Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) – 2009-2012 version

Available for download from http://www.ramsar.org/ris/key_ris_index.htm.

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX. 22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.

2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 14, 3rd edition). A 4th edition of the Handbook is in preparation and will be available in 2009.

3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY.

DD MM YY

Designation date | Site Reference Number

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2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

27 May 2011

3. Country:

Hungary

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

The precise name of the designated site in one of the three official languages (English, French or Spanish) of the Convention. Alternative names, including in local language(s), should be given in parentheses after the precise name.

Fishponds and Marshlands south of Lake Balaton
(Dél-balatoni halastavak és berkek)

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for (tick one box only)**:**
a) Designation of a new Ramsar site ☒; or
b) Updated information on an existing Ramsar site ❑

6. For RIS updates only, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area

The Ramsar site boundary and site area are unchanged: ❑

or
If the site boundary has changed:
i) the boundary has been delineated more accurately ❑; or
ii) the boundary has been extended ❑; or
iii) the boundary has been restricted** ❑

and/or

If the site area has changed:
i) the area has been measured more accurately ❑; or
ii) the area has been extended ❑; or
iii) the area has been reduced** ❑

** **Important note**: If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:

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7. Map of site:
Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:
i**) a hard copy** (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): ❑;

ii**) an electronic format** (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) ☒;

iii) **a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables** ❑.

b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:
e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park, etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

The site mostly comprises of sites designated under the EU Habitats and Birds Directive as SPA and SCI as well as nationally protected areas. The boundaries are mostly the same as for the protected areas legally defined according to national and/or EU criteria. For details please see point 27.
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8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude, in degrees and minutes):
Provide the coordinates of the approximate centre of the site and/or the limits of the site. If the site is composed of more than one separate area, provide coordinates for each of these areas.
46°42’ 35” N 17°36’49” E

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9. General location:
Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s) the site lies and the location of the nearest large town.

The Fishonds and Marshlands south of Lake Balaton are located in Somogy County, in south -western Hungary. The area is situated close to the towns of Siófok **(pop. 24.000)** and Fonyód **(pop. 5.000).**

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10. Elevation: (in metres: average and/or maximum & minimum)

115 m (160 m 103m) above Baltic Sea

11. Area: (in hectares)

9483.0 ha

12. General overview of the site:
Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

The site is close to Lake Balaton (the largest freshwater lake in Central Europe) and mainly consists of natural or near-natural marshland, meadows and fishponds. The site is a secure breeding refuge for many bird species (herons, egrets, cormorants, ducks) and hosts large numbers of ducks, geese and coots during migration season.

13. Ramsar Criteria:
Tick the box under each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11). All Criteria which apply should be ticked.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:
Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

Criterion 1: The Fishponds and Marshlands south of Lake Balaton are a representative example of a natural or near-natural marshland type found within the biogeographic region. The area is close and connected to the largest permanent freshwater lake in Central Europe, with reed beds and marshy meadows that are still in a close-to-natural state. The plant communities in the area, which are characteristic of near-natural wetland habitats in the biogeographic region, are listed below.
Typical habitat types listed in the EU Habitats Directive:
- 91 E0 Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*)
- 3150 Water fringe vegetation (natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition* - type vegetation)
- 6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis*)
- 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains
- 6440 - Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*
- 7210 Calcareous fens with *Cladium mari*scus
- 7230 Alkaline fens and sedge meadows
- 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*)
- 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*

Other habitat types:
- Grey willow scrubs (*Calamagrosti-Salicetum cinereae*)
- Swamp sedge communities (*Caricetum acutiformis*)
- Standing waters with *Phragmitetum communis* and *Typhetum*
- Canals with slowly flowing waters of macrophyte vegetation depending on water supply

Criterion 2: The Fishponds and Marshlands south of Lake Balaton support endangered species and threatened ecological communities and hold the following species with international designations:

Umbra krameri IUCN Red List: VU, Habitats Directive Annex II

Phalacrocorax pygmeus (breeding) Appendix II of CMS, Birds Directive (BD) Annex I
Botaurus stellaris stellaris (breeding) Appendix II of CMS, BD Annex I
Ixobrychus minutus minutus (breeding) Appendix II of CMS, BD Annex I
Casmerodius albus albus (breeding) Appendix II of CMS, BD Annex I
Ardea purpurea purpurea (breeding) Appendix II of CMS, BD Annex I
Ciconia nigra Appendix II of CMS, BD Annex I

