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3HU006

# 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: 25.06.1992

3. Ref.: (office use only)

3HU006

4. Name and Address of compiler

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KISKUNSAĞ NATIONAL PARK DIRECTORATE/NANC/MERP

H-6000 Kecskemét, Liszt F. u. 19.

5. Name of wetland: SALINE LAKES IN KISKUNSAĞ /KNP II. district/

6. Date of Ramsar designation: 11. Apr. 1979.

7. Geographical coordinates: 46° 45' - 46° 53' N , 19° 09' - 19° 14' E

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

It is just in neighborhood of Fülöpszállás, Szabadszállás villages

9. Area: (in hectares) 3903

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

11. Altitude: (average and/or maximum and minimum) 93,5 m above the Baltic Sea level

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

The site consist of 5 saline-lakes, a lot of small saline marshes and spacious short-grasslands with salt-affected soil.

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)

The saline lake bed is located in the former floodplain of River Danube and was formed by wind. Seasonally /spring and autumn/ covered by saline water originated from groundwater and rainfall.

The lakes and marshes are surrounded by relatively large grasslands with salt affected soil . The main component of salt in the soil is Na HCO<sub>3</sub> in addition the soil has a high CaCO<sub>3</sub> content as a difference from saline soil in Hortobagy.

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

The main vegetation types:

- Artemisio- Festucetum pseudovinae
  - Lepidio- Puccinellietum limosae
  - Bolboschoenetum maritimi continentale
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15. **Land tenure/ownership of:**

(a) site

Most of the land is owned by the local farm cooperatives. The remainder is privately owned.

(b) surrounding area see above

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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)

- existing management plan, partly implemented
  - no boundary changes
  - it is a part of Kiskunsag NP
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17. **Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:** (e.g. management plan in preparation; officially proposed as a protected area etc.)

- to establish an appropriate water supply of saline lakes usually desiccated /even in season / due to severe drought.
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18. **Current land use: principal human activities in:**

(a) site

- pastoral agriculture
- arable agriculture

(b) surroundings/catchment

see above

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**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

**arable agriculture**

- severe drought

(b) in the surroundings/catchment

see above

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

- groundwater recharge

- certain inland flood control as a reservoir

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

- traditional pastoral use

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

**breedig bird communities evolved around saline lakes and on grassland.**

**The members of these:**

**Recurvirostra avosetta-Avocet, Glareola pratincola-Collared Pratincola, Limosa limosa-Black-tailed Goodwit, Charadrius alexandrinus-Kentish Plover, Vanellus vanellus-White-Tailed Lapwing**

**The site is internationally important for waterfowl during migration period**

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

**Aster tripolium sp. pannonicus, Limonium gmelini, Lepidium crassifolium, Cirsium brachycephalum and the communities described under the paragraph 14/ are also important.**

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

Several projects on saline ecosystems are carried out by universities in Szeged and Budapest

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

school children are usually received and acquainted with the natural assets

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

no such use

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

**KISKUNSAAG NATIONAL PARK DIRECTORATE**

**H-6000 Kecskemét, Liszt F. u. 19.**

**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 Ministry for Environment and Regional Policy**

**29. Bibliographical references:** (scientific/technical only)

**A lot are available in universities and in Kiskunság NP Directorate library**

**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)