Hungary: Protected Species ; Status in the Ipoly region: Vulnerable
Leucojum aestivum	Summer Snowflake	Status in Hungary: vulnerable, protected Species ; Status in the Ipoly region: very ulnerable
Nuphar luteum	Lily Pad	Status in the Ipoly region: rare species, biogeographically important
Nymphaea alba	White Waterlily	Status in Hungary: Protected Species ; Status in the Ipoly region: vulnerable, biogeographically important.
Ornithogalum oligophyllum		Status in the Ipoly region: biogeographically important
Pulsatilla pratensis nigricans	Small Pasque Flower	Status in Hungary: Protected Species, vulnerable; Status in the Ipoly region: biogeographically important
Ranunculus lingua	Great Spearwort	Status in Hungary: Protected Species, vulnerable; Status in the Ipoly region: very vulnerable
Ribes nigrum	Blackcurrant	Status in Hungary: critically endangered, Protected Species ; Status in the Ipoly region: very vulnerable, biogeo. imp.
Stipa pennata	Feather grass	Status in Hungary: protected Species ; Status in the Ipoly region: vulnerable
Thalictrum lucidum	Shining Meadow	Status in the Ipoly region: rare species, biogeographically important
Thelypteris palustris	Marsh Fern	Status in Hungary: Protected Species ; Status in the Ipoly region: Rare species
Trifolium fragiferum	Strawberry Clover	Status in the Ipoly region: rare species, biogeographically important
Urtica kioviensis		Status in Hungary: very vulnerable, protected Species ; Status in the Ipoly region: critically endangered, biogeog. imp.
Utricularia vulgaris	Common Bladderwort	Status in the Ipoly region: rare species.

Invasive alien plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
Ailanthus altissima		Potentially	No change
Ambrosia artemisiifolia		Potentially	No change
Asclepias syriaca		Potentially	No change
Erigeron canadensis		Potentially	No change
Robinia pseudoacacia	False-acacia;False Acacia;Black Locust	Potentially	No change

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Aeshna mixta	Migrant Hawker				
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	Anguis fragilis	Slow worm				
CHORDATA/AVES	Aquila heliaca	Asian Imperial Eagle;Eastern Imperial Eagle				
CHORDATA/AVES	Aquila pomarina	Lesser Spotted Eagle				Birds Directive Annex I
CHORDATA/AVES	Ardea alba	Great Egret				Birds Directive Annex I
CHORDATA/AVES	Ardeola ralloides	Squacco Heron				Birds Directive Annex I
CHORDATA/AVES	Asio flammeus	Short-eared Owl				Birds Directive Annex I
CHORDATA/AVES	Athene noctua	Little Owl				Birds Directive Annex I
CHORDATA/AVES	Aythya nyroca	Ferruginous Duck				Birds Directive Annex I
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Barbatula barbatula	stone loach				
CHORDATA/AVES	Bubo bubo	Uhu				Birds Directive Annex I
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Calosoma auropunctatum					
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Carabus coriaceus					
ARTHROPODA/BRANCHIOPODA	Ceriodaphnia megops					rare endangered species
CHORDATA/AVES	Ciconia ciconia	White Stork				Birds Directive Annex I
CHORDATA/AVES	Ciconia nigra	Black Stork				Birds Directive Annex I
CHORDATA/AVES	Circaetus gallicus	Short-toed Snake Eagle				Birds Directive Annex I
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Coenagrion puella	Azure Damselfly				
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	Coronella austriaca	Smooth snake				
ARTHROPODA/MAXILLOPODA	Cyclops insignis					this is the second record of occurrence of this species in Hungary
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Dorcus parallelipipedus	Lesser Stag Beetle				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Dyschirius tristis					only 5 specimens have been found in Hungary
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Dytiscus latissimus	Broadest Diver				Habitats Directive Annex II
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	Emys orbicularis	European pond turtle				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Eptesicus serotinus	serotine bat				
CHORDATA/CEPHALASPIDOMORPHI	Eudontomyzon vladykovi	Vladykov's lamprey				
CHORDATA/AVES	Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon				Birds Directive Annex I
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Felis silvestris	Wildcat				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Gomphus pulchellus	Black-legged Dragonfly				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Gomphus vulgatissimus					rare
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	Lacerta agilis	Sand lizard				Bern Convention Appendix II
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	Lacerta viridis	European green lizard				Bern Convention Appendix II
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Lestes virens	Small Spreadwing				
CHORDATA/AVES	Luscinia luscinia	Thrush Nightingale				Bern Convention Appendix II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Lutra lutra	European Otter				Bern Convention Appendix II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Martes martes	European Pine Marten				Bern Convention Appendix III
CHORDATA/AVES	Merops apiaster	European Bee-eater				Bern Convention Appendix II
CHORDATA/AVES	Microcarbo pygmeus	Pygmy Cormorant				Birds Directive Annex I
CHORDATA/AVES	Milvus milvus	Red Kite				Birds Directive Annex I
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Misgurnus fossilis	European weather loach				

