

# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 9 August 2018 Update version, previously published on : 9 June 2011

# Hungary

# Fishponds and Marshlands south of Lake Balaton



Designation date 9 June 2011 Site number 1963

Coordinates 46°42'35"N 17°36'49"E

Area 9 483,00 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 consists of several sub-sites south of Lake Balaton Ramsar Site, the largest freshwater lake in Central Europe. It mainly consists of natural or near-natural marshland, meadows and fishponds including many habitat types listed under the EU Habitats Directive. The Site supports globally and regionally threatened fish species such as the European mudminnow Umbra krameri, several breeding bird species such as the Eurasian bittern Botaurus stellaris stellaris as well as mammal species such as the otter Lutra lutra. The Site is also an important staging area during migration and wintering season for more than twenty thousand individuals of waterbirds, including about 12,000 greater white-fronted geese Anser albifrons and 9,000 greylag geese Anser anser. The Site also hosts more than 1% of the population of the great white egret Ardea alba and the non-avian species root vole Microtus oeconomus, which is endemic to the Carpathian Basin (Ramsar Criterion 9). Human use of the Site includes fish-farming, fishing, reed harvesting, hunting, forestry, and tourism. The Balaton Catchment Area Water Management Plan was completed in 2010 under the guidelines of the EU Water Framework Directive.

# 2 - Data & location

# 2.1 - Formal data

#### 2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

# Compiler 1

Name	Péter Szinai
Institution/agency	Balaton-felvidéki National Park Directorate
Postal address	8229 Csopak, Kossuth L. u. 16, Hungary
E-mail	szinai@bfnp.hu
Phone	+36 87 555-284
Fax	+36 87 555-261

#### 2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year 2011

To year 2017

#### 2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)

Fishponds and Marshlands south of Lake Balaton

Unofficial name (optional)

Dél-balatoni halastavak és berkek

#### 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

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. See 5.2.2 Legal conservation status for details. The GIS file comprises the official boundaries.

# 2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Somogy
b) What is the nearest town or population	Siófok

#### 2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries?

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):	9483	
Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from	9514 3	

# 2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Pannonian

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

Biogeographical Regions in Europe, European Environmental Agency, 2005

# 3 - Why is the Site important?

#### 3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

	1	Criterion 1: Re	presentative.	. rare or ur	nique natura	l or near-natural	I wetland t	types
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Hydrological services provided

The Fish Ponds and Marsh Lands 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 other plant communities in the area are characteristic of near-natural wetland habitats in the biogeographic region. The Sites contain typical habitat types listed in the Annex I EU Habitats Directive as well as other habitats (for a full list, please see in 3.4 Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site).

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

The Fishponds and Marshlands support more than 100 water-dependent bird species in their breeding, migration (e.g. cormorants, heron-egret colonies, ducks, and geese) and wintering season. Many threatened species breed at the site.

Justification

- ☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions
- ✓ Criterion 5 : >20.000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers | maximum of 22500 waterbirds

Start year 2008

Source of data: Balaton Uplands National Park Directorate database

- ☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population
- ☑ Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

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 Justification 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 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

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 : >1% non-avian animal population

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
Cirsium brachycephalum	Common thistle	<b>2</b>			LC ©#		EU Habitats Directive Annex II.	
Epipactis tallosii		Ø			EN Ster			

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion	Species contributes under criterion	Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Birds												
CHORDATA/ AVES	Acrocephalus arundinaceus	Great Reed Warbler			]			LC				breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Acrocephalus melanopogon	Moustached Warbler			)			LC ©SS			Birds Directive Annex I	breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Acrocephalus palustris	Marsh Warbler		10000	)			LC				breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Acrocephalus schoenobaenus	Sedge Warbler		10000	)			LC Sign				breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Acrocephalus scirpaceus	Eurasian Reed Warbler			]			LC Sign				breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Alcedo atthis	Common Kingfisher			]			LC ©SS			Birds Directive Annex I	breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard			1500			LC ●部				Criterion 4: breeding Criterion 5: Minimum of 1500 individuals.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser albifrons	Greater White- frontedGoose			5000		4.5	LC ●辭				Criterion 5: Minimum of 12000 individuals. Criterion 6: 5000 individuals in 2010 during wintering season. Biogeographic region: Western Siberia/Central Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser anser	Greylag Goose			9000		16.1	LC ●幹 ●開				Criterion 4: breeding Criterion 5: Minimum of 9000 individuals (2010). Criterion 6: Biogeographic region: Central Europe/North Africa

