Ramsar Information Sheet

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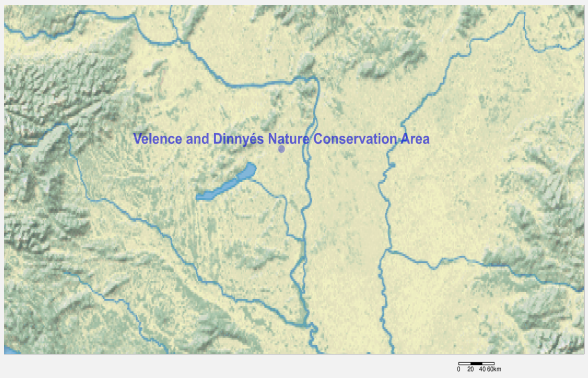
Hungary

Velence and Dinnyés Nature Conservation Area



Designation date	11 April 1979
Site number	183
Coordinates	47°11'07"N 18°33'13"E
Area	1 354,50 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

Velence Lake is the second biggest lake in the country (26 km2). The average depth of water is 1.5 meters, at the deepest point it reaches the depth of 3 meters. At the beginning of last century the whole lake was a very important nesting and migration area for waterfowl, but it soon lost its significance as it started to become a holiday resort. In order to save the ecological values of the area two reserves were created in the western and the southwestern side of the lake. The two areas are mainly marshes with open water surfaces, which are rich in submerging water plants. Velence and Dinnyés are divided by road 70 and a railway, but they are connected with Kajtor tunnel, therefore create an entire ecological unit.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	Duna-Ipoly National Park Directorate
Postal address	H-2509 Esztergom, Strázsa-hegy, Hungary Post Address: 1525 Budapest, Pf.: 86.

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency	Department for Nature Conservation, Ministry of Agriclture
Postal address	Kossuth Lajos tér 11.

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

From year	2013
To year	2025

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Velence and Dinnyés Nature Conservation Area

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) B. Changes to Site area	No change to area
(Update) For secretariat only: This update is an extension	☐

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>

Former maps	0

Boundaries description

The Site boundary follows the Natura 2000 site, leaving a buffer zone outside of the Ramsar Site but inside the Natura 2000 Site.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Fejér county
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	6-8 km West of Székesfehérvár

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 ◉

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 1354.5

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 1354.713

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Pannonnic

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

Other reasons: The wetland contains rare and unique natural wetland types important for maintaining biological diversity within the Panonic biogeographic region: permanent saline marsh and permanent freshwater marsh.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification: The wetland contains rare and unique natural wetland types important for maintaining biological diversity within the Panonic biogeographic region: permanent saline marsh and permanent fershwater marsh.

Few hundred years ago these marshes were much larger than nowadays. Floating marshes are one of the most important habitats in Lake Velencei. This habitat provides good conditions for Liparis loeselii, Sphagnum sps. Misgurnus fossilis have stable population in the area.

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

☑ Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers: 60000-70000

Start year: 2020

End year: 2025

Source of data: Duna-Ipoly National Park Directorate database

☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

Optional text box to provide further information: Based on the Waterbird Population Estimates, the 1% threshold is 1900 ind. for the Pannonic nonbreeding population of Anser albifrons. The population regularly occurring in the site is above this threshold.
Based on the Waterbird Population Estimates, the 1% threshold is 1300 ind. for the Central European nonbreeding population of Anser anser. The population regularly occurring in the site is above this threshold.

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Plantae								
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Liparis loeselii*	☑	☐	☐		☐	Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	5000-1000 specimens

Criterion 2: This wetland gives complex support to the survival of endangered and vulnerable animal and a critically endangered orchid species.

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Others																	
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	*Emys orbicularis*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Lutra lutra*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☑	☐	Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	7-10 pairs
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Acrocephalus melanopogon*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	50	2020		LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	51-100pairs. The site provides an important habitat for the species during the breeding period.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Alcedo atthis*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2020		LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	5-11 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas acuta*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	80			LC	☐	☐	Annex II/A of the EU Birds Directive	migrant population
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas clypeata*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	350				☐	☐	Annex II/A of the EU Birds Directive	migrant population
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas crecca*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	500	2020		LC	☐	☐	Annex II/A of the EU Birds Directive	migrant population: 500-1000 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas platyrhynchos*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	10000	2020		LC	☐	☐	Annex II/A of the EU Birds Directive	30-40 pairs; migrant population: 10000 specimens.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas querquedula*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	290				☐	☐	Annex II/A of the EU Birds Directive	migrant population
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas strepera*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	10	2020			☐	☐	Annex II/A of the EU Birds Directive	1-5 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser albifrons*	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	40000	2020-2025	20	LC	☐	☐	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	Based on the Waterbird Population Estimates, the 1% threshold is 1900 ind. for the Pannonic nonbreeding population of Anser albifrons.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser anser*	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	2000	2020-2025	1	LC	☐	☐	Annex II/A of the EU Birds Directive	Based on the Waterbird Population Estimates, the 1% threshold is 1300 ind. for the Pannonic nonbreeding population of Anser anser.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser erythropus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	3	2020		VU	☐	☑	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	Migrating.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser fabalis*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	10	2020		LC	☐	☐	Annex II/A of the EU Birds Directive	migrant population
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aquila heliaca*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	1			VU	☑	☑	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ardea alba*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	320	2020		LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	50-75 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ardea purpurea*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	20	2020		LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	11-40 pairs

