

Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 1 January 2007 Update version, previously published on 1 January 2007

HungaryPusztaszer



Designation date 11 April 1979
Site number 188

Coordinates 46°27'16"N 20°04'50"E

Area 5 000,00 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

The site is composed of 4 separate units within Pusztaszer Landscape Protection Area. They are (a) Szeged-Fehértó artificial fishponds; (b) Csaj Lake artificial fishponds, the pasture of Baks and permanently flooded marshlands of Pusztaszer-Büdösszék, and the seasonally flooded sodic pan Büdös-Szék; (c) Labodár flooded woodland on the west bank of the River Tisza; and (d) Sasér oxbow lake and flooded woodland, on the west bank of the Tisza. The fishponds were formed from natural sodic-alkaline pans, and are permanently filled with water gained from canal systems. The oxbow lakes of Labodár and Sasér are lined by gallery forests.

The site is a very important area for waterbirds during both breeding and migration season. The Pusztaszer-Büdösszék part of the site comprises natural characteristic shallow open water sodic-alkaline pan Büdös-szék, many other intermittent sodic-alkaline reedbeds, pools, marshlands and meadows, which give a good special example of continental sodic ecosystems and characteristic of the Pannonic biogeographic region. It hosts several noteworthy plant species and communities, including e.g. the regionally endemic Aster tripolium ssp. pannonicum. The River Tisza flooded area is also a good example of natural and seminatural permanent river habitat in Hungary.

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 2006

To year 2014

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)

Pusztaszer

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 O No

(Update) B. Changes to Site area No change to area

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>

Former maps 0

Boundaries description (optional)

Within the Pusztaszeri Landscape Protection Area, the Lake Fehér fishponds at Szeged, the strictly protected flood plain of the river Tisza at Labodár and Sasér, Lake Csaj fishponds with the pasture of Baks, and the strictly protected area of the Büdösszék sodic-alkaline pan at Pusztaszer.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Csongrád county
b) What is the nearest town or population	Szeged

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes O No \odot

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party?

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 5000

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from 5008.39 GIS boundaries

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Pannonic

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

European Commission DG Environment webpage http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/sites_hab/biogeog_regions/index_en.htm

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

The site contains a representative and unique example of natural sodic-alkaline type wetlands, permanent river, freshwater oxbow lakes, and tree dominated flooding types of wetlands within the Pannonic biogeographic region.

Habitat types listed on Annex I of the Habitats Directive:

Other reasons

3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition type

3270 Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodion rubri p.p. and Bidention p. p.

6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the Cnidion dubii

91E0 Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)

1530 Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes

6250 Pannonic loess steppic grasslands

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

Justification

It supports populations of plant and animal species important for maintaining the biological diversity of Pannonic biogeographic region.

- ☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions
- ☑ Criterion 5: >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers 34500 waterbirds in average

Start year 2010

Source of data: Online waterbird database of the Hungarian Ornithological and Nature Conservation Society http://vizimadaradatbazis.mme.hu/page/introduction

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
Centaurea scabiosa sadleriana			>					Criterion 3: Pannonic endemic, biogeographically important
Lepidium cartilagineum			2					Criterion 3: Pannonic endemic, biogeographically important
Limonium hungaricum			2					Criterion 3: Pannonic endemic, biogeographically important
Plantago schwarzenbergiana			2					Criterion 3: Pannonic endemic, biogeographically important and protected in Hungary
Puccinellia distans			Ø					Criterion 3: Pannonic endemic, biogeographically important
Suaeda pannonica			V					Criterion 3: Pannonic endemic, biogeographically important

