

acknowledged ✓

3HU002

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands

As approved by Rec.4.7. of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Montreux, Switzerland/July 1990

NOTE: please read the accompanying guidelines before attempting to complete this form. An example of a completed data sheet is also included.

Completed sheets should be returned to: T.A. Jones, Ramsar Database, IWRB, Slimbridge, Gloucester GL2 7BX, England

1. Country: Hungary 2. Date: 03.05.1992

3. Ref.: 3HU002
(office use only)

4. Name and Address of compiler

László Fenyvesi, Budapest Nature Conservation Directorate/NANC/MERP,
H-1121 Budapest Költő u.21

5. Name of wetland: Velence-Dinnyés

6. Date of Ramsar designation: 11, April 1979

7. Geographical coordinates: 47° 10' N, 18° 32' E

8. General location: (e.g. administrative region and nearest large town) _

Near Velence Lake, in the surrounding of Székesfehérvár town

9. Area: (in hectares) 545

10. Wetland type: (see attached classification, also approved by Montreaux Rec.C.4.7) O, S

11. Altitude: (average and/or maximum and minimum)

94 m above Baltic sea level

12. Overview: (general summary, in two or three sentences, of the wetlands principal characteristics)

Swamp with large reed-and bulrush beds. Its status is strongly influenced by precipitation. Hydrogeologically it is connected with Velence-Lake. It is surrounded with alkaline meadows, reeds.

13. Physical features: (e.g. geology; geomorphology; origins-natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water dept; water perma nence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; catchment area; down stream area; climate)

At the turning of 20. century it was separated from lake Velence and was partially drained. The eutrophication became fast so a closing structure was built to assure an artificial watersupply. This can be done from lake Velence. The long-lasting drought has been causing serious problems in the last few years.

14. Ecological features: (main habitats and vegetation types)

Basically it is an astatic alkaline-salty swamp, rich in planctonic life. Characteristic plants are reeds and bulrush, along the shorelines alkaline grasslands and meadows can be found.

15. Land tenure/ownership of:

(a) site

state owned /managed by nature conservation/.

(b) surrounding area

state farms, cooperative farms.

16. Conservation measures taken: (national category and legal status of protected areas - including any boundary changes which have been made; management practices; whether an officially approved plan exists and whether it has been implemented)

strictly protected area

17. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented: (e.g. management plan in preparation; officially proposed as a protected area etc.)

- the purchasing of surrounding ploughlands and transforming them to grasslands.
- establishing of adequate grazing on grassland
- establishing the adequate flooding-regime of the swamp.

18. Current land use: principal human activities in:

(a) site

grassland, forest, reeds, swamp /grazing, mowing, reed har vesting, hunting of wild-boar./

(b) surroundings/catchment

ploughland, grassland, human settlements, recreation, grazing, mowing, crop-production.

19. Disturbances/threats, including changes in land use and major development projects: (factors which may have a negative impact on the ecological character of the wetland)

(a) at the site

- recreation activity
- fishing, angling
- overpopulation of wild-boar

(b) in the surroundings/catchment

- recreation activity
- use of chemicals in agriculture
- fishing, angling
- regulation of waterlevel.

20. Hydrological and physical values: (groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilisation etc.)

groundwater recharge

21. Social and cultural values: (e.g. fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archeological site etc.)

some fish production can be mentioned

22. Noteworthy fauna: (e.g. unique, rare, endangered, abundant or biogeographically important species; include count data etc.)

Egretta alba-Great White Egret, **Platalea leucorodia**- Spoon bill, **Ardea purpurea**-Purple Heron, **Ardea cinerea**-Grey Heron, **Botaurus stellaris**-Bittern, **Ardeola ralloides**-Squacco Heron, **Crex crex**-Corncrake, **Anas clypeata**-Shoveler, **Limosa limosa**-Black-tailed Godwit, **Luscinia svecica**-Bluethroat, **Lutra lutra**-Otter

23. Noteworthy flora: (e.g. unique, rare, endangered, or biogeographically important species/communities etc.)

Orchis palustris, **Iris spuria**

24. Current scientific research and facilities: (e.g. details of current projects; existence of field station etc.)

Research on burning of reeds.

25. Current conservation education: (e.g. visitors centre, hides, information booklet, facilities for school visits etc.)

Research centre at Dinnyés, guided tours along the shore lines.

26. Current recreation and tourism: (state if wetland used for recreation/tourism; indicate type and frequency/intensity)

The area is free only for researchers and visitors accompanied with guide

27. Management authority: (name and address of body responsible for managing the wetland)

BUDAPEST NATURE CONSERVATION DIRECTORATE /NANC/MERP

H-1121 Budapest, Költő u. 21.

28. Jurisdiction: (territorial e.g. state/region and functional e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept of Environment etc.)

See point 27.

The directorate is the first instant authority of the Ministry for Environment and Regional Policy.