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Mustela erminea	Stoat				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Mustela nivalis	Least Weasel				Bern Convention Appendix III
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Myotis daubentonii	Daubenton's bat				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Myotis myotis	Mouse-eared Myotis;mouse-eared bat				
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	Natrix natrix	Grass snake				
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	Natrix tessellata	Dice snake				Bern Convention Appendix II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Nyctalus noctula	noctule bat				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Onychogomphus forcipatus	Green eyed hooktail				
CHORDATA/AVES	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey;Western Osprey				Birds Directive Annex I
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Pelophylax lessonae	Hybridogenetic water frog				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle;common pipistrelle				Bern Convention Appendix II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Plecotus auritus	brown big-eared bat;Brown Long-eared Bat				
CHORDATA/AVES	Plegadis falcinellus	Glossy Ibis				Birds Directive Annex I
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Rana arvalis	Moor frog				Bern Convention Appendix II
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Rana dalmatina	Woodland frog				Bern Convention Appendix II
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Rhantus consputus					
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Rhantus latitans					rare
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Rhinolophus hipposideros	Lesser Horseshoe Bat;lesser horseshoe bat				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Romanogobio albipinnatus	White-finned gudgeon				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Romanogobio kesslerii	Kessler's gudgeon				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Sabanejewia aurata	Golden spined loach				Bern Convention Appendix III.
ARTHROPODA/BRANCHIOPODA	Simocephalus serrulatus					rare endangered species
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Stylurus flavipes	Yellow Dragonfly				
CHORDATA/AVES	Tringa stagnatilis	Marsh Sandpiper				Bern Convention Appendix II
CHORDATA/AVES	Tyto alba	Barn Owl				Birds Directive Annex I
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	Zamenis lineatus	Aesculapian Snake				Bern Convention Appendix II

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

The Valley of Ipoly belongs to the moderately warm and dry climate area. For more information on the climate, please refer to Section 6.1.2 Additional material> vi. other published literature.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Mnimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 126

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 145

Middle part of river basin ☑

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

The whole catchment area of the Ipoly river covers 5108 km2 out of which 1424 km2 lies in Hungary.

River Ipoly takes the leading role in the region. At the beginning and at the end of the stretch in question, water output and level are similar. The enlargement of the catchment area is hindered by the decrease of the valley and its storing capacity. A significant value of the small region is the ground water stored in the gravel of the riverbank, whose mass is 30 000 m3 per day.

Please refer to Section 6.1.2 Additional material > vi. other published literature for more information on the geology, geomorphology and hydrology of the site and it's catchment area.

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral ☑

Organic ☑

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes ○ No ◉

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

The common types are alluvial soils, sandy soils with low humic part, multilevel sandy soils along with brown forest soils and loam soils.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	
Usually seasonal, ephemeral or intermittent water present	

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology:

The floodplain of Ipoly and the river itself have significant role in balancing groundwater level of this region. Many meanders and annual floods of the river, its tributary creeks as well as sediment layers of its alluvial plain besides yearly precipitation play main role in the recharge of groundwater. Discharge of groundwater in the region besides natural ways is mainly by the use of drinking water management (catchment). This hydrological system (mainly by chain of floodplains along the river) can minimize the risk of flash floods and reduce flood damage as well in lower sections of Ipoly. (There are few manmade embankments for this reason, too.)

Wetland vegetation living on the floodplain binds large amount of sediments (mainly silts) during floods slowing its downstream movement. In spite of the regulation of Ipoly, riverbank
erosion is still at work in reshaping the landscape. This wetland acts as natural water purifier enhancing the quality of groundwater supplies, too.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

Please refer to text box on the water regime and its determinants.