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

Phylum	Scientific name		Species	Species contributes under criterion	Pop. Size	% occurrence				Other Status	Justification
Birds	Birds										
/ AVES	Acrocephalus melanopogon	Moustached Warbler		2 000			LC			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Alcedo atthis	Common Kingfisher		2 000			LC			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
AVES	Anser erythropus	LesserWhite- frontedGoose		2 000			VU Sis Siss		V	79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
AVES	Anthus campestris	Tawny Pipit		2 000			LC Sis			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	EC.	Great Egret		2 000			LC Sis			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
AVES	Ardea purpurea	Purple Heron		3 000			LC			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Ardeola ralloides	Squacco Heron		3 000			LC Sisser			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
AVES	Asio flammeus	Short-eared Owl		Z 000			LC ©SS ©SSS			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Aythya nyroca	Ferruginous Duck		Z 000			NT ●\$3 ●\$8		V	79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Specie qualifie under criterio 2 4 6	es c	Specie ontribuunde criteri	ites r on	Pop. Size Period of pop. Est. occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
AVES	Botaurus stellaris	Eurasian Bittern						LC ©#			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Branta ruficollis	Red-breasted Goose						VU ●\$3 ●BF		 ✓	79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
	Burhinus oedicnemus	Eurasian Stone- curlew						LC © ST © TEST			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
	Caprimulgus europaeus	European Nightja	r 🗆 🗷 🗆					LC ©			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
,	Charadrius alexandrinus	KentishPlover; SnowyPlover						LC • Si • CERP			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
	Chlidonias hybrida	Whiskered Tern						LC			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Chlidonias niger	Black Tern						LC			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Ciconia ciconia	White Stork						LC			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Ciconia nigra	Black Stork						LC			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
	Circus aeruginosus	Western Marsh Harrier						LC Sign			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Circus cyaneus	Northern Harrier						LC • Si • CERP			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Circus pygargus	Montagu's Harrier						LC © is:			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
AVES	Coracias garrulus	European Roller						LC ©#		V	79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Crex crex	Corn Crake						LC •St			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
	Dendrocopos syriacus	Syrian Woodpecker						LC			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
	Dryocopus martius	Black Woodpecke	er 🗆 🗷 🗆					LC			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
	Egretta garzetta	Little Egret						LC Single			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion 2 4 6	s co	Species ntributes under riterion	Size Period of pop. Est. occurrence	IUCN Red / List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA / AVES	Falco cherrug	Saker Falcon	22 0				EN ●¥ ●₩		/	79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 3: This site supports this species important for maintaining the biological diversity of Pannonic biogeographic region. Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
AVES	columbarius	Merlin					LC ©#			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
AVES	Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon					LC ©SP			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
AVES	Falco vespertinus	Red-footed Falcon					NT ●\$ ●\$		V	79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	E ET 🔊	Common Crane					LC •#			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
AVES	albicilla	White-tailed Eagle					LC •#	 ✓	V	79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
	Himantopus himantopus	Black-winged Stilt					LC © SS			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
	Hydrocoloeus minutus	Little Gull]	LC OSS			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian Tern]	LC OW			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Ichthyaetus melanocephalus	Mediterranean Gull								79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
AVES	minutus	Little Bittern					LC ©SP			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
AVES	Lanius collurio	Red-backed Shrike]	LC ©#			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	SIL.	Lesser Grey Shrike]	LC ©#			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
AVES	Luscinia svecica	Bluethroat]	LC ©\$			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Mergellus albellus	Smew					LC ©\$			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Microcarbo pygmeus	Pygmy Cormorant								79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Milvus migrans	Black Kite					LC •#			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Spec quali und crite	ifies der erion	co	opecies ontribut under riterior 5 7	Pop Siz	Period of pop. E	% occurrence 1)	IUCN e Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
AVES	nycticorax	Black- crownedNightHero Black- crownedNight- Heron	on:		9					LC Sign			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
AVES	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey, Western Osprey								LC ©			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Pernis apivorus	European Honey Buzzard								LC •ss			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
	Phalaropus Iobatus	Red-necked Phalarope								LC			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
	Philomachus pugnax	Ruff								LC ©			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Platalea leucorodia	Eurasian Spoonbill								LC ©SS ©TSF			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
	Plegadis falcinellus	Glossy Ibis								LC ©			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Pluvialis apricaria	EuropeanGolden- EuropeanGolden- Plover	Plover:							LC ©			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Porzana parva	Little Crake								LC oth			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Porzana porzana	Spotted Crake								LC •si			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
/	Recurvirostra avosetta	Pied Avocet								LC • Sign			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Sterna hirundo	Common Tern								LC oth			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper								LC • is • is			79/409/EGK Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
Others								•						
	Spermophilus citellus	European GroundSquirrel; European Souslik								VU •\$1 •\$3			Appendix II Bern Convention + Annex II and IV Habitats Directive	Criterion 3: This site supports this species important for maintaining the biological diversity of Pannonic biogeographic region.