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion	und crite	ibutes der erion	Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardea alba	Great Egret				550		1.2	LC St St		Appendix II of CMS	Criterion 4: The species is breeding on the site. Criterion 6: 550 individuals detected in late October 2008. Criterion 5: 200-220 pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron; Gray Heron				]			LC			breeding (20-40 pairs)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardea purpurea	Purple Heron				30			LC ●数 ●簡		Appendix II of CMS, Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: The species is breeding on the site. Criterion 5: (20-40 pairs)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardeola ralloides	Squacco Heron	<b>2</b> 200			]			LC OTH		Birds Directive Annex I	breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aythya ferina	Common Pochard	<b>2</b> 000			]			VU ●\$‡ ●簡解		Appendix II of CMS	Criterion 5: The Fishponds and Marshlands provide an important migrating site in Hungary for this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aythya nyroca	Ferruginous Duck	220C			70			NT	V	Appendix I of CMS, Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: The species is breeding on the site. Criterion 5: (60-80 pairs)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Botaurus stellaris stellaris	Eurasian bittern	220C			)			LC Star		Appendix II of CMS, Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: The species is breeding on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Branta ruficollis	Red-breasted Goose				]			VU •\$\$ •\$\$	<b>/</b>	IUCN Red List: EN, Birds Directive Annex I	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Charadrius dubius	Little Ringed Plover				]			LC ots			breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chlidonias hybrida	Whiskered Tern	<b>2</b> 000			]			LC		Appendix II of CMS, Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 5: In the migration season, this species forms groups with some hundreds of individuals at the feeding and roosting sites.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chlidonias leucopterus	White-winged Tern	<b>2</b> 000			]			LC		Appendix II of CMS, Birds Directive Annex I	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chlidonias niger	Black Tern				)			LC		Appendix II of CMS, Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 5: In the migration season, this species forms groups with some hundreds of individuals at the feeding and roosting sites.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chroicocephalus ridibundus	Black-headed Gull				)						Criterion 4: breeding (100-200 pairs) Criterion 5: In the migration season, this species forms groups with some hundreds of individuals at the feeding and roosting sites.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ciconia ciconia	White Stork				)			LC ©SS		Appendix II of CMS, Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: The species is breeding on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ciconia nigra	Black Stork	<b>2</b> 000			)			LC		Appendix II of CMS, Birds Directive Annex I	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Circus aeruginosus	Western Marsh Harrier				)			LC Si:		Birds Directive Annex I	breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Circus pygargus	Montagu's Harrier	<b>2</b> 200			]			LC Sign		Birds Directive Annex I	breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Coturnix coturnix	Common Quail				)			LC Sign		Appendix II of CMS	Criterion 4: The species is breeding on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Crex crex	Corn Crake				]			LC St St		Appendix II of CMS, Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: The species is breeding on the site. Criterion 5: (1-5 pairs) breeding in the area.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	(	Spec qualit und criter	fies ler rion	СО	Species ontributes under criterion 5 7 8	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est	% occurrence	IUCN Red List		CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cygnus olor	Mute Swan		<b>V</b>											breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Egretta garzetta	Little Egret	1	<b>V</b> (							LC •#			Birds Directive Annex I	breeding (40-60 pairs)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Emberiza schoeniclus	Common Reed Bunting; Common Reed-Bunting; Reed Bunting		<b>1</b>							LC •#				breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Fulica atra	Eurasian Coot		<b>V</b> (							LC Sign				breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Gallinula chloropus	Common Moorhen		<b>V</b>							LC ©#				breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Haliaeetus albicilla	White-tailed Eagle	V	<b></b> (							LC	V	V	Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: The species is breeding on the site. Criterion 5: (2 pairs) are breeding, and there are up to 25 individuals wintering.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ichthyaetus melanocephalus	Mediterranean Gull	V								LC ●部			Appendix II of CMS, Birds Directive Annex I	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ixobrychus minutus minutus		1	<b></b> (			000				LC			Appendix II of CNS, Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: The species is breeding on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Larus michahellis	Yellow-legged Gull					<b>2</b> 00				LC Sin				Criterion 5: In the migration season, this species forms groups with some hundreds of individuals at the feeding and roosting sites.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Locustella fluviatilis	River Warbler		<b></b>			000				LC •Si •Si				breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Locustella luscinioides	Savi's Warbler		<b>V</b>							LC STEFF				breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Locustella naevia	Common Grasshopper Warbler		<b>V</b> (			000				LC Sign				breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Luscinia svecica	Bluethroat	1	<b>V</b> (										Birds Directive Annex I	breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Merops apiaster	European Bee- eater		<b>V</b>							LC ●辭			Appendix II of CMS	Criterion 4: The species is breeding on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Microcarbo pygmeus	Pygmy Cormorant	1	Ø(				110			LC Sign			Appendix II of CIVIS, Birds Directive Annex I	(100-120 pairs) Criterion 4: The species is breeding on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Netta rufina	Red-crested Pochard					Ø 🗆 🗆				LC Str				Criterion 5: The Fishponds and Marshlands provide an important migrating site in Hungary for this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Nycticorax nycticorax	Black-crowned Night-Heron; Black-crowned Night Heron	V	<b>1</b>							LC Sin			Birds Directive Annex I	breeding (250-300 pairs)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey, Western Osprey	1								LC OTH			Appendix II of CMS, Birds Directive Annex I	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Panurus biarmicus	Bearded Reedling		<b>2</b> (											breeding