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ardeola ralloides*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	20	2020		LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	20-30 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya nyroca*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	150			NT	☐	☑	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	15-20 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	*Botaurus stellaris*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	10-12 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	*Branta ruficollis*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	25			VU	☐	☑	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	Migrating.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Chlidonias hybrida*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	45			LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Chlidonias niger*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	50			LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	2000				☐	☐	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	150-200 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	*Circus aeruginosus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	10-15 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	*Cygnus olor*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	200			LC	☐	☐	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	7-12 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	*Egretta garzetta*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	20-50 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	*Falco vespertinus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☑		
CHORDATA / AVES	*Fulica atra*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	500			LC	☐	☐	Annex II/A of the EU Birds Directive	35-40 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	*Gallinula chloropus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	8-12 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	*Haliaeetus albicilla*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	3			LC	☑	☑	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Himantopus himantopus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	74			LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	0-10 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ixobrychus minutus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	15-20 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	*Larus cachinnans*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	180			LC	☐	☐	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Larus canus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	100			LC	☐	☐	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Limosa limosa*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	20			NT	☐	☐	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Luscinia svecica*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	10-12 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	*Microcarbo pygmeus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	50				☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	0-7 pairs

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	*Netta rufina*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	42			LC	☐	☐	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	2-7 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	*Numenius arquata*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	45			NT	☐	☐	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pandion haliaetus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	1-3 specimen. Migrating.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Philomachus pugnax*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	1000				☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Platalea leucorodia*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	85			LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	50-75 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	*Porzana parva*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	5-10 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	*Porzana porzana*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	10-15 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	*Rallus aquaticus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	8-12 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	*Recurvirostra avosetta*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	55			LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	0-7 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	*Sterna hirundo*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	0-20 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	*Sturnus vulgaris*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	8000			LC	☐	☐	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa erythropus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	370			LC	☐	☐	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa glareola*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	70			LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa nebularia*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	10			LC	☐	☐	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa totanus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	70			LC	☐	☐	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Vanellus vanellus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	250			NT	☐	☐	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Criterion 2: This wetland gives complex support to the survival of endangered and vulnerable animal and a critically endangered orchid species.

Noteworthy fauna:
The fauna of the area is mainly similar to the fauna of the wider surrounding, the Mezőföld. In the meantime during the researches there were Ice Age relict invertebrates found in the area of Lake Velence. The most outstanding ecological values are found among bird species, which is not surprising according to the character of the habitats.

Noteworthy fauna which have not been assessed for the IUCN Red List and are not in the Catalogue of Life:
- Podalirius podalirius
- Chrysoptera c-aureum

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
Bolboschoenetum maritimi	☐		
Artemisio-Festucetum pseudovinae	☐		
Artemisio-Festucetum pseudovinae puccinelliosum	☐		
Agropyro-Festucetum rupicolae	☐		
Puccinellietum limosae	☐		
Juncetum gerardii	☐		
Agrostio-Caricetum distantis	☐		
Caricetum elatae	☐		

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The ecological characters of the two territories are quite different. The territory of Lake Velence means mainly water surfaces, the shores are less significant from a conservation aspect. Its common plant societies are the reeds (Phragmition australis), and the floating bogs which are of outstanding ecological value. On the area there are more types of floating bogs.

At Dinnyési-Fertő the terrestrial associations play a more important role in the ecosystem. The most common communities are the following:

- Artemisio-Festucetum pseudovinae
- Artemisio-Festucetum pseudovinae puccinelliosum
- Agropyro-Festucetum rupicolae
- Puccinellietum limosae
- Juncetum gerardii
- Agrostio-Caricetum distantis
- Caricetum elatae
- Bolboschoenetum maritimi

The most valuable ones are the saline communities. The salines of Dinnyés are the nicest examples of this type of natural areas found in Transdanubia, and they have remained in good condition. Among the water plant societies the Lemno-Utricularietum communities are found in larger areas than the reeds.

Natural forests are not found in the area.