Criterion 4: Pusztaszer is a spawning site for the amphibian species.
Criterion 5: See additional material for further information on number of waterbirds.

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

<no data available>

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

4.1 - Ecological character

One of the main natural ecological parts of the site is sodic-alkaline affected wetland around Pusztaszer region. The prevalence of different sodic alkaline wetland habitat structures depends on water levels and seasonal fluctuation, which may be very variable year to year.

See additional material for further information

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 >> Mt Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		0		Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		0	10	Representative
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Lakes >> R: Seasonal/ intermittent saline/ brackish/ alkaline lakes and flats		2		Representative
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Marshes & pools >> Ss: Seasonal/ intermittent saline/ brackish/ alkaline marshes/ pools	Ss & R	2	1716	Unique
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		4	224	Unique

Human-made wetlands

numan-made wellands				
Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
1: Aquaculture ponds		1	2450	
4: Seasonally flooded agricultural land		3	600	
9: Canals and drainage channels or ditches				

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Cutof Hotoworthy plant openies				
Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other		
Cirsium brachycephalum	m arenarium 92/43/EGK directive A			
Colchicum arenarium				
Tripolium pannonicum				

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/ACTINOPTERYGII	Cobitis taenia	Spine loach				92/43/EGK directive Annex II
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Msgumus fossilis	Mud loach				92/43/EGK directive Annex II
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Bombina bombina	European Fire-bellied Toad				92/43/EGK directive Annex II
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	Emys orbicularis	European Pond Terrapin				92/43/EGK directive Annex II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Lutra lutra	European Otter				92/43/EGK directive Annex II
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Lycaena dispar	Large Copper				92/43/EGK directive Annex II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Mustela eversmanii	Steppe polecat				92/43/EGK directive Annex II
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Triturus dobrogicus	Danube crested newt				92/43/EGK directive Annex II

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
C: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with mild winters	Cfb: Marine west coast (MIId with no dry season, warm summer)

See additional material for further information.	
.4.2 - Geomorphic setting	
a) Mnimum elevation above sea level (in metres)	
a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)	
Entire river basin	
Upper part of river basin	
Mddle part of river basin ☑	
Lower part of river basin	
More than one river basin \Box	
Not in river basin \square	
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

The site belongs to River Tisza catchment area. The living Tisza-valley has a huge catchment area (157.000 km2) which also comprises Carpathian mountain region and the major part of Great Hungarian Plain. The outside of embankment is the local catchment area of the site on the former ancient floodplain. The local wetland catchment area has two main parts, on the eastern part is the lowland River Tisza basin, and on the western part is the plain sandy ridge plateau.

4.4.3 - Soil

No available information

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes O № ●

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

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

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from groundwater		No change

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Feeds groundwater	No change
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.

We may declare that the balance of precipitation and evaporation is negative in the region. The wetlands that have developed and exist can thank their subsistence to supplementary water influences (e.g. ground water).

High floods, water- and groundwater level changing with high amplitude, create competitive drawbacks for autochthonous tree and shrub species fit for the original habitat.

The site belongs to River Tisza catchment area. The living Tisza-valley has a huge catchment area (157.000 km2) which also comprises Carpathian mountain region and the major part of Great Hungarian Plain. The outside of embankment is the local catchment area of the site on the former ancient floodplain. The local wetland catchment area has two main parts, on the eastern part is the lowland River Tisza basin, and on the western part is the plain sandy ridge plateau.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually $\overline{\mathbb{Z}}$

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change

Increase O Decrease O Unknown O

Sediment regime unknown □

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

The susceptibility to re-suspension of sediments is different for each lake as it depends on the sediment type and on the shape and depth profile of a lake. Hypothetically, wave re-suspension occurs depending on the critical fetch (Fcrit) at which the wavelength exceeds twice the depth, relative to the total length of the lake measured in the direction of the wind. It causes that generally at lower find velocity there can be found a lower turbidity less re-suspended belt (Fcrit) around the shoreline below a critical water depth. The lowest turbidity can be found every time among emergent marshland vegetation. The non-turbid transparent sodic-alkaline waters have brown colour.

