

Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 13 July 2017 Update version, previously published on : 8 March 2017

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

Name	Zoltan Vajda
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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) unloaded>

Former maps 0

Boundaries description

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
the site lie?	
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	
b) what is the hearest town or population	Szened
centre?	- Ozegeu
Certire:	

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.

Other reasons

Six habitat types listed on Annex I of the Habitats Directive are present at the Site (see section 3.4 for more info).

- ☑ 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
Cirsium brachycephalum		V			LC		EU Habitats Directive Annex II	
Colchicum arenarium		V			LC ●部 ●開		EU Habitats Directive Annex II	
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			2					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	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion 2 4 6 9	Species contributes under criterion 3 5 7 8	Size Period of pop. E	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Birds	Birds										
CHORDATA/ AVES	Acrocephalus melanopogon	Moustached Warbler)		LC ©SF			EU Birds Directive 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]		LC Sign			EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser erythropus	LesserWhite- frontedGoose	ØØ00)		VU €\$ ®®		√	EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anthus campestris	Tawny Pipit	ØØ00				LC ●部			EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardea alba	Great Egret	ØØ00)		LC ●数 ●際			EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardea purpurea	Purple Heron	ØØ00				LC ●数 ●際			EU Birds Directive 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	ØØ00				LC ●部			EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Asio flammeus	Short-eared Owl	ØØ00				LC ●数 ●關			EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Speci qualifi undo criteri 2 4	ies er ion	Species contributes under criterion 3 5 7 8		Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aythya nyroca	Ferruginous Duck	77		2 000]			NT ©SS		/	EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Botaurus stellaris	Eurasian Bittern	77		2 000				LC Sign			EU Birds Directive 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	77		200c]			VU Sign		V	EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Burhinus oedicnemus	Eurasian Stone- curlew	990		2 000				LC			EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Caprimulgus europaeus	European Nightjar			2 000				LC			EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Charadrius alexandrinus	KentishPlover; SnowyPlover	990		2 000				LC			EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chlidonias hybrida	Whiskered Tern	990		2 000)			LC Sign			EU Birds Directive 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	990		2 000				LC			EU Birds Directive 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	77		2 000				LC Sign			EU Birds Directive 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	77		2 000				LC			EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Circus aeruginosus	Western Marsh Harrier	77		2 000]			LC Sign			EU Birds Directive 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	77		2 000]			LC Site			EU Birds Directive 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	77		2 000)			LC ©#			EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Coracias garrulus	European Roller	77		Z000)			LC Sir		2	EU Birds Directive 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	77		2 000]			LC Sit			EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dendrocopos syriacus	Syrian Woodpecker	2 20		2 000]			LC ●数 ●翻			EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dryocopus martius	Black Woodpecker			2 000]			LC Site			EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Egretta garzetta	Little Egret	77		2 000]			LC Si: OTH			EU Birds Directive 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	Species contributes under criterion	D. Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Falco cherrug	Saker Falcon	2 200				EN ●詳 ●謝		Ø	EU Birds Directive 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.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Falco columbarius	Merlin					LC ●#			EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon					LC ●部	V		EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Falco vespertinus	Red-footed Falcon					NT ●\$\$ ●B#		/	EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Grus grus	Common Crane					LC Sign			EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Haliaeetus albicilla	White-tailed Eagle					LC Sign	V	V	EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Himantopus himantopus	Black-winged Stilt					LC Sign			EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Hydrocoloeus minutus	Little Gull					LC Sign			EU Birds Directive 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 ST			EU Birds Directive 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								EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ixobrychus minutus	Little Bittern					LC Sign			EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Lanius collurio	Red-backed Shrike					LC Sign			EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Lanius minor	Lesser Grey Shrike					LC Sign			EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Luscinia svecica	Bluethroat								EU Birds Directive 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 Sign			EU Birds Directive 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								EU Birds Directive 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 ●数 ●翻			EU Birds Directive 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	Species contributes under criterion 3 5 7 8	Deriod of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Nycticorax nycticorax	Black- crownedNightHero B lack- crownedNight- Heron					LC ●数 ●爾			EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey, Western Osprey	9900				LC ©SS ©TSF			EU Birds Directive 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	9 900				LC Sir			EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Phalaropus lobatus	Red-necked Phalarope	9900				LC ●数 ●翻			EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Philomachus pugnax	Ruff	8800							EU Birds Directive 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 ●数 ●翻			EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Plegadis falcinellus	Glossylbis	9900				LC om			EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pluvialis apricaria	EuropeanGoldenF Euro peanGolden- Plover	Plover:				LC			EU Birds Directive 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	99 00							EU Birds Directive 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	99 00				LC Sign			EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Recurvirostra avosetta	Pied Avocet	880 0				LC ●数 ●翻			EU Birds Directive 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	9900				LC ●数 ●際			EU Birds Directive 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	9 900				LC om			EU Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: Notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds including this species are detected on the site.
Fish, Mollusc	and Crustacea										
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYG	II 🌃 SCL	Spine loach					LC			EU Habitats Directive Annex II	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYG	Misgurnus fossilis	Mud Ioach		10000			LC			EU Habitats Directive Annex II	
Others											
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Bombina bombina						LC ©SP			EU Habitats Directive Annex II	Criterion 4: Spawning site of the amphibian species.
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Bufo bufo	European Toad					LC Sign				Criterion 4: Spawning site of the amphibian species.
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	Emys orbicularis									EU Habitats Directive Annex II	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion	Species contributes under criterion	Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List		CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Hyla arborea	European Tree Frog)			LC Sign			EU Habitats Directive Annex IV	Criterion 4: Spawning site of the amphibian species.
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Lutra lutra	European Otter)			NT STEP	V		EU Habitats Directive Annex II	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Lycaena dispar)						EU Habitats Directive Annex II	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Mustela eversmanii	Steppe Polecat	Ø000]			LC Sign			EU Habitats Directive Annex II	
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Pelobates fuscus	Common Spadefoot Toad)			LC ©SS			EU Habitats Directive Annex IV	Criterion 4: Spawning site of the amphibian species.
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Pelophylax lessonae				1			LC •#				Criterion 4: Spawning site of the amphibian species.
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Pelophylax ridibundus				1			LC Str				Criterion 4: Spawning site of the amphibian species.
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Spermophilus citellus	European GroundSquirrel; European Souslik)			VU ©ST			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.
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Triturus dobrogicus				1			NT			EU Habitats Directive Annex II	Criterion 4: Spawning site of the amphibian species.