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		2		
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		1		
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Marshes & pools >> Sp: Permanent saline/ brackish/ alkaline marshes/ pools		3		Rare
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		1		Rare
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils		Rare		

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type
2: Ponds		2	
4: Seasonally flooded agricultural land		3	
9: Canals and drainage channels or ditches		1	

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Anacamptis coriophora*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Anacamptis laxiflora*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Anacamptis morio*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Carex elata*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Carex pseudocyperus*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Dactylorhiza incarnata*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Thalictrum lucidum*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/POLYPODIOPSIDA	*Thelypteris palustris*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Utricularia vulgaris*	

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Acherontia atropos*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Acrida ungarica*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Aglais urticae*				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	*Bombina bombina*				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	*Bufo bufo*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Calosoma sycophanta*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Carabus cancellatus*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Carabus coriaceus*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Carabus hortensis*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Carabus ulrichii*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Coleophora hungariae*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Eptesicus serotinus*				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	*Hyla arborea*				
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	*Lacerta agilis*				
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	*Lacerta viridis*				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	*Lissotriton vulgaris*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Mantis religiosa*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Mustela erminea*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Mustela eversmanii*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Mustela nivalis*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Myotis daubentonii*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Myotis myotis*				
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	*Natrix natrix*				
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	*Natrix tessellata*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Nyctalus noctula*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Panchrysia deaurata*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Papilio machaon*				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	*Pelobates fuscus*				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	*Pelophylax lessonae*				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	*Pelophylax ridibundus*				

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Phalera bucephaloides*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Plecotus auritus*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Proserpinus proserpina*				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	*Pseudepidalea viridis*				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	*Rana arvalis*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Rhinolophus hipposideros*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Spermophilus citellus citellus*				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	*Triturus cristatus*				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Misgurnus fossilis*				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Tinca tinca*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Acrocephalus arundinaceus*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Acrocephalus scirpaceus*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Ardea cinerea*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Athene noctua*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Chlidonias leucopterus*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Ciconia ciconia*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Ciconia nigra*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Circus pygargus*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Falco peregrinus*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Hirundo rustica*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Luscinia luscinia*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Mergellus albellus*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Merops apiaster*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Nycticorax nycticorax*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Plegadis falcinellus*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Tringa stagnatilis*				

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
C: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with mild winters	Csb: Mediterranean (Mild with dry, warm summer)

The Ramsar site 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) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres) 92

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 97

Entire river basin ☐
Upper part of river basin ☐
Middle part of river basin ☐
Lower part of river basin ☑
More than one river basin ☐
Not in river basin ☐
Coastal ☐

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.

Lake Velencei and Dinnyés are located in the Császár-stream, and the Kajtor-channel drainage area. Császár-stream comes from the Vértes hills (Csákvár) and flows into the Lake-Velencei at Dinnyés.

The catchment area is 236 km2. Its drainage is the Dinnyés-Kajtor channel (25.5 km long), with 928 km2 catchment area. The area is dry, with water-deficient area. Floods are usual in spring and water levels are low in autumn.

For more information on the geology and geomorphology of the Site please refer to Section 6.1.2. Additional material > vi. other published literature.

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

No available information ☐

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 soils are formed on the pebble-alluvial hills of the Császár-víz. These are mainly bog, marsh and meadow soils.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

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

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from surface water	☑	No change
Water inputs from precipitation	☑	decrease
Water inputs from groundwater	☑	decrease

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
To downstream catchment	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 hydrological situation of the Bird Reserve can be examined together with the Lake Velence as a whole. From the total surface of 22,5 sqkms the Ramsar site is 4,2 sqkms. The water of Császár-víz reaches the lake here, and the only outflow of the water is also found here, which is the Dinnyés-Kajtor canal. In order to control the balance of the lake's water, which has outstanding tourism role, two artificial storage lakes were built along the Császár-víz. During the operation of two decades the two ponds assured the proper level of water, but the dry years caused serious problems. Through additional financial investment and strict water economy the water has stood back to the optimal level.

For more information on the history of the water of Dinnyés-Fertő and geology, please refer to Section 6.1.2 Additional material > vi. other published literature.

The water quality is good (Astacus astacus occures in the stream).

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown ☐

<no data available>

4.4.6 - Water pH

Alkaline (pH>7.4) ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

Unknown ☐

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l) ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

Unknown ☐

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

Unknown ☐

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 ◉

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development ☐

Surrounding area has higher human population density ☐

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use ☐

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types ☐

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

The surrounding area is one of the best agricultural areas of the country in its quality, where first of all cereals are produced. North of the area in the valley there are further extensive fishpond systems. The nearest industrial centre is located in Székesfehérvár north of the area 5 km from the site.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Wetland non-food products	Reeds and fibre	High

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Pollution control and detoxification	Water purification/waste treatment or dilution	Medium
Climate regulation	Local climate regulation/buffering of change	Medium
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	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:

The main purpose on the two territories is to save the natural values. On the area of Lake Velence the only land use is the handling of the reeds, which is required both from agricultural and nature conservational point of view. On the territory of Dinnyés the grazing and mowing of the meadows is also significant besides the handling of reeds. As the territories are the properties of Nature Conservation, any activity is supervised by our guards in order to assure the interests of the ecosystems. Hunting is also supervised by the Nature Coservation Authority. Hunting of waterfowl is not allowed on the areas. Angling and fishing is also prohibited.