Akaline (pH>7.4)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase O Decrease O Unknown O

Unknown

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change

● Increase

O Decrease

O Unknown

O

Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l) ☑

Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase O Decrease O Unknown O

Unknown

Please provide further information on salinity (optional):

The sodic-alkaline pan is a special type of continental salt waters, which is a typical Pannonic wetland type in Hungary. These pans have primarily groundwater and rainfall supplied water bodies. These are seasonal intermittent shallow waters (max. depth = 0.4-0.5 m), because there is notable seasonal water level fluctuation and frequently dries out entirely to middle of summer or autumn. The salinity varies between hypo- (3-20 g.l-1) mesosaline (20-50 g.l-1) ranges corresponding with water level. The total dissolved solids is dominated in sodium (Na+), calcium (Ca2+), carbonate (CO32-) ions, and high grey-brown coloured holomictic turbidity being permanently suspended by colloidal suspended ion complex. The very high turbidity is in opened pans attributed to the daily re-suspension of the sediments by the winds coupled with its shallowness.

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

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 i) broadly similar O ii) significantly different \odot site itself.

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development

Surrounding area has higher human population density \square

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

	i Townstorming Convioco		
Ecosystem service		Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
	Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Medium
	Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Medium

Regulating Services

. togulating out mood		
Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	Medium
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Low
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Spiritual and religious values	Medium
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	Medium
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	Medium

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

The site has an important role in the retention and storage of inland water and regulation of the groundwater level of the surrounding area as well.

Traditional fisheries production can be found around the floodplain of River Tisza. Certain religious importance, ancient burial-ground, and archaeological sites are also found around the wetlands, but not inside the Ramsar site. Social relations with existing wetlands can be understood by traditional Hungarian extensive farmland lifestyle especially with regard to domestic semi-nomadic animals grazing.

extensive grassland, agriculture, forestry and fishpond use.

General Hungarian biodiversity and bird monitoring program is run on the site. Other bird research programmes (colour ringing, bird ringing summer camp) are also running especially on fishponds.

Generally negligible, only a little ecotourism and bird watching tourism are involved.

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of Yes O No O Unknown ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site?

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

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Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal	□	
government	(ac.)	

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	2	✓

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

٦)	with	in tha	Rams	ar cita
aı	WILL	ımı me	Railis	ai Site.

42 % of the site is state owned and managed by Kiskunság National Park Directorate, others are privately owned.

b) in the surrounding area: mostly privately owned.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:	Kiskunság National Park Directorate
Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:	Zoltan VAJDA
Postal address:	H-6000 Kecskemét, Liszt F. u.19.
E-mail address:	vajdaz@knp.hu

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Wood and pulp plantations			₽			
Marine and freshwater aquaculture			2			

Biological resource use

biological rootal course acc						
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	Medium impact	Medium impact	>	No change	2	No change
Logging and wood harvesting	Medium impact	Medium impact		No change	2	No change
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Medium impact	Medium impact	2	No change		No change
Unspecified	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
Fire and fire suppression	Medium impact	Medium impact	✓	No change	2	No change
Dams and water management/use	Medium impact	Medium impact	✓	No change	✓	No change
Unspecified/others	Medium impact	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	Medium impact	₽	No change	2	No change

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Industrial and military effluents	High impact	High impact	2	No change	✓	No change
Agricultural and forestry effluents	High impact	High impact	2	No change		No change
Unspecified	High impact	High impact	 ✓	No change	✓	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

within the Ramsar site: groundwater decreasing, water and river regulation, extensive agricultural pollution and disturbing factors, water pollution disaster. The 2000 Baia Mare cyanide spill was a leak of cyanide near Baia Mare, Romania, into the Someş River by the gold mining company Aurul, a joint-venture of the Australian company Esmeralda Exploration and the Romanian government). The polluted waters eventually reached the Tisza and then the Danube, killing large numbers of fish in Hungary and Serbia.), intensive fishpond management, drying out, eutrophication, low grazing pressure, invasion by alien species (e.g. Eleagnus angustifolia), waterfowl hunting, increasing of natural mammalian (fox) and avian (corvid) predators, burning of reedbeds in order to renew them.