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	0	qua un crite	ecies lifies der erion		Specie contribu unde criteri	ites r on	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Phalacrocorax carbo	Great Cormorant		V		00						LC Sign			breeding (2-250 pairs)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Platalea leucorodia	Eurasian Spoonbill	V	V					3			LC © is: © is:		Appendix II of CMS, Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: The species is breeding on the site. Criterion 5: (breeding 1-5) comprising some of the largest populations of these species in Transdanubia.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Plegadis falcinellus	Glossylbis	V	V		00						LC Sign		Birds Directive Annex I	breeding (0-3 pairs)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Podiceps cristatus	Great Crested Grebe		V		םכ						LC			breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Podiceps nigricollis	Eared Grebe; Black-necked Grebe		Ø.								LC ©ST ©TST			breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Porzana parva	Little Crake	1	V								LC ●部		Appendix II of CMS, Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: The species is breeding on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Porzana porzana	Spotted Crake	1	V		םכ						LC		Birds Directive Annex I	breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Rallus aquaticus	Water Rail		V		םם						LC Sign			breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Remiz pendulinus	Eurasian Penduline Tit		V								LC Sign			breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	V	V								LC Single		Appendix II of CMS, Birds Directive Annex I	Criterion 4: The species is breeding on the site (80-120 pairs) Criterion 5: In the migration season, this species forms groups with some hundreds of individuals at the feeding and roosting sites.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Streptopelia turtur turtur		V	V		םם						VU • Si • Silif		Appendix II of CMS	Criterion 4: The species is breeding on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe		V								LC ●部			breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Vanellus vanellus	Northern Lapwing		V		םם						NT			breeding
Fish, Mollusc	and Crustacea														
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYG	Misgurnus fossilis	Mud loach						<b>9</b>				LC Sin		Habitats Directive Annex II	Criterion 7: Native and protected species in Hungary. Criterion 8: This species is prominently important in Central Europe.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYG	Rhodeus sericeus	Amur bitterling; Amur bitterling										LC Sign		Habitats Directive Annex II	Criterion 7: Native and protected species in Hungary.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYG		European mudminnow	V					9				VU © iii © iiii		Habitats Directive Annex II	Criterion 7: The area holds one of the domestic populations of Umbra krameri endemic to the Carpathian Basin. Criterion 8: This species is prominently important in Central Europe.
Others	Downt in a 1 1 1											10			
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Bombina bombina	Fire-bellied Toad	1									LC Star		Habitats Directive Annex II, IV	Most important nationally protected species of the site
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Coenagrion ornatum	Ornate Bluet	V)									LC ●部		Habitats Directive Annex II	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion	Species contributes under criterion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.		IUCN Red List		CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	Emys orbicularis persica		<b>2</b> 000								Habitats Directive Annex II, IV	Most important nationally protected species of the site.
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Leucorrhinia pectoralis	Yellow-spotted Whiteface	<b>2</b> 000					LC ●辭			Habitats Directive Annex II, IV	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Lutra lutra	European Otter						NT	1			
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Lycaena dispar		<b>2</b> 000	اممم							Habitats Directive Annex II, IV	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Maculinea nausithous		<b>2</b> 000								Habitats Directive Annex II, IV	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Maculinea teleius										Habitats Directive Annex II, IV	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Microtus oeconomus	Root Vole; Tundra Vole			0		1	LC •# •#				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 Mcrotus oeconomus spp. Mehelyl, which is endemic to the Carpathian Basin. See 3.1. text box
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	Natrix tessellata			ا ما ما ما				LC			Habitats Directive Annex IV	Most important nationally protected species of the site.
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Triturus dobrogicus										Habitats Directive Annex II	Most important nationally protected species of the site.
1) Percentage of the	total biogeographic po	pulation at the site										