Ciconia ciconia (breeding) Appendix II of CMS, BD Annex I
Platalea leucorodia (breeding) Appendix II of CMS, BD Annex I
Coturnix coturnix coturnix (breeding) Appendix II of CMS
Porzana parva parva (breeding) Appendix II of CMS, BD Annex I
Crex crex (breeding), Appendix II of CMS, BD Annex I
Branta ruficollis IUCN Red List: EN, Appendix I of CMS, BD Annex I
Aythya nyroca (breeding) Appendix I of CMS, BD Annex I
Pandion haliaetus Appendix II of CMS, BD Annex I
Haliaeetus albicilla (breeding) EU CITES A (I), Appendix I of CMS, BD Annex I
Larus melanocephalus Appendix II of CMS, BD Annex I
Sterna hirundo hirundo (breeding) Appendix II of CMS, BD Annex I
Chlidonias niger niger Appendix II of CMS, BD Annex I
Chlidonias leucopterus Appendix II of CMS
Streptopelia turtur turtur (breeding) Appendix II of CMS
Merops apiaster (breeding) Appendix II of CMS

Lutra lutra EU CITES A (I), Habitats Directive Annex II and IV

And several species of *Anatidae*, *Accipitridae*, *Falconidae* and *Scolopacidae* belonging to Appendix II of CMS

Criterion 3: The Fishponds and Marshlands south of Lake Balaton support plant and animal species at a critical stage in their life cycles and provide refuge during adverse conditions. The nearby Lake Balaton comes under mass tourism pressure during the summer season. The Fishponds and Marshlands area is a refuge for several bird species during this period, as Lake Balaton itself cannot maintain large breeding populations of more secretive species, such as geese, herons and egrets.

Criterion 4: 0 The Fishponds and Marshlands provide essential breeding habitat for more than 100 water dependent bird species in their breeding, migration (e.g. cormorants, heron-egret colonies, ducks and geese) and wintering season. See Supplement.

Criterion 5: The Fishponds and Marshlands provide important staging areas during migration and wintering seasons for more than 15-22 thousand individuals of waterbirds. Normally this comprises a minimum of 12,000 *Anser albifrons*, 9000 *Anser anser* and 1500 dabbling ducks (mainly *Anas platyrhynchos*) . The maximum number of individual waterbirds was 22,500 in November and December 2008. Exceeding the designation limit sometimes depends on the number of wintering geese. Apart from geese, the Fishponds and Marshlands provide an important migrating site in Hungary for dabbling duck species (*Aythya ferina, Netta rufina, Aythya nyroca)*. In the migration season, gulls *(Larus ridibundus, Larus michahellis*) and terns *(Sterna hirundo, Chlidonias niger* and *Chlidonias hybridus)* form groups with some hundreds of individuals at the feeding and roosting sites. See supplement.

Criterion 6: The Fishponds and Marshlands south of Lake Balaton support 1% of the individuals in a population of *Anser anser* (its min. designation limit in Europe is 250 individuals and about 9000 individuals were detected in 2010) and *Anser albifrons* (its min. designation limit in Europe is 250 individuals and about 5000 individuals were detected in 2010) during the wintering season. The Fishponds and Marshlands south of Lake Balaton support 1% of the individuals in a population of *Ardea alba (formerly Casmerodius albus)* (its min. designation limit in Europe is 470 individuals and about 550 individuals were detected in late October of 2008).

Criterion 7: The Fishponds and Marshlands south of Lake Balaton supports a significant proportion of indigenous fish species and populations that are representative of wetland benefits and thereby contribute to global biological diversity. The area holds one of the domestic populations of *Umbra krameri* endemic to the Carpathian Basin and the populations of Weather Loach (*Misgurnus fossilis*) and European Bitterling (*Rhodeus sericeus amarus*), which are native and protected species in Hungary.

Criterion 8: : The Fishponds and Marshlands south of Lake Balaton provide an important source of food for fish, spawning grounds, nursery areas and migration paths on which fish stocks, either within the wetland or elsewhere, depend. European Mudminnow ***Umbra krameri*** and Weather Loach *Misgurnus fossilis* populations from the Fishponds and Marshlands south of Lake Balaton are prominently important in Central Europe.

Criterion 9: The Fishponds and Marshlands south of Lake Balaton support at least 1% of the populations of the following non-avian species: root vole *Microtus oeconomus* spp. *Mehelyi, which* is endemic to the Carpathian Basin**. Estimating of the exact population of a small rodent according to their fluctuating number and water level related to microhabitat structure is very difficult. However, this area covers about the 20-25 % of the known**

global distribution of this glacial relict subspecies, from which it can be deduced that the population of the site is significantly above the 1% threshold.