in the surrounding area: groundwater decreasing, water and river regulation, intensive agricultural pollution and disturbing factors, artificial forest planting, drying out, eutrophication, low or high grazing pressure, invasion by a alien species (e.g. Eleagnus angustifolia), waterfowl hunting, increasing of natural mammalian (fox) and avian (crows) predators, burning.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Regional (international) legal designations

regional (international) regal deelghaterie			
Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
EU Natura 2000	Pusztaszer		whole

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Site of Community Importance (pSCI)			partly
landscape protection area	Pusztaszer		whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

la Strict Nature Reserve
Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
Il 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
M Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly

for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Ecgal protection	
Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Tablet	
Measures	Status
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Proposed

Other:

Site specific management plan is needed to be improved and implemented. There are more habitat restoration programmes planned.

The technical management plan is in place and is implemented, although legally it has not been approved according to most recent legislation.

Natura 2000 management plan will be available in the near future for the Natura 2000 part of the site.

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? In preparation

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

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

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:

Local visitor centre with special guide, observation hides, nature educational trails, information tables, booklets, summer environmental educational camp for local schools are available on the site.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? Yes, there is a plan

Further information

A few small-scale habitat restoration programmes were also carried out on the site.

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Birds	Implemented
Animal community	Implemented
Plant community	Implemented

General Hungarian biodiversity and bird monitoring program is run on the site. Other bird research programmes (colour ringing, bird ringing summer camp) are also running especially on fishponds.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Bankovics A.: Data on the comparative ecology of the scrub Warbler Hippolais pallida elaeica (LINDL.) and its spreading along the Tisza is the Tears 1973 to 1974. Tiscia, 1974. 10. köt. 81-83. p.

Bankovics A.: Spreading and habits of Hippolais pallida elaeica (LINDL.) along the Tisza. Tiscia, 1974. 9. köt. 105-113. p.

Boros, E. (1999): A magyarországi szikes tavak és vizek ökológiai értékelése. With English summary: Ecological state of sodic water bodies in Hungary. Acta Biol. Debr. Oecol. Hung. 9: p13-80 1999.

Boros, E1. & Biró, CS.2 (1999): A Duna-Tisza közi szikes tavak ökológiai állapotváltozásai a XVIII-XX. századok időszakában. With English summary: Ecological change of sodic water bodies in the plain between Danube and Tisza from 18th to 20th centuries. Acta Biol. Debr. Oecol. Hung. 9: 81-105, 1999.

Faragó, S. (1995): Geese in Hungary 1986-1991. IWRB Publication 36, 1995.

Faragó, S. (1996): A magyar vadlúd adatbázis 1984-1995: egy tartamos monitoring – Data base of gees in Hungary 1984-1995: A long-term monitoring. Magyar Vízivad Közlemények – Hungarian Waterfowl Publications No. 2. p3-222.

Forró, L. & Boros, E. (1997): Microcrustacean zooplankton as potential food of Recurvirostra avosetta in sodic waters of the Hungarian Plain. Lymnology and Waterfowl monitoring, modelling and management. Hungarian Waterfowl Publications No.3. (Ed. S. Faragó and J. Kerekes) Sarród-Sopron, 21-23. nov. 1994. 239-250p.

Gallé, S. & Körmöczi, L (eds.). 2000. Ecology of River Valleys. Published by Department of Ecology, University of Szeged, Tiscia monograph series 2000.

Sterbetz, I. 1981. Protected wetlands of international importance in Hungary. IWRB XVII. International Conference in Debrecen 1981.

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

<1 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Gull colony on Korom Island at Lake Fehér (*Gábor Bakacsi, 00-00-2015*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 1979-04-11