¹⁾ Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

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

Not in the Catalogue of Life: Bufo viridis - EU Habitats Directive Annex IV - Criteria 2 and 4.

RIS for Site no. 188, Pusztaszer, Hungary

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition type	Ø		EU Habitats Directive Annex I
3270 Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodion rubri p.p. and Bidention p. p.	Ø		EU Habitats Directive Annex I
91E0 Alluvial forests with Anus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Ano-Padion, Anion incanae, Salicion albae)	2		EU Habitats Directive Annex I
1530 Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes	2		EU Habitats Directive Annex I
6250 Pannonic loess steppic grasslands	✓		EU Habitats Directive Annex I
6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the Cnidion dubii	Ø		EU Habitats Directive Annex I

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

Hamai Hado Walando						
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

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
Tripolium pannonicum		Pannonic subendemic

4.3.2 - Animal species

<no data available>

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

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

RIS for Site no. 188, Pu	sztaszer, Hungary		
See additional materia	al for further information		
4.4.2 - Geomorphic set	ting		
a) Minimum elevation ab	ove sea level (in metres) 80		
a) Maximum elevation ab	oove sea level (in metres)		
	En	ntire river basin	
	Upper par	rt of river basin	
	Middle par	rt of river basin 🗹	
	Lower par	rt of river basin	
	More than o	one river basin 🛘	
		ot in river basin	
	NC	_	
		Coastal	
			e the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.
Carpathian mountain r	egion and the major pa	rt of Great Hungarian P nd catchment area has t	by has a huge catchment area (157.000 km2) which also comprises lain. The outside of embankment is the local catchment area of the site on wo main parts, on the eastern part is the lowland River Tisza basin, and on
ale western part to the	plant carray riago plato	uu.	
4.4.3 - Soil			
	No ovnilak	ole information 🗹	
condition	change as a result of changir ons (e.g., increased salinity or	racidification)?	
4.4.4 - Water regime			
Water permanence Presence?	Changes at RIS update		
Usually permanent water present	Changes at No update		
Usually seasonal,			
ephemeral or intermittent water present			
Source of water that maintain:	s 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 of	on the water regime and its de	eterminants (if relevant). Use	this box to explain sites with complex hydrology.
	he balance of precipitat e to supplementary wate		negative in the region. The wetlands that have developed and exist can id water).
High floods, water- and species fit for the original		inging with high amplitu	de, create competitive drawbacks for autochthonous tree and shrub
			ey has a huge catchment area (157.000 km2) which also comprises lain. The outside of embankment is the local catchment area of the site on

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually (Update) Changes at RIS update No change (Decrease O Decrease O Unknown O

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

Sediment regime unknown

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

the western part is the plain sandy ridge plateau.

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.

4.4.6 - \	<i>N</i> at	ter	рŀ
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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 on Increase ODecrease ODecrease ODecrease ODecrease ODecrease ODecrease ODecrease
Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l) ☑
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change o Increase O Decrease Unknown O
Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l) ☑
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change ■ Increase □ Decrease □ Unknown □
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 o site itself:

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

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

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

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	n the retention and s	storage of inland wat	er and regulation of	the groundwater I	evel of the surrou	ınding 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 ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site?

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

D.,	ы	li o	OW	ma	ro	hi	n
Гu	U	IIG	UVV	пе	15	ш	IJ

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

Private ownership

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

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

2	within	tho	Ramsar	cito
a) WHIIH	uie	Railisai	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

agency or organization responsible for	Kiskunság National Park Directorate
managing the site:	
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			2			
Marine and freshwater aquaculture			2			

Biological resource use

Diological rocoal co 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
Unspecified	Medium impact	Medium impact	✓	No change		No change
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Medium impact	Medium impact	V	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	✓	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	✓	No change

Pollution

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

Logar protection	
Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Tabitat	
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