For more information, please refer to Section 6.1.2 Additional material > vi. other published literature.

4.4.6 - Water pH

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4) ☑

Alkaline (pH>7.4) ☑

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

At Hont pH = 8.8
At Ipolyvece, pH = 7.9
At Drégelypalánk-Zaba, pH = 7.8
At Kifli lake, pH = 8.1
At Ipolyszög alderbog, pH = 7.2

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☑

(ECD) Dissolved gases in water

Solved oxygen (mg/dm3):
At Hont = 8.8
At Ipolyvece = 8
At Drégelypalánk-Zaba = 6.9
At Kifli lake = 8.8
At Ipolyszög alderbog = 2

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Mesotrophic ☑

Please provide further information on dissolved or suspended nutrients (optional):

The water is very polluted in terms of microbiology and sand grains but clear in terms of chemicals.

For more information on water quality, please refer to Section 6.1.2 Additional material > vi. other published literature.

(ECD) Water conductivity	Please refer to Additional material > vi. other published literature for data on conductivity at different locations.

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the site itself: i) broadly similar ○ ii) significantly different ◉

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Medium
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	Medium
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	High

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	High
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	High
Pollution control and detoxification	Water purification/waste treatment or dilution	High
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Medium
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	Medium
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	Medium

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

For more information on the current land use in the site and in the surrounding area as well as the social cultural values, please refer to Additional material > iv. other published literature.

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes ○ No ○ Unknown ◉

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

<no data available>

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	☑	☑
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	☐	☑

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	☐	☑

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

a) within the Ramsar site:

In April 1991 the Hungarian Legislation passed an order [28/1991 (IV.30.)] about certain international environmental protection policies concerning the Danube river. This order contained the idea of the designation of Duna-Ipoly National Park. The NP came into existence in November of 1997. At the very end of this month 95% of the land (of the proposed Ramsar site) already belonged to the NP. Now it is under nature conservation management. The buying up of the remaining meadows is still in progress.

b) in the surrounding area:

The structure of land tenure in the surrounding area is very diverse including private plough-lands, meadows and pastures. Bordering the indicated territory there are inner-city areas along with outskirts of settlements and private or state forests on the Hungarian side of Ipoly. From the North much of the area is adjacent to the Slovak Ramsar Site, Poiplie.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site: Duna-Ipoly National Park Directorate

Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland: Balázs Tóth PhD. ecological officer (+36306634658)

Postal address: H-2509 Esztergom Strázsa-hegy Hungary
Post address: 1525 Budapest, Pf. 86.
Phone: (36-1) 200-4033, 200-4066, 200-4101
Fax: (36-1) 200-1168

E-mail address: DINPI@DINPI.HU

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Water abstraction	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☐	No change

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Roads and railroads		Medium impact	☑	No change	☐	No change

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Fire and fire suppression		Medium impact	☑	No change	☐	No change
Dams and water management/use	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Agricultural and forestry effluents		Medium impact	☑	No change	☐	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

External:
The aim of the regulations done in the Ipoly river region during the last century (cutting off meanders, building dikes etc.) was the following:

- flood prevention of neighboring settlements
- gain new agricultural land and free them from floods

As a result of the regulations the outflow of the river has increased, the level of the ground water lowered and the degree of the floods decreased. These factors changed the water management of the valley. The wells along the bank of the river caused some more decrease in the groundwater level. The degradation of the region might speed up.

Communal sewage pollution might cause problems in the groundwater system, industrial sewage pollution does not occur at the Hungarian side.
- In some case agricultural chemicals (from Slovakia)

Internal:
- Clearing the fields by fire might cause huge damage in native vegetation and fauna (now it can be done only with NP permission).
- In the vicinity of the settlements some small sandpits cause danger to the area.
- Adventive, aggressive weeds that cause danger to the native associations are:
Ailantus altissima
Ambrosia elatior
Asclepias syriaca
Aster spp.
Erigeron canadensis
- Robinia pseudo-acacia
- Solidago spp.

- Planned road development and bridges may cause negative impacts as a totally new land use, directly in the area.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
EU Natura 2000	Ipoly völgye		whole

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
National Park	Duna-Ipoly National Park		whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation ☑

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Habitat

Measures	Status
Hydrology management/restoration	Implemented

Other:

Please refer to Section 6.1.2 Additional material > vi. other published literature, for more information on the current management practices including the Ipoly river floodplain habitat restoration in the Danube Ipoly National Park.

Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:
- Compiling the missing management plans for the whole territory of the National Park.
- Establishment of a Hungarian-Slovakian bilateral National Park.
- The joint Ramsar Site project is a first step towards this goal.

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? In preparation

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes ○ No ◉

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes ○ No ◉

Please indicate if a Ramsar centre, other educational or visitor facility, or an educational or visitor programme is associated with the site:

The frog refuge lakes along highway No.2 at Hont region give place for nature conservation education programs. Local students take part in the rescue of amphibians arranged twice a year.

A stock of ancient Hungarian cattle is planned to be kept in the area that can also serve as educational activity besides the conservation value of the genetic material.

Two bird watching tower: Ipolyvece and Dejtár
Páskom-field study trail (6 stage, 3 km long)
Study trail from Hont to Dejtár (more than 20 km) - designation is in process.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? Please select a value

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented

Fish fauna monitoring by Duna-Ipoly NP Directorate (DINPI) from 2012.
Bird fauna monitoring by DINPI and an NGO (PKMK).

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

-Dévai, Gy., 1992: A tervezett Duna-Ipoly Nemzeti Park és a hozzá tartozó területek szitakötõ- faunájáról (Insecta: Odonata)

-Dobrosi, D., Homoki-Nagy, I., Moskát, Cs., Puky, M., and Topál, Gy., 1993: Denevérek (Chiroptera), Madarak (Aves), Kétéltûek (Amphibia) és Hüllõk (Reptilia). A Duna-Ipoly Nemzeti Park Zoológiai Állapotfelmérése

-Dudich, E., Loksa, I., 1975: Állatrendszertan Tankönyvkiadó Publishing Company

-Forró, L.,Nagy, B., és Sziráki, Gy., 1993: Rákok (Crustacea), Egyenesszárnyúak (Orthoptera) Szitakötõk (Odonata) és Recésszárnyúak (Neuropteroidea). A Duna-Ipoly Nemzeti Park zoológiai állapotfelmérése.

-Haraszthy, L., at al., 1998: Magyarország madárvendégei. Natura Publishing Company

-Ipel'ska Unia, Sahy, 1995: Research Results of the Floodplain of the Ipel' River from Vel'ka. Nad Ipl'om - Chlaba (Mouth of a Ipel River)

-Ipoly Unió, 1997: Ipoly füzetek. Az Ipoly-Vidék Természeti Képe 2. A Duna-Ipoly Nemzeti Park

-Kiss, T., 1998: Szakdolgozat. A vadgazdálkodás és a természetvédelem kapcsolata az Ipoly-folyó völgyében.

-Kozma, P., 1998: Szakdolgozat, Az Ipolyszögi Égerláp rehabilitációja a Duna-Ipoly Nemzeti Park területén.

-Magyarország kistájainak katasztere I., 1990.: MTA Földrajztudományi Kutató Intézet Budapest

-Megyeri, T., 1995: A Börzsöny-hegység körüli területek ökológiai kapcsolatainak vizsgálata.

-Merkl, O., 1993: Bogarak (Coleoptera)

-Merkl, O., 1995:Zoológiai vizsgálatok a tervezett Duna-Ipoly Természeti Örökségpark térségében 1994 során.

-Rakonczay, Z., Kaszab, Z., at al., 1989: Vörös Könyv. A Magyarországon kipusztult és veszélyeztetett Növény- és Állatfajok. Akadémia Publishing Company

-Stefanovits, P., 1992: Talajtan Mezõgazda Publishing Company

-Zsófi, Zs., Sebõ, P., 1997: Az Ipoly-völgy vízkémiai- és vízi makrofauna állapotfelmérése

- Tardy, J. (2007): A magyarországi vadvizek világa - hazánk Ramsari területei Alexandra kiadó

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)
<1 file(s) uploaded>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)
<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory
<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports
<no file available>

v. site management plan
<no file available>

vi. other published literature
<1 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:

Spring flood in the Ipoly Valley Ramsar Site (*Mr. Ádám Selmeczi Kovács, Duna-Ipoly National Park Directorate, 14-04-2013*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<no file available>

Date of Designation	2001-08-14