29. Bibliographical references: (scientific/technical only)

See point 29 at Velence-Lake Bird Reserve

30. Reasons for inclusion: (state which Ramsar criteria - as adopted by Rec.C4.15 of the Montreaux Conference - are applicable)

1 /a/

2 /a/

3 /b/

31. Map of site (please enclose the most detailed and up-to-date map available - preferably at least 1:25,000 or 1:50,000)

Please return to: T.A.Jones, Ramsar Database, IWRB, Slimbridge, Gloucester GL2 7BX, England

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1. Country: Hungary 2. Date: 03.05.19913. Ref.: (office use only)

4. Name and Address of compiler

László FENYVESI, Budapest Nature Conservation Directorate/MERP/NANC,

H-1121 Költő u. 21.

5. Name of wetland: VELENCE-DINNYÉS BIRDRESERVE

6. Date of Ramsar designation: 17 March 1989

7. Geographical coordinates: 47° 12' N, 018° 34' E

8. General location: (e.g. administrative region and nearest large town)

Nearest town is Székesfehérvár, the site is the Velence-Lake itself

9. Area: (in hectares) 420

10. Wetland type: (see attached classification, also approved by Montreux Rec.C.4,7) O, S

11. Altitude: (average and/or maximum and minimum) 96 m over Baltic Sea level

12. Overview: (general summary, in two or three sentences, of the wetlands principal characteristics)

Few floating suds, huge reed-beds and bulrush beds can be found which preserve rare plant and animal species

13. Physical features: (e.g. geology; geomorphology; origins-natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water dept; water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; catchment area; downstream area; climate)

The bottom is clay, on which there is a 30 to 130 cm thick peat /sudd/ layer. The waterdepth is 60 to 260 cm. The pH value of water in the reserve is 6,3-7,3. The waterlevel is strongly influenced by the precipitation. The reserve receives water supply from other reservoir lakes

14. Ecological features: (main habitats and vegetation types)

Regarding the waterquality of the reserve the main factor from matter-turn-overs is the sulphur-circle. There is an intensive organic matter accumulation due to high production of reeds.

15. Land tenure/ownership of:

(a) site

state owned

(b) surrounding area

cooperative farms, anglers associations, private owners

16. Conservation measures taken: (national category and legal status of protected areas - including any boundary changes which have been made; management practices; whether an officially approved plan exists and whether it has been implemented)

The area is strictly protected, managed by the Budapest Nature Conservation Directorate/NANC/MERP.

17. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented: (e.g. management plan in preparation; officially proposed as a protected area etc.)

- increasing the waterlevel of reserve is proposed
- the supply has to be done through the original watercourse of Császár- creek
- the water-regime of the reserve has to be prepared
- the management /mowing/ of suds has to be solved

18. Current land use: principal human activities in:

(a) site

swamp, reeds, pasture /reed-harvesting/, hunting on wild-boar which can cause serious damages in nests.

(b) surroundings/catchment

ploughlands, pasture, meadows, forest /hay-production, reed-harvesting, fish-breeding, coo-production

19. Disturbances/threats, including changes in land use and major development projects: (factors which may have a negative impact on the ecological character of the wetland)

(a) at the site

- The decrease of waterlevel is significant caused by a long lasting dry period
- inadequate excavations in reed-beds

- inadequate water-regime
 - overpopulation of wild-boar
- (b) in the surroundings/catchment
- very intensive recreational use of area
 - use of chemicals in agriculture
 - hunting
-

20. Hydrological and physical values: (groundwater re charge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilisation etc.)

in some cases the lake can function as a storage basin

21. Social and cultural values: (e.g. fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archeological site etc.)

monument site of 1848 Pákozd battle

22. Noteworthy fauna: (e.g. unique, rare, endangered, abundant or biogeographically important species; include count data etc.)

Egretta alba-Great White Egret, *Platalea leucorodia*-Spoonbill,

Botaurus stellaris-Bittern, *Anser anser*-Grey-lag Goose, *Circus aeruginosus*- Marsh Harrier,
Netta rufina-Red-crested Pochard, *Luscinia svecica*- Bluethroat, *Luscinola melanopogon*-Moustached Warbler, *Lutra-lutra*-Otter

23. Noteworthy flora: (e.g. unique, rare, endangered, or biogeographically important species/communities etc.)

Liparis loeselii, *Urtica kioviensis*, *Sphagnum* sp.

24. Current scientific research and facilities: (e.g. details of current projects; existence of field station etc.)

Research is going on concerning the burning of reed-beds.

25. Current conservation education: (e.g. visitors centre, hides, information booklet, facilities for school visits etc.)

There is a visitors centre and research centre at Dinnyés. Guided tours are starting from here along the shores.

26. Current recreation and tourism: (state if wetland used for recreation/tourism; indicate type and frequency/intensity)

There is a relatively intensive tourism activity on the lake itself. The protected parts suffer less pressure from this point of view.

27. Management authority: (name and address of body responsible for managing the wetland)

BUDAPEST NATURE CONSERVATION DIRECTORATE

H-1121 Budapest, Költő u. 21.