See references:

Lanszki J., Mórocz A. & Deme T. (2008): Adatok három vizes élőhely (Gemenc, Béda és a balatoni Nagyberek) kisemlősfaunájához, Állattani Közlemények 93(1): 29–37.
Data for small mammal fauna of three wetlands (Gemenc, Béda and the Nagyberek at Lake Balaton)

Lanszki J. & Rozner Gy. (2007): Kisemlősök vizsgálata, különös tekintettel az északi pocok (Microtus oeconomus ssp. mehelyi (Éhik, 1928)) elterjedésére a balatoni Nagyberekben. – Natura Somogyiensis 10: 365–372.
Examination of small mammal, special respect to the presence of the root vole (Microtus oeconomus ssp. mehelyi (Éhik, 1928)in BalatoniNagyberek

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15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):
Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:
Pannonian
b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):
Biogeographical Regions in Europe, European Environmental Agency, 2005

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16. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

Geology

The Fishponds and Marshlands south of Lake Balaton are located in Outer-Somogy, bordering Sió Valley, Balaton, Kapos Valley and the hills of Inner-Somogy. Balaton is the largest lake in Central Europe and the Fishponds and Marshlands south of Lake Balaton were a lagoon system of the lake in the past. According to earlier estimations, Lake Balaton is 18-22 thousand years old. In the place of Lake Balaton, several shallow, clear and cold water lakes emerged at the end of the Pleistocene era, about 15,000 years ago. They developed one after another, from the west to the east. As a result of the rising temperature and evolving wet climate, the water level rose and a unified water surface formed. After that the water level alternated, in response to changes in the climate. Vegetation gradually increased in the originally clear water. In the surrounding areas, until the Holocene era, first coniferous galleries, then deciduous forests were characteristic, depending on the prevailing climate. The Fishponds and Marshlands south of Lake Balaton were part of a bay system of the lake divided by barrier islands and forming lagoons (local name:" berek"). The water level of these lagoons fluctuated, depending on the water level of the lake itself.
During the second half of the 19th century, human influences started to dominate. The largest intervention was the building of the "Southern Railway" between the lake and the lagoons, which cut across the thousand-years-old natural connections.

Soil types
The most dispersed soil types in the Fishponds and Marshlands south of Lake Balaton are meadow soils, marsh soils and forest soils connected to moorland and swamp soils. Peat formations can also be seen in the area.

Climate
The climate of the Fishponds and Marshlands south of Lake Balaton is influenced by continental (eastern) effects. The climate is moderately warm, and is moderately wet. There is an average of 2000–2050 hours/year of sunlight, (summer 810–820 hours, winter 205 hours). The yearly average temperature is 10,0-10,4 °C. The summer maximum temperature is warm (32,3-33,2 °C), the winter maximum temperature is cold (-14,5 to -15,7). The average yearly rainfall is about 650 - 700 mm (during the vegetation period it is 400 - 430 mm). The average snow coverage is between 32-34 days. The wind usually blows from the north, north-west. The average wind speed is 3,5-3 m/s.
Local microclimatical effects cause high humidity and frequent fog formation over the marshlands.

Hydrogeology
The area is part of the catchment area of Lake Balaton. The main streams, rivulets and canals of the area are: Cinege-patak, Endrédi-patak, Köröshegyi-séd, Büdös-gáti-víz, Terves-patak, Jamai-patak, Ordacsehi-árok, Zardavár Keleti-lecspolóárok, Zardavár Nyugati-lecspoló árok, Keleti-Bozót-csatorna, Pogányvölgyi-víz, Koroknai-vízfolyás, Ciframalmi-cstorna, Medvagya-patak, Nyugati-övcsatorna, and Táska-külvízicsatorna. Permanent freshwater lakes and ponds include Töreki Fishponds, Tóközi-berek, Balatonföldvári Fishpond, Öszödi-berek, Irmapuszta Fishponds, Lellei-berek, Ordacsehi-berek, Fonyód(Zardavár) Fishponds, Buzsák Fishponds, and Nagyberek (Fehér-víz).

17. Physical features of the catchment area:
Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, and climate (including climate type).

The catchment area is fairly varied, with hilly areas. See also point 16.

18. Hydrological values:
Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

The area is part of the catchment area of Lake Balaton. Some parts of the area have been left in their original or near-original conditions (Töreki-berek, Lellei-berek, Ordacsehi-berek, Nagyberek). **However, no reference is available on hydrogeological values.**

19. Wetland Types

a) presence:
Circle or underline the applicable codes for the wetland types of the Ramsar "Classification System for Wetland Type" present in the Ramsar site. Descriptions of each wetland type code are provided in Annex I of the *Explanatory Notes & Guidelines*.

Marine/coastal: A • B • C • D • E • F • G • H • I • J • K • Zk(a)

Inland: L • M • N • O • P • Q • R • Sp • Ss • Tp Ts • U • Va • Vt • W • Xf • Xp • Y • Zg • Zk(b)

Human-made: 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • Zk(c)

b) dominance:
List the wetland types identified in a) above in order of their dominance (by area) in the Ramsar site, starting with the wetland type with the largest area.

M, N,O, Tp, 1, 3

20. General ecological features:
Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

The types of habitats and vegetation are closely related to the marshland ecosystems. Because of spreading invasive species (predominantly *Solidago gigantea*), the size and distribution of uninfected habitats have decreased during the last decades. However, in the present situation the remaining fragments of these habitats are able to hold their basic features. For habitat types see point 14.

21. Noteworthy flora:
Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14, Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Most valuable plant communities in the area:
Trapetum natantis

Succiso-Molinietum
Salicion triandrae
Salicion albae-fragilis
Querceto Fraxineto-Ulmetum
Molinion caeruleae

Protected plant species in the area (All species protected in Hungarian legislation, *Cirsium brachycephalum is also listed in* Annex II of COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC)

Common Thistle *(Cirsium brachycephalum)*
Common Spikerush *(Eleocharis uniglumis)*
Marsh Helleborine (*Epipactis palustris)*
Scouring Rush *(Equisetum hyemale)*
Sea Rush *(Juncus maritimus)*
Water lily *(Nymphea alba)*
Lax-flowered orchid (*Orchis laxiflora)*
Spearwort *(Ranunculus lingua)*
Brookweed *(Samolus valerandi)*
Black Bogrush (*Schoenus nigricans)*
Marsh Sowthistle (*Sonchus palustris)*
Water Chestnut *(Trapa natans)*
Marsh Nettle *(Urtica kioviensis)*

22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

The invertebrate fauna is rich in species. Butterflies *Maculinea teleius Maculinea nausithous and Lycaena dispar*, dragonflies *Coenagrion ornatum and Leucorrhinia pectoralis* are living in the area. The fish fauna of Fishponds and Marshlands south of Lake Balaton has been highly important in the region. 32 fish species exist in its catchment area and 7 of these are legally protected in Hungary. There are stable populations of *Umbra krameri* and *Misgurnus fossilis.* There is a diverse amphibian and reptile fauna, with important breeding and wintering areas. *Triturus dobrogicus, Bombina bombina, Emys orbicularis, Natrix natrix, Natrix tessellata* are the most important nationally protected species of the site.

The number of migrant and wintering waterbirds is between 15-22,000 individuals seasonally (see point 14). The species composition, dominance and number of individuals seems to depend on the actual ecological status, the water level, feeding source and the size of the ice covered surface of the lakes and ponds. The waterbird composition correlates to that of the Kis-Balaton and Lake Balaton. The breeding colonies of different species: *Phalacrocorax carbo* (3-450 pairs), *Phalacrocorax pygmeus* (100-120 pairs), *Nycticorax nycticorax* (250-300 pairs), *Ardeola ralloides* (1-3 pairs), *Egretta garzetta* (40-60 pairs), *Egretta alba* (200-220 pairs), *Ardea cinerea* (20-40 pairs), *Ardea purpurea* (20-40 pairs), and *Platalea leucorodia* (breeding 1-5) comprising some of the largest popuations of these species in Transdanubia. There are *Aythya nyroca* (60-80 pairs) and *Crex crex* (1-5 pairs) breeding in the area. *Haliaeetus albicilla* (2 pairs) are breeding, and there are up to 25 individuals wintering.
The most remarkable mammals of the site are *Microtus oeconomus* spp. *Mehelyi* which is endemic to the Carpathian Basin.

23. Social and cultural values:

a) Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g., fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values:

The fish fauna is rich, providing opportunity for traditional fishery. Reed harvesting also dates back centuries. It is very important to reconcile different points of view in nature conservation and economic land use inside the area. Recently, fishery activity has concentrated primarily on fishfarming. The nearby Lake Balaton is one of the most frequented recreation areas in Central Europe for tourists from late spring to late summer.
The area has great importance for environmental education. Because of the large and diverse habitats, there are many options for hands-on presentation of the structure and function of the ecosystems both to the students and others, without causing significant damage utilizing proper methodology.

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning?

If Yes, tick the box ❑ and describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

i) sites which provide 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) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:

iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:

iv) sites where 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:

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24. Land tenure/ownership:
a) within the Ramsar site:

State owned – roughly 55%
Local government –5%
Private – 40%

b) in the surrounding area:

Mainly private

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25. Current land (including water) use:
a) within the Ramsar site:

Fish-farming, fishing, reed harvesting
Appropriate and inappropriate grazing and harvesting of hay;
Tourism, and related business, development of guest-house areas;
Hunting, mainly for wild boar, red deer, pheasant, waterfowl;
Forestry, unfortunately with extended plantation of hybrid poplar.

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

Intensive forestry; lower impact agriculture.
Plans for large-scale developments (industry, traffic, etc.). Irrigation not used in the area.
Mass tourism

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26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:
a) within the Ramsar site:

Past + present: fishery activity, reed harvesting, grazing and harvesting of hay

b) in the surrounding area:

Past: intensive use of artificial fertilizers in agriculture
Present and potential: activities related to tourism, overload of water purification plants

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27. Conservation measures taken:
a) List national and/or international category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site:
In particular, if the site is partly or wholly a World Heritage Site and/or a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, please give the names of the site under these designations.

The Fishponds and Marshlands south of Lake Balaton cover the following sites designated under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive (SPA: Balatoni berkek /HUDD10012/, SCI Dél-balatoni berkek /HUDD20041/, Ordacsehi berek /HUDD20036/, Pogány-völgyi rétek /HUDD20035/ and Látrányi-puszta /HUDD20058/). Further, the site also includes Látrányi puszta and Nagyberki Fehérvíz Nature Protection Areas and the Siófok-Töreki Locally Protected Area. The Fishponds and Marshlands south of Lake Balaton are designated by the Hungarian Ecological Network.

b) If appropriate, list the IUCN (1994) protected areas category/ies which apply to the site (tick the box or boxes as appropriate):

There is no IUCN designation.

Ia ❑;Ib ❑; II ❑; III ❑; IV ❑; V ❑; VI ❑

c) Does an officially approved management plan exist; and is it being implemented?:

The "Balaton Catchment Area Water Management Plan" was completed in 2010 under the guidelines of The Water Framework Directive (60/2000/EC). It contains the plan for the area's sustainable development, conciliating the protection and development of habitats with the social demand of the region. The plan was prepared by several organizations governing water management and nature conservation. The Dél-balatoni berkek (HUDD20041) Natura 2000 Site has had a "Management Plan" since 2010.

d) Describe any other current management practices:

These plans exist since 2010, further influences are expected.

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28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:
e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

Fehér-víz Nature Protection Area has a "Nature Conservation Management Plan" ready to be enacted into law.

29. Current scientific research and facilities:
e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

Scientific research is performed by different institutions. The Limnological Institute of the Academy of Science does fish monitoring work. Studies include research on vegetation, avifauna and fauna in general conducted by Balaton Upplands National Park.
For several years, vegetation and invertebrate monitoring work has been going on in the framework of National Biodiversity Monitoring System. The Water Framework Directive (60/2000/EC) monitoring also joined in 2005. Other studies include surveys and research on birds conducted by Local Group of Birdlife Hungary.

30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:
e.g. visitors' centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

There is only one nature trail (Siófok-Töreki). Some of information booklets are published and distributed not only by Balaton Upplands National Park but also by local information centres and other organizations.

31. Current recreation and tourism:
State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

The area has played an important part in history. Many places at the site are of historic and archaeological value. Several hundreds of thousand tourists visit the region annually.

32. Jurisdiction:
Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

South-Transdanubian Environmental, Nature Conservation and Water Management Authority as part of the Ministry of Rural Development**; H-7621 Pécs, Papnövelde u. 13.**
City of Siófok is an authority related to the Töreki Local Proteted Area**. H-8600 Siófok, Fő tér 1.**

33. Management authority:

South-Transdanubian Environmental Protection and Water Management Directorate
H- 7623 Pécs, Köztársaság tér 7 .

Balaton Uplands National Park Directorate
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Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

34. Bibliographical references:
Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

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