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

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
Grey willow scrubs (Calamagrosti-Salicetum cinereae)			
Swamp sedge communities (Caricetum acutiformis)			
Standing waters with Phragmitetum communis and Typhetum			
Water fringe vegetation (natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation)			
Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the Cnidion dubii			
Canals with slowly flowing waters of macrophyte vegetation depending on water supply			
91F0 Riparian mixed forests of Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis and Ulmus minor, Fraxinus excelsior or Fraxinus angustifolia	<b>v</b>		EU Habitats Directive Annex I
7230 Alkaline fens and sedge meadows	<b>2</b>		EU Habitats Directive Annex I
7210 Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus	<b>2</b>		EU Habitats Directive Annex I
6510 Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	<b>2</b>		EU Habitats Directive Annex I
91E0 Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	<b>2</b>		EU Habitats Directive Annex I
6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	<b>2</b>		EU Habitats Directive Annex I
6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains	<b>2</b>		EU Habitats Directive Annex I
Optional text box to provide further information	1		

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

# 4.1 - Ecological character

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.

# 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 >> M Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		3		Rare
Fresh water > Flowing water >> N: Seasonal/ intermittent/ irregular rivers/ streams/ oreeks		4		Rare
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		2		Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		1		Representative

#### Human-made wetlands

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		Representative	
3: Irrigated land		4			

#### 4.3 - Biological components

#### 4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
Eleocharis uniglumis	Common Spikerush	protected in Hungarian legislation
Epipactis palustris	Marsh Helleborine	protected in Hungarian legislation
Equisetum hyemale	Scouring Rush	protected in Hungarian legislation
Juncus maritimus	Sea rush	protected in Hungarian legislation
Nymphaea alba	Water lily	protected in Hungarian legislation
Orchis spitzelii cazorlensis	Lax-flowered orchid	protected in Hungarian legislation
Ranunculus lingua	Spearwort	protected in Hungarian legislation
Samolus valerandi	Brookweed	protected in Hungarian legislation
Schoenus nigricans	Black Bogrush	protected in Hungarian legislation
Sonchus palustris	Marsh Sowthistle	protected in Hungarian legislation
Trapa natans	Water Chestnut	protected in Hungarian legislation
Urtica kioviensis	Marsh Nettle	protected in Hungarian legislation

#### Invasive alien plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
Solidago gigantea	Giant golden rod	Actually (minor impacts)	No change

# 4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylu	um	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA	/REPTILIA	Natrix natrix					Most important nationally protected species of the site.

#### 4.4 - Physical components

#### 4.4.1 - Climate

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

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.

Organic   (Lipdate) Changes at RIS update No change   Increase	Local microclimatical	ellects cause nigh numic	arty and frequent log to	mation over the marshlands.
a) Minimum diseased above seal serial indications and indications are indeed.  a) Netirem diseased above seal serial indications are indicated and indicated				
a) Medimum denation above see level   160	4.4.2 - Geomorphic set	ting		
Either duer bosin   Duper part of her basin   Duper part of her basin or basins. If he sell lies in a sub-basin please also name the larger fiver basin, For a coastal/matrice site, please name the sea or coast.  The area is part of the catchment area of Lake Balation. The main streams, involves and canels of the area are. Cinege-peaks, Endreshopