

# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 29 March 2017 Update version, previously published on : 8 November 2016

# **Hungary**Upper Tisza (Felsö-Tisza)



Designation date 10 January 2004
Site number 1410
Coordinates 48°10'42"N 21°56'14"E

Area 26 871,00 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

Felső-Tisza is a typical flood plain between dikes constructed during the end of the 19th and in first half of the 20th centuries. The highly natural and near-natural habitats consist of large patches of softwood riverside forests (Salicetum albae-fragilis) and hardwood riverside forests (Querco-Ulmetum), oxbow lakes, filled in meanders with rich natural flora and fauna, extensively managed or abandoned orchards and ploughlands. This Ramsar Site has been designated as a Transboundary Ramsar Site together with "Tisa River" in Slovakia in 2003.

# 2 - Data & location

# 2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name	and	address	of the	compiler	of this	RIS
	GI IG	aaaiooo	01 1110	COTTIPITOL	01 01110	

Comp	

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2	1	2	- Period	of	collection	of	data	and	infor	mation	used	to	com	nile	the	RI	S

From year 2013

To year 2015

# 2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish) Upper Tisza (Felsö-Tisza)

# 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 ○	
<sup>(Update)</sup> The boundary has been delineated more accurately ☑	
(Update) The boundary has been extended	
(Update) The boundary has been restricted □	
(Update) B. Changes to Site area the area has increased	
(Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately □	
<sup>(Update)</sup> The Site has been delineated more accurately <b>☑</b>	
(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension	
(Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction	

# 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?  Yes (actual)
(Update) Are the changes Positive O Negative    Positive & Negative O
(Update) No information available ✓
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating within the existing boundaries?   ✓
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating beyond the site's boundaries?   □
(Update) Changes consequent upon site boundary reduction alone (e.g., the exclusion of some wetland types formerly included within the site)?
(Update) Changes consequent upon site boundary increase alone (e.g., the inclusion of different wetland types in the site)?
(Update) Please describe any changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar Site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site.

- Water quality decline (partly due to pollution from abroad, both industrial and communal);
- Extreme water fluctuations (extreme floods and serious droughts), and at the same time absence of regular flood volumes that were part of the normal water regime of the site (these fluctuations are due partly to climate change);
- · Spreading of invasive alien species;
- Reduction and deterioration of important forest habitats (softwood and hardwood gallery forests) due to inappropriate forest management (e.g. softwood forests with willow trees are replaced by homogenous poplar woods);
- The use of grasslands has declined, due to structural changes in animal husbandry.

The above changes affected especially criteria 1, 2 and 4, with effect to certain bird species and bat species.

(Update) Is the change in ecological character negative, human-induced AND a significant change (above the limit of acceptable change)

(Update) Has an Article 3.2 report been submitted to the Secretariat? Yes 

(Update)

# 2.2 - Site location

# 2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

# b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps 0

Boundaries description (optional)

Felső-Tisza is a typical flood plain area between the dikes of River Tisza, the Ramsar site was outlined following the dikes of these floodplain areas from the Hungarian - Ukrainian border (744.8 km of river) till the village of Tiszadada in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County.

#### 2.2.2 - General location

- a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?

  Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County
  - b) What is the nearest town or population centre? Nyíregyháza. Other important towns are Tokaj, Mátészalka, Fehérgyarmat and Vásárosnamény.

# 2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

- a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries?
- b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party?

idem No C

d) Transboundary Ramsar Site name: Upper Tisza Valley

# 2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 26871

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries 26865.46

# 2.2.5 - Biogeography

#### Biogeographic regions

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

Felső-Tisza is a representative example of a natural or near-natural middle-reach river type found within the Panonnian biogeographic region. The wetland is natural, without significant disturbance by human Other ecosystem services provided activities and it has an important ecological role in the movement and migration of many plant and animal species in the region. Felső-Tisza supports vulnerable, endangered and critically endangered species and threatened ecological communities.

- ☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities
- ☑ Criterion 3: Biological diversity

Felső-Tisza supports populations of plant and animal species important for maintaining the biological diversity of the biogeographic region such as: Dragonfly species: Eurasian Baskettail Epitheca bimaculata, Norfolk Hawker Dragonfly Anasciaceschna isosceles, Willow Emerald Damselfly Chacolestes viridis Endemic fish species: The Carpathian brook lamprey, Carpathian brook lamprey Eudontomyzon danfordi is an endemic fish species to catchment of Tisza river. A subspecies of Justification | Mediterranean barbel Barbus meridionalis, the Southern Barbel (B. meridionalis petényi) is an endemic subspecies to Pannonic biogeographic region. It also occasionally supports Danube salmon. Huchen Hucho hucho (EN) which is endemic to the Danube river system. Amphibians: Fire-bellied Toad, Bombina bombina (Bern Convention, EU Habitats Directive). Danube Crested Newt, Triturus dobrogicus (listed under EU Habitats Directive). Reptiles: European Pond Tortoise Emys orbicularis (Bern Convention), Grass Snake Natrix natrix (Bern Convention, EU Habitats Directive).

- ☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions
- ☑ Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Felső-Tisza supports a significant proportion of indigenous fish subspecies, species and populations that are representative of wetland benefits and thereby contributes to global biological diversity. All Gudgeon species Gobio spp. are found in this wetland site, namely Gudgeon (G.gobio), Danubian Gudgeon (G. uranoscopus), Kessler's Gudgeon (G. kesslerii), and White-finned Gudgeon (G. albipinnatus). Furthermore Riffle Minnow (Alburnoides bipunctatus), Zingel (Zingel zingel), Danube Streber (Z. streber), Bullhead (Cottus gobio) Belica (Leucaspius delineatus) should be mentioned.

Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Felső-Tisza is an important source of food for fishes, spawning ground, nursery and migration path on Justification which fish stocks, either within the wetland or elsewhere, depend. The most important species in this regard include Nase (Chondrostoma nasus), Barbel (Barbus barbus) and Sterlet (Acipenser ruthenus).

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
Salvinia natans	Floating Fern	<b>2</b>			LC		Annex I of the Bern Convention	
Trapa natans	Water Chestnut	<b></b> ✓			LC Sir		Annex I of the Bern Convention	

Other noteworthy plan species:

- 57 different Orchidaceae spp. (CITES Convention /II. annex/) including the Pannon endemic Epipactis tallosii that was discovered in the late nineties

Criterion 4: Felső-Tisza supports plant and animal species at a critical stage in their life cycles and provides refuge during adverse conditions. Being a large, continuous natural area, Felső-Tisza is breeding area for numerous invertebrate and vertebrate species. The river also plays an important role as a migration route for several species (invertebrates, birds, bats, etc.). Along the whole length of Tisza in Hungary there are 116 oxbows (larger than 4 hectares), among these 31 are located in Felső-Tisza. They perform extremely important ecological functions (spawning, rearing, feeding, resting and staging, aquifer recharge, aquatic species "banks", and habitat connectivity).

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

3.3 - Animal sp	oecies whose	presence re	lates to	the inte	ernatioi	nai importano	ce of the	site				
Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion	und criter	er Size	Period of pop. Est.	occurrence	IUCN Red A List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Birds		1				-	'			·		
CHORDATA/ AVES	Alcedo atthis	Common Kingfisher						LC Sign			Annex I of the Birds Directive	80-150 pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardea cinerea	Gray Heron; Grey Heron						LC Sign				breeding in the softwoord riparian forest (Salicetum albae-fragilis).
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardeola ralloides	Squacco Heron	<b>9</b>					LC Sign			Annex I of the Birds Directive	Breeding in the softwoord riparian forest (Salicetum albae-fragilis).
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aythya nyroca	Ferruginous Duck	<b>2</b> 00					NT Sign		<b>√</b>	Annex I of the Birds Directive	50-60 pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	Botaurus stellaris	Eurasian Bittern	<b>2</b> 00					LC Sites			Annex I of the Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chlidonias hybrida	Whiskered Tern						LC ●辭			Annex I of the Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ciconia nigra	Black Stork						LC SS OTH			Annex I of the Birds Directive	10-15 pairs Breeding in the softwoord riparian forest (Salicetum albae-fragilis).
CHORDATA/ AVES	Coracias garrulus	European Roller						NT Sign			Annex I of the Birds Directive; Annex II of the Bern Convention	4-5 pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	Crex crex	Corn Crake						LC Star			Annex I of the Birds Directive	80-100 pairs breeding in the grassland habitats
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dendrocopos syriacus	Syrian Woodpecker	<b>2</b> 00					LC Sign			Annex I of the Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dryocopus martius	Black Woodpecker						LC			Annex I of the Birds Directive	100-140 pairs Breeding in the softwoord riparian forest (Salicetum albae-fragilis).
CHORDATA/ AVES	Egretta garzetta	Little Egret						LC ●辭			Annex I of the Birds Directive	Breeding in the softwoord riparian forest (Salicetum albaefragilis).
CHORDATA/ AVES	Haliaeetus albicilla	White-tailed Eagle	<b>2</b> 20					LC Sign	ø	<b>4</b>	Annex I of the Birds Directive	2-3 pairs Breeding in the softwoord riparian forest (Salicetum albae-fragilis).
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ixobrychus minutus	Little Bittern	<b>2</b> 00					LC			Annex I of the Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Lanius collurio	Red-backed Shrike	<b>770</b>					LC Singer			Annex I of the Birds Directive	500-800 pairs

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Specie qualifie under criterio	es c	Species ontribut under criterion 5 7	Pop. Size	Period of pop.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Luscinia Iuscinia	Thrush Nightingale							LC ●数 ●簡				breeding in the softwoord riparian forest (Salicetum albae-fragilis).
CHORDATA/ AVES	Milvus migrans	Black Kite	77						LC Sign			Annex I of the Birds Directive	4-6 pairs Breeding in the softwoord riparian forest (Salicetum albae-fragilis).
CHORDATA/ AVES	Nycticorax nycticorax	Black-crowned Night Heron; Black-crowned Night-Heron	<b>V</b>						LC Sign			Annex I of the Birds Directive	Breeding in the softwoord riparian forest (Salicetum albaefragilis).
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pernis apivorus	European Honey Buzzard	77						LC © SS © SSS			Annex I of the Birds Directive	2-5 pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	Sylvia nisoria	Barred Warbler	77						LC Sign			Annex I of the Birds Directive	300-450 pairs
Fish, Mollusc and Cr	ustacea												
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Acipenser gueldenstaedtii	Russian sturgeon							CR ●辭				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Acipenser nudiventris	Bastard Sturgeon	<b>2</b> 00						CR ●数 ●簡				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Acipenser ruthenus	Sterlet				<b>√</b>			VU ●数 ●翻				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Alburnoides	Riffle Minnow											
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Barbus barbus	Barbel				<b>√</b>			LC Sign				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Barbus meridionalis	Mediterranean Barbel							NT ●辞			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive; Annex III of the Bern Convention	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Barbus petenyi	Southern Barbel							LC Str				Asubspecies of Mediterranean barbel Barbus meridionalis, the Southern Barbel (B. meridionalis petényi) is an endemic subspecies to Pannonic biogeographic region.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Chondrostoma nasus	Nase				V			LC				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Cobitis taenia	Spined Loach							LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Cottus gobio	Bullhead							LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ CEPHALASPIDOMORPH	Eudontomyzon danfordi	Carpathian brook lamprey							LC ●部				endemic fish species to catchment of Tisza river
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Gobio gobio	Gudgeon							LC				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Gymnocephalus baloni	Balon's Ruffe							LC ●数 ●關			Annex II , IV of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Gymnocephalus schraetser	Striped Ruffe							LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive (Annex V of the EU Habitats Directive)	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Hucho hucho	Huchen							EN ●辭			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive (Annex V of the EU Habitats Directive)	The Site occasionally supports Danube salmon, Huchen Hucho hucho (EN) which is endemic to the Danube river system.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	qua	ecies alifies nder terio	s n	cont u cri	nder terio	Pop Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Leucaspius delineatus	Belica					<b>V</b>				LC				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Leuciscus aspius	Asp	<b>V</b>											Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive (Annex V of the EU Habitats Directive)	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Misgurnus fossilis	Weatherfish	<b>V</b>								LC Sign			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive ; Annex III of the Bern Convention	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Pelecus cultratus	Sichel	<b>2</b>								LC Sir			Annex II (and V) of the EU Habitats Directive; Annex III of the Bern Convention	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Proterorhinus marmoratus	Tubenose Goby	<b>V</b>								LC			Annex III of the Bern Convention	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Rhodeus amarus	European Bitterling	<b>V</b>								LC Str			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive ; Annex III of the Bern Convention	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Romanogobio albipinnatus	White-finned Gudgeon	<b>V</b>				1				LC Sign			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Romanogobio kesslerii	Kessler's Gudgeon	<b>V</b>				1				LC Sign			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Romanogobio uranoscopus	Danube Gudgeon	<b>V</b>				•				LC Sign			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Rutilus pigus	Danube Roach	<b>V</b>								LC Sign			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive (Annex V of the EU Habitats Directive): Annex III of the Bern Convention	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Sabanejewia aurata		<b>V</b>								LC Sign			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Umbra krameri	European Mudminnow	<b>2</b>								VU ●\$: ●\$#			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive ; Annex II of the Bern Convention	Endemic to the Danubian river system – listed by Hungarian Red Book
MOLLUSCA/ BIVALMA	Unio crassus	Thick shelled river mussel	<b>V</b>								EN Sign			Annex II, IV of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Zingel streber	Danube Streber									LC				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Zingel zingel	Zingel									LC Sir				
Others															
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Bombina bombina	Fire-bellied Toad									LC Str			Annex II of the Bern Convention, Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Cerambyx cerdo	Great capricom beetle	<b>/</b>								<b>VU</b> ●\$* ●®#			Annex II , IV of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	Emys orbicularis	European Pond Tortoise	<b>V</b>			1								Annex II , IV of the EU Habitats Directive ; Annex II of the Bern Convention	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Epitheca bimaculata	Eurasian Baskettail				<b>4</b>									
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Felis silvestris	Wildcat	•								LC OMP			Annex IV of the EU Habitats Directive	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion	Species contribute under criterion 9 3 5 7	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est. occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Graphoderus bilineatus						VU ●数 ●翻			Annex II , IV of the EU Habitats Directive	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Lucanus cervus									Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Lutra lutra	European Otter					NT	<b>/</b>		Annex II , IV of the EU Habitats Directive	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Lycaena dispar									Annex II; IV of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Myotis dasycneme	Pond Myotis; pond bat					NT			Annex II, IV of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	Natrix natrix	Grass Snake								Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Ophiogomphus cecilia						LC Sign			Annex II , IV of the EU Habitats Directive	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Osmoderma eremita	Hermit Beetle	<b>2</b> 000				NT Sign			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA		European Spadefoot Toad	<b>2</b> 000				LC Str			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive ; Annex II of the Bern Convention	
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Pseudepidalea viridis	European green toad	<b>2</b> 000				LC Str			Annex IV of the EU Habitats Directive; Annex II of the Bern Convention	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	citellus	European Ground Squirrel; European Souslik					VU ●\$* ●®#			Annex II , IV of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Triturus cristatus	Northern Crested Newt	<b>2</b> 000				LC			Annex II , IV of the EU Habitats Directive ; Annex II of the Bern Convention	
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Triturus dobrogicus	Danube Crested Newt	<b>2</b> 00				NT ●SI			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Criterion 2 - Species which are not included in the Catalogue of Life:

- Carabus hampei (Annex II, IV of the EU Habitats Directive)
- Chilostoma banaticum (Annex II, IV of the EU Habitats Directive)
- Vertigo moulinsiana, Desmoulin's whorl snail (Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive)

Criterion 3 - Species which are not included in the Catalogue of Life:

- Anasciaceschna isosceles, Norfolk Hawker Dragonfly
- Chacolestes viridis, Willow Emerald Damselfly

Noteworthy species which are not included in the Catalogue of Life:

- Euphydryas maturna, Scarce Fritillary

Criterion 4: Felső-Tisza supports plant and animal species at a critical stage in their life cycles and provides refuge during adverse conditions. Being a large, continuous natural area, Felső-Tisza is breeding area for numerous invertebrate and vertebrate species. The river also plays an important role as a migration route for several species (invertebrates, birds, bats, etc.). Along the whole length of Tisza in Hungary there are 116 oxbows (larger than 4 hectares), among these 31 are located in Felső-Tisza. They perform extremely important ecological functions (spawning, rearing, feeding, resting and staging, aquifer recharge, aquatic species "banks", and habitat connectivity).

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
Softwood riparian forest (Salicetum albae-fragilis)		Consists of the species Salix alba, Salix fragilis, Populus alba, and P. nigra. This habitat is common in this wetland and the number, size and distribution of this habitat has an important role in the general ecological function of the wetland.	
Willow bushes (Salicetum triandrae)		consists of Salix triandra, S. purpurea, S. fragilis, S. viminalis.	
Hardwood riverside forests (Querco- Ulmetum)		Hardwood riverside forests (Querco- Ulmetum), oxbow lakes, filled in meanders with rich natural flora and fauna, extensively managed or abandoned orchards.	

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

# 4.1 - Ecological character

Types of habitats and vegetation are closely related to the typical riparian ecosystems. Because of the regulation of the river, the size and distribution of these habitats have decreased significantly during the last hundred years. However, in the present situation the remaining fragments of these habitats are able to hold their basic features.

These habitats are listed under Section 3.4 > Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the Site.

#### Hydrology:

Frequency and intensity of floods have an important impact on the condition of oxbows in the floodplain. During the past few decades there have been dry periods when the water level has been lower than the average, the "washing out" function of the flood has not worked properly in the oxbows and the eutrophication became more intense.

Along the whole length of Tisza in Hungary there are 116 oxbows (larger than 4 hectares), among these 31 are located in Felső-Tisza. They perform extremely important ecological functions (spawning, rearing, feeding, resting and staging, aquifer recharge, aquatic species "banks", and habitat connectivity). The ecological quality of the oxbows varies from those that are still relatively undisturbed to some that have been heavily modified, have high production of algae and are likely to take substantial time to regenerate. Oxbows can be as long as 8-10 km, their average length is 1.3 km.

#### Hydrological values:

During the river-controls the flood basin of Tisza with the opportunity of natural river bed development was reduced and constrained into barriers, dams. The current floodplain is only 5% of the original one, while the water district became extremist. In the drying landscape even the narrow floodplain has outstanding role. During floods the alluvium spreads under and settles here. Since the time of river control the water of constrained riverbed supports the water and wetland communities, the relatively sufficient soilwater and the air humidity.

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

#### Inland wetlands

india wouding				
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 >> Mt Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		2		Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools  >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		0		
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> P: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater lakes		0		
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Lakes >> R: Seasonal/ intermittent saline/ brackish/ alkaline lakes and flats		4		
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Marshes & pools >> Ss: Seasonal/ intermittent saline/ brackish/ alkaline marshes/ pools				
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils		1		
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub- dominated wetlands		3		
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		0		
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands				

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
	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
Acer negundo	Manitoba Maple	Non-native species
Adonis vernalis	Spring Adonis	
Amorpha fruticosa	Indigobush Amorpha;Bastard Indigo;False Indigo	Non-native species
Cirsium brachycephalum		
Epipactis tallosii		Pannon endemic
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green ash	Non-native species
Galanthus nivalis	Common Snowdrop	
Helianthus tuberosus	Jerusalem artichoke	Non-native species
Heracleum mantegazzianum	Giant hogweed	Non-native species
Iris pseudacorus	Yellow Flag	
Leucanthemella serotina		
Leucojum aestivum	Spring Snowflake	
Nymphaea alba	European White Waterlily	
Reynoutria japonica	Japanese knotweed	Non-native species
Salix elaeagnos	Olive Willow	
Sternbergia colchiciflora		
Vitis riparia	River Bank Grape	Non-native species

# 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
CHORDATA/AVES	Corvus corax	Common Raven;Northern Raven				Breeding population: 10-20 pairs
CHORDATA/AVES	Riparia riparia	Bank Swallow;Sand Martin				Breeding population: 9000- 12000 pairs
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Bufo bufo	Common Toad				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Mustela erminea	Stoat				
CHORDATAMAMMALIA	Mustela nivalis	Least Weasel				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Myotis daubentonii	Daubenton's Bat				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Palingenia longicauda	Long-tailed Mayfly				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Protaetia lugubris	Marbled Rose Chafer				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Saperda carcharias					
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Saperda octopunctata					
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Saperda scalaris					

# 4.4 - Physical components

# 4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Mid-Latitude	Dfa: Humid continental (Humid with severe winter,
climate with cold winters	no dry season, hot
	summer)

Climate is moderately warm continental with insufficient precipitation in the growing season. Winters are moderately dry and cold. Average hours of sunlight are 1920-1940 hours/year, the average temperature is 9.5-10 °C, and the average yearly rainfall is 550-580 mm.

4.4.2 -	Geomorphic	setting

a) Mnimum elevation above sea level (in metres)	
a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)	120

KIS for Site no. 141	0, Upper Tisza (Felső	· IIsza), Hungary
	Unnerna	rt of river basin
		rt of river basin ☑
	•	rt of river basin
	•	one river basin
		one river basin
	No	
		Coastal
		sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.  recent subsidence, a fluvial plain.
The catchment area is agriculture. The total a	s fairly varied: from high area of the catchment of	mountains to hilly areas. General land uses include forestry, mining and to a lower extent Felső-Tisza is estimated at 157.186 km2. The largest part of the catchment is shared between covering 42.286 km2 while Slovakia has a smaller part.
4.4.3 - Soil		
		Mneral ☑
	(Update) Changes	at RIS update. No change  norease  Decrease  Unknown O
	No availab	ole information
Are soil types subject to condition	o change as a result of changir ons (e.g., increased salinity or	ng hydrological Yes O No
Please provide further inform	mation on the soil (optional)	
The soil types are the	mixes of Holocene fluvio	al sediments as fluvial sand, gravel, flood plain mud, freshwater lime mud.
4.4.4 - Water regime		
Water permanence Presence?	Changes at RIS update	
Usually permanent water present		
Usually seasonal,		
ephemeral or intermittent water present		
Stability of water regime  Presence?	Changes at RIS update	
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	No change	
network of watercours floods. The first occur- precipitation in June a flood prevention purpo 4.4.5 - Sediment regim	ses has been dynamic a is mainly in April, followir and July, sometimes in la oses, the river was regul	plain of the river. The region is the richest part of the country in watercourses. Until now the nd permanently formed. Tisza has typical characters of a lowland river and has three types of g the snow melt in the catchment area. Heavy floods may happen frequently caused by intensive ate autumn. Difference between high and low water level is 485 cm with 930 cm at maximum. For lated during the 19th and 20th centuries.
The river carries small	ll gravel with sand in sec	tion between settlements of Tiszabecs and Tivadar. The river has a strong meandering and
incision characteristic	with a large number of	undercut steep banks.
4.4.6 - Water pH		
		Unknown ☑
4.4.7 - Water salinity		
	F	Fresh (<0.5 g/l) 🗹
	(Update) Changes	at RIS update No change   Increase   Decrease   Unknown   Unknown
		Unknown
118 Dissahad ar	enanded nutrients in	tor.
4.4.0 - DISSUIVEQ OF SU	spended nutrients in wat	_
	(I Indata) -	Eutrophic 🗹
	(Opuate) Changes	at RIS update. No change  Increase  Decrease  Unknown
	(I Indata) -	Mesotrophic ☑
	(Update) Changes	at RIS update. No change  oncrease O Decrease O Unknown O
		Unknown
4.4.9 - Features of the	surrounding area which	may affect the Site
	and if so how, the landscape a surrounding the Ramsar Site	differ from the i) broadly similar ○ ii) significantly different ⑨
0	rea has greater urbanisation o	site itself:

Surrounding area has higher human population density $\Box$
Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use $\qed$
Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

# 4.5 - Ecosystem services

# 4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

i romorormig our mood		
Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Fresh water	Water for irrigated agriculture	Medium
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Medium
Wetland non-food products	Timber	Medium

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service Examples		Importance/Extent/Significance	
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	Medium	

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	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
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	Medium

#### Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

Oxbow ecosystems scattered along Tisza provide numerous social and economic goods and services, including irrigation for agricultural lands, small-scale fisheries, recreation and flood control or mitigation.

The fish fauna is rich, providing opportunity for traditional fishery. Because of the natural conditions, the area provides a unique opportunity to study both the structure and function of a riverside ecosystem and the ecological and behavioral characteristics of both the populations and the community of animal and plant species in an undisturbed condition.

The area has great importance for environmental education. Because of the large and diverse habitats, there are many options for hands-on presentation of the structure and function of the ecosystems both to the students and others, without causing significant damage, by utilizing proper methodology.

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of	Vac	O No O Haknowa @
ecosystem senices provided by this Ramsar Site?	103	O 140 O OHMHOWH O

## 4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

f management and	i) the site provides a model of we application of traditional knowledge use that maintain the
or records of former acter of the wetland	ii) the site has exceptional cul civilizations that have influenced the
ds on its interaction andigenous peoples	iii) the ecological character of the with local or
	iv) relevant non-material values sur their existence is strongly linked with

<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

Pub	ш	OVVI	1013	111	ν

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	<b>&gt;</b>	
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	<b>2</b>	

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	✓	<b>&gt;</b>

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

a) within the Ramsar site: State owned – roughly 40% Local government - 30% Private – 30%

b) in the surrounding area:

Mainly private

#### 5.1.2 - Management authority

- Please list the local office / offices of any (1) Primary contact: Hortobágy National Park Directorate (responsible for protected areas)
- agency or organization responsible for (2) Environmental permitting authority: Upper-Tisza Regional Environment and Water Directorate (Felsőmanaging the site: Tisza-Vidéki Környezetvédelmi és Vízügyi Igazgatóság)

Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:

Ms. Szilvia Gőri, desk officer for Ramsar issues

(1) H-4024 Debrecen, Sumen u. 2. Phone: + 36/52 529-922

Fax: + 36/52 529-940

Postal address:

E-mail: hnp@hnp.hu or szilvi@hnp.hu

(2) H-4400 Nyíregyháza, Széchenyi u. 19.

+36 42/502-200

felsotiszavideki@zoldhatosag.hu

E-mail address: hnp@hnp.hu

# 5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Human settlements (non agricultural)

	3					
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Commercial and industrial areas		Medium impact	<b>✓</b>	No change	✓	No change
Tourism and recreation areas	Medium impact		<b>2</b>	No change		No change

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Wood and pulp plantations	Medium impact		<b>2</b>	No change	<b>2</b>	No change

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified		Medium impact		No change	✓	No change
Shipping lanes		Medium impact	✓	No change		No change

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Gathering terrestrial plants			<b>/</b>		✓	
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources			<b>₽</b>			
uman intrusions and distu	ırbance					
•	urbance Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Vegetation clearance/ land conversion	Medium impact		<b>&gt;</b>	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		✓	No change		No change

# Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Household sewage, urban waste water		Medium impact	<b>&gt;</b>	No change		No change
Garbage and solid waste	Medium impact		<b>V</b>	No change		No change

#### Please describe any other threats (optional):

Tourism related to water and countryside village is increasing that may have a potential for threatening the riverside ecosystem.

a) within the Ramsar site:

- intensive and unfortunately uncontrolled canoe tourism during the summer period
- uncontrolled mass tourism in Tivadar, Vásárosnamény and increasing tourism in various villages
- intensity of forestry has increased since 1990. As a result, the fragmentation of the riverside forest habitats is getting close to the dangerous level for the species living in that habitat.
- increasing volume of treated sewage water and the nutrients it carries poses a potential risk for the river, streams and oxbows
- · uncontrolled fishing activities in the oxbows, introduction of non-native fish species, overloading, littering and disturbance by anglers
- · growing and uncontrolled tourism along the river and on the beaches produce significant littering and disturbance
- potential threatening factor: intensifying of shipping with vehicles of high engine power (tourism, industrial).
- b) in the surrounding area:
- intensive forestry
- plans for large-scale developments (industry, traffic, etc.).

# 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	Felső-Tisza SAC (HUHN 20001), Felső-Tisza SPA (HUHN 10008) and Szatmár-Bereg SPA (HUHN 10001)		whole

National legal designations

- tatorial regal accignatorio			
Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Landscape Protection Area	Szatmár-Bereg Landscape Protection Area		partly
Protected Area	Tiszatelek-Tiszabercel Protected Area and Tiszadob Floodplain Protected Area		partly

5	2	3 -	ILICN	protected	areas	categories	(2008)
J	.∠.	J -	IUUII	DIOLECTER	aicas	Calcuones	120001

e 🗆	la Strict Nature Reserve		
_	Milderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness	) Wi	b
1	protection		

II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
VProtected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for Industry landscape/seascape conservation and recreation
M Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

# 5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

#### Habitat

Too Too				
Measures	Status			
Hydrology management/restoration	Implemented			

#### Species

Measures	Status	
Threatened/rare species	Implemented	
management programmes	implemented	

#### Other

Management plan: Nature conservation management plan of Szatmár-Bereg Landscape Protection Area and other smaller protected areas, which partly overlap with the Ramsar site. It is actively implemented during nature conservation actions, but these are not legally accepted, but used during active nature conservation actions.

Other current management practices:

- Species with national programme of species protection (like otter and beaver) are handled according to the prescriptions.
- Lot of monitoring activities are implemented on e.g. white and black stork, white-tailed eagle nestings. Restrictions and prescriptions for providing safe nesting places for sand martin European Bee-eater are implemented year by year.
- Water management activities are implemented continuously providing larger water-capacity.
- During authority processes the nature conservation management restrictions and prescriptions are provided by the Directorate.

Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

The "Alföld" program of the Hungarian Government has implemented a special sub-program for Tisza. This comes from recognition of the essential role of the river in the structure and function of the Hungarian Lowland and from an understanding of the high ecological values of the river and habitats along it. This program has identified the most important sites along the river with the aim to control further developments.

#### 5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? No

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes O No ●

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

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

Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County plays a leading role in nature protection education in Hungary. However, in this part of the county there are no significant activities on environmental education. The Szatmár-Bereg Landscape Protection Area has a visitor centre in Fehérgyarmat.

# 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
Birds	Implemented
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented

A pilot project area of the Hungarian Biodiversity Monitoring Program is found at village Gávavencsellő within the wetland site where selected methods and techniques of biodiversity monitoring are carried out (e.g. habitat mapping, monitoring of several taxa etc.)

Moreover there are specific scientific investigations in progress for example "Environmental changes and evolutionary responses of the migrating birds". Other studies include surveys and researches on dragonflies conducted by NGOs (Debrecen University, Debrecen).

# 6 - Additional material

# 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

# 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

For the full bibliography, please refer to Section 6.1.2 Additional reports and documents > vi. other published literature.

# 6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

v. site management plan

<no file available

vi. other published literature

<2 file(s) uploaded>

# 6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Upstream character of the Upper Tisza near the state border, with gravel shores and softwood gallery forest. ( Mr. Béla Habarics (Hortobágy NP Directorate), 2009 )

# 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

# Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

# Transboundary Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2004-01-10