Hydrological values:
Close to the inflow floating bogs are typical habitats in the Lake-Velencei. Drainage of the lake is Kajtor -channel flowing through Dinnyési Fertő, which is also part of the Ramsar site. Large reedbeds of Lake Velencei, and Dinnyés have a role in water purification.

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

i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland ☐

ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland ☐

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples ☐

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

<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	☑	☑

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Cooperative/collective (e.g., farmers cooperative)	☐	☑
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	☑	☑

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

a) within the Ramsar site:
state property: 841.1378 ha
private property: 108.6050 ha

b) in the surrounding area:
co-operative, state and private property

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/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland: Balázs Tóth PhD. (+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

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Medium impact		☑	No change	☑	No change

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		☑	No change	☑	No change

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Dams and water management/use	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	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

a) Within the Ramsar site:
The most important task is the proper management of the large reeds. The management is organised by the Nature Conservation Authority, therefore it is in harmony with nature conservation interests. The illegal fishing means slight disturbance, these cases are prosecuted on law. The keeping up of grazing is also important from nature conservation point of view. That is how the botanical and zoological values can be saved on special habitats.
On the waters of the territories there is no significant effect of pollution. Animal farms were eliminated in the early 1900s. Industrial facilities are not found on the site.

b) In the surrounding area:
The illegal fishing means stronger disturbance than on the protected areas. The main problem is the intensity of the tourism and the recreation. Method of water management of Lake Velence often serves recreational purposes.

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	Velencei-tó és Dinnyési-Ferto (SPA - covers the whole Ramsar Site) and Velencei-tó (SCI - covers part of the Ramsar Site)		partly

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Bird Reserve	Lake Velence Bird Reserve	www.dunaipoly.hu	whole
nature conservation area			whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

- Ia Strict Nature Reserve ☐
- Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness 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 ☐
- V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation ☑
- VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems ☐

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Habitat

Measures	Status
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Implemented
Hydrology management/restoration	Implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Implemented

Other:

The two areas are strictly protected. They are under protection since the middle of the last century. This explains why they became the paradises of ornithologists. Both areas are surrounded with signboards signing their status of protection. The two territories are supervised by rangers. One of them lives just in the neighbourhood of the area. The meadows of the areas are mowed by ancient type of racka sheep. Using chemicals on the area is prohibited. Hunting is only allowed for the interests of the natural values (reducing of invasive and overpopulated species). The waters of the two marshes are balanced by sluices of the Kajtor tunnel.

Liparis loeseli habitat management

Conservation measures implemented: dredging of lakebed, artificial breeding islands built, wtaer retention and water management infrastructure renewed.

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

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 aim of the past was to save the areas from the expanding tourism. Today it remained partly so, but we look towards opportunities in tourism. This means that the main purpose is to create a well operating sustainable tourism. It would mean opportunities for demonstrating nature and natural education. In the meantime this could give financial support for the keeping up of the areas. There are two new watchtowers at Lake Velencei.
The infrastructure of ecotourism is well prepared, but further facilities could be established in order to support sustainable tourism with wide range. At the present time there is a birdwatching 14 meters high tower in good situation (almost all the reedbed can be watched), and a research house. There is an ornithological house at Agárd near the reedbeds of Lake Velence Bird Reserve.
There is a study trail created in Dinnyési-fertő in 2011.

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

Bird fauna monitoring by DINPD and Birdlife Hungary
University of West Hungary has been operating waterfowl monitoring here for two decades.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

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

Faragó, S., 1995: Geese in Hungary 1986-1991 Numbers, Migration and Hunting Bags IWRB Publication 36

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

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

Nagy Sz., 1998: Fontos madárélõhelyek Magyarországon Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület

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

Stefanovits, P., 1992: Talajtan Mezõgazda Publishing Company

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)
<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:


View of the Dinnyési-Fertő from the drinking site (*Mr. Tamás Fenyvesi ; Duna-Ipoly National Park Directorate, 10-09-2006*)


View of Dinnyési Fertő (marsh) (*Mr. Péter Kiss, 26-03-2025*)


View of Dinnyési Fertő (marsh) (*Mr. Péter Kiss, 26-03-2025*)


View of Dinnyési Fertő (marsh) (*Mr. Péter Kiss, 26-03-2025*)


View of Dinnyési Fertő (marsh) (*Mr. Péter Kiss, 26-03-2025*)


View of Dinnyési Fertő (marsh) (*Mr. Péter Kiss, 26-03-2025*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 1979-04-11