28. Jurisdiction: (territorial e.g. state/region and functional e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept of Environment etc.)

The above mentioned Directorate is the Nature Conservation Authority for the area as first instant authority of the Ministry for Environment and Regional Policy.

29. Bibliographical references: (scientific/technical only)

at Budapest in the biblioteque of the Directorate a lot of scientific papers can be found on Velence-Lake

30. Reasons for inclusion: (state which Ramsar criteria - as adopted by Rec.C.4.15 of the Montreaux Conference - are applicable)

1 /a/

2 /a/


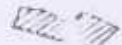






3 /b/

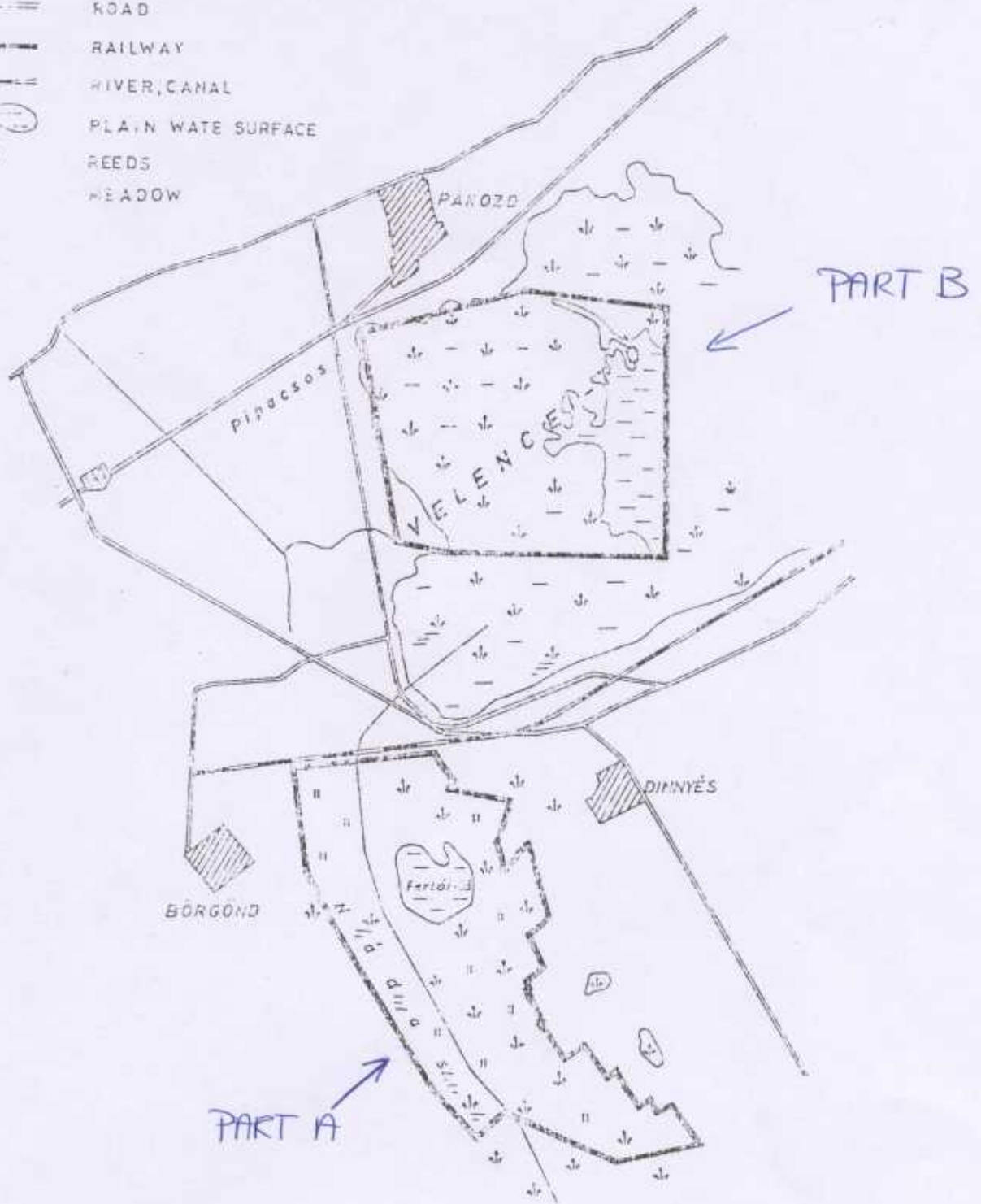
31. Map of site (please enclose the most detailed and up-to-date map available - preferably at least 1:25,000 or 1:50,000)

RESERVE OF LAKE VELENCE



KEY - CODE

-  BOUNDARY OF NATURE RESERVE
-  VILLAGE
-  ROAD
-  RAILWAY
-  RIVER, CANAL
-  PLAIN WATER SURFACE
-  REEDS
-  MEADOW



PART A & PART B HAVE SEPARATE RIS !