

# Ramsar Information Sheet

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



Designation date 4 December 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

#### Compiler 1

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#### 2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

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 C

(Update) The boundary has been delineated more accurately 
(Update) B. Changes to Site area the area has increased

(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?

#### 2.2 - Site location

#### 2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

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 O

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

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 Str		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

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Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterio 2 4 6	s co	pecies ntribute under riterion 5 7	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est. occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Acipenser gueldenstaedtii	Russian sturgeon						CR ●数 ●瞬				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Acipenser nudiventris	Bastard Sturgeon	<b>2</b> 00					CR ●数 ●際				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Acipenser ruthenus	Sterlet				<b>V</b>		VU ●\$* ◎爾				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Alburnoides bipunctatus	Riffle Minnow										
CHORDATA/ AVES	Alcedo atthis	Common Kingfisher	770					LC St St			Annex I of the Birds Directive	80-150 pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardea cinerea	Gray Heron; Grey Heron						LC ●辭				breeding in the softwoord riparian forest (Salicetum albae-fragilis).
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardeola ralloides	Squacco Heron	990					LC Str			Annex I of the Birds Directive	Breeding in the softwoord riparian forest (Salicetum albaefragilis).
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aythya nyroca	Ferruginous Duck						NT ●数 ●翻		1	Annex I of the Birds Directive	50-60 pairs
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Barbus barbus	Barbel				<b>V</b>		LC Str				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Barbus meridionalis	Mediterranean Barbel						NT ●\$* ●\$#			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive ; Annex III of the Bern Convention	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Barbus petenyi	Southern Barbel						LC Str				A subspecies of Mediterranean barbel Barbus meridionalis, the Southern Barbel (B. meridionalis petényi) is an endemic subspecies to Pannonic biogeographic region.
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Bombina bombina	Fire-bellied Toad	<b>2</b> 00					LC ●数 ●關			Annex II of the Bern Convention, Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Botaurus stellaris	Eurasian Bittern						LC ●辭			Annex I of the Birds Directive	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Cerambyx cerdo	Great capricom beetle						VU ●\$* ◎™			Annex II , IV of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chlidonias hybrida	Whiskered Tern	<b>2</b> 00					LC ●数 ●翻			Annex I of the Birds Directive	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Specie qualifie under criterio 2 4 6	es co r on o	Species ontribut under criterio	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est. occurrence	IUCN Red List		CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Chondrostoma nasus	Nase				✓		LC ●部				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ciconia nigra	Black Stork						LC Sim			Annex I of the Birds Directive	10-15 pairs Breeding in the softwoord riparian forest (Salicetum albae-fragilis).
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Cobitis taenia	Spined Loach						LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Coracias garrulus	European Roller	77					NT Star			Annex I of the Birds Directive; Annex II of the Bern Convention	4-5 pairs
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Cottus gobio	Bullhead						LC Sign			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Crex crex	Corn Crake	77					LC Sign			Annex I of the Birds Directive	80-100 pairs breeding in the grassland habitats
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dendrocopos syriacus	Syrian Woodpecker						LC Sign			Annex I of the Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dryocopus martius	Black Woodpecker						LC Sign			Annex I of the Birds Directive	100-140 pairs Breeding in the softwoord riparian forest (Salicetum albae-fragilis).
CHORDATA/ AVES	Egretta garzetta	Little Egret	<b>7</b>					LC Sim			Annex I of the Birds Directive	Breeding in the softwoord riparian forest (Salicetum albaefragilis).
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	Emys orbicularis	European Pond Tortoise									Annex II , IV of the EU Habitats Directive ; Annex II of the Bern Convention	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Epitheca bimaculata	Eurasian Baskettail										
CHORDATA/ CEPHALASPIDOMORPH	Eudontomyzon danfordi	Carpathian brook lamprey						LC Sign				endemic fish species to catchment of Tisza river
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Felis silvestris	Wildcat						LC Star			Annex IV of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Gobio gobio	Gudgeon						LC Sign				
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Graphoderus bilineatus							VU ●\$: ●®			Annex II , IV of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Gymnocephalus baloni	Balon's Ruffe						LC Str Str			Annex II , IV of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Gymnocephalus schraetser	Striped Ruffe						LC ●数 ●際			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive (Annex V of the EU Habitats Directive)	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Haliaeetus albicilla	White-tailed Eagle						LC ●数 ●際	<b>✓</b>	<b></b> ✓	Annex I of the Birds Directive	2-3 pairs Breeding in the softwoord riparian forest (Salicetum albae-fragilis).
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Hucho hucho	Huchen						EN			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.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ixobrychus minutus	Little Bittern						LC Sim			Annex I of the Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Lanius collurio	Red-backed Shrike	77					LC © SSP			Annex I of the Birds Directive	500-800 pairs

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	qua ur	ecie alifie nder terio	s n	cont u cri	ecies ribute nder terior	Pop Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Leucaspius delineatus	Belica					V				LC ●辭				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Leuciscus aspius	Asp	<b>2</b>											Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive (Annex V of the EU Habitats Directive)	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Lucanus cervus		<b>V</b>											Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Luscinia Iuscinia	Thrush Nightingale		2							LC Sign				breeding in the softwoord riparian forest (Salicetum albaefragilis).
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Lutra lutra	European Otter	<b>V</b>								NT	$\checkmark$		Annex II , IV of the EU Habitats Directive	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Lycaena dispar		<b>V</b>											Annex II; IV of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Milvus migrans	Black Kite	<b>V</b>	2							LC Sign			Annex I of the Birds Directive	4-6 pairs Breeding in the softwoord riparian forest (Salicetum albae-fragilis).
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Misgurnus fossilis	Weatherfish	<b>2</b>								LC Sign			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive ; Annex III of the Bern Convention	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Myotis dasycneme	Pond Myotis;pond bat	<b>V</b>								NT Start			Annex II , IV of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	Natrix natrix	Grass Snake	<b>1</b>			<b>/</b>								Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Nycticorax nycticorax	Black-crowned Night Heron;Black- crowned Night- Heron	<b>V</b>	90							LC ●数 ●簡			Annex I of the Birds Directive	Breeding in the softwoord riparian forest (Salicetum albae-fragilis).
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Ophiogomphus cecilia		<b>V</b>								LC Sign			Annex II , IV of the EU Habitats Directive	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Osmoderma eremita	Hermit Beetle	<b>V</b>								NT ●\$‡ ●B#			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Pelecus cultratus	Sichel	1								LC ●部			Annex II (and V) of the EU Habitats Directive; Annex III of the Bern Convention	
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Pelobates fuscus	European Spadefoot Toad	<b>V</b>								LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive; Annex II of the Bern Convention	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pernis apivorus	European Honey Buzzard	<b>4</b>	90							LC OBF			Annex I of the Birds Directive	2-5 pairs
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Proterorhinus marmoratus	Tubenose Goby	<b>V</b>								LC Sign			Annex III of the Bern Convention	
CHORDATA/ AVPHIBIA	Pseudepidalea viridis	European green toad	<b>V</b>								LC ●歸			Annex IV of the EU Habitats Directive; Annex II of the Bern Convention	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Rhodeus amarus	European Bitterling	<b>V</b>								LC ●辭			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive ; Annex III of the Bern Convention	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Romanogobio albipinnatus	White-finned Gudgeon	<b>V</b>				<b></b>				LC Sign			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion	contribute under	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	R		CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Romanogobio kesslerii	Kessler's Gudgeon					L	C C			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Romanogobio uranoscopus	Danube Gudgeon	<b>2</b> 00				L	C ESP			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Rutilus pigus	Danube Roach					L	C EFF			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>2</b> 00				L	C St CEF			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Spermophilus citellus	European Ground Squirrel;European Souslik	<b>2</b> 00				V	U St CEF			Annex II , IV of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Sylvia nisoria	Barred Warbler					L	C 翻			Annex I of the Birds Directive	300-450 pairs
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Triturus cristatus	Northern Crested Newt					L	C SP			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				N	IT St CEF			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Umbra krameri	European Mudminnow					V	U CORP			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/ BIVALVIA	Unio crassus	Thick shelled river mussel						N Sep			Annex II , IV of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Zingel streber	Danube Streber					L	C SP				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Zingel zingel	Zingel					L	C SEP				

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

# RIS for Site no. 1410, Upper Tisza (Felsö-Tisza), Hungary

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
Softwood riparian forest (Salicetum albae-fragilis)		Consists of the species Salixalba, 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

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

-> 1.6	
a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)	108
mettes) -	

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

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.

River Tisza. Floodplain of Tisza is a basin of recent subsidence, a fluvial plain.

The catchment area is fairly varied: from high mountains to hilly areas. General land uses include forestry, mining and to a lower extent agriculture. The total area of the catchment of Felső-Tisza is estimated at 157.186 km2. The largest part of the catchment is shared between Romania and Ukraine. Hungary has 27% of it covering 42.286 km2 while Slovakia has a smaller part.

#### 4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral 🗹

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)?

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

The soil types are the mixes of Holocene fluvial 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

Otability of water regime		
Presence?	Changes at RIS update	
Water levels fluctuating	No change	

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

The wetland site covers the entire active floodplain of the river. The region is the richest part of the country in watercourses. Until now the network of watercourses has been dynamic and permanently formed. Tisza has typical characters of a lowland river and has three types of floods. The first occurs mainly in April, following the snow melt in the catchment area. Heavy floods may happen frequently caused by intensive precipitation in June and July, sometimes in late autumn. Difference between high and low water level is 485 cm with 930 cm at maximum. For flood prevention purposes, the river was regulated during the 19th and 20th centuries.

# 4.4.5 - Sediment regime

#### Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

The river carries small gravel with sand in section 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

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

# 4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic 🗹

Mesotrophic 🗹

# 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 i) broadly similar O ii) significantly different o site itself:

# 4.5 - Ecosystem services

#### 4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

	i romotoriiing oormooo			
	Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance	
		Water for irrigated agriculture	Medium	
	Wetland non-food products	Timber	Medium	
	Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	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	Major scientific study site	Medium	
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or 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 Yes O No O Unknown @ ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site?

#### 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

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>	<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)

tarian obtaining (non-agricular)						
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Commercial and industrial areas		Medium impact	<b>2</b>	No change	<b>&gt;</b>	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
Shipping lanes		Medium impact	✓	No change		No change
Unspecified		Medium impact		No change	<b>2</b>	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>		<b>/</b>	
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources			V			

#### Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities	Medium impact	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
Vegetation clearance/ land conversion	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		<b>2</b>	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		V	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

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 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for 

✓

Iandscape/seascape conservation and recreation

#### 5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

#### Habitat

Measures	Status
Hydrology management/restoration	Implemented

#### Species

Measures	Status	
Threatened/rare species	Implemented	
management programmes	impiemented	

#### Othor

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?

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 

processes 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
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented
Birds	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)

<no file available>

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

<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. Bêla Habarics* (*Hbrtobágy 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 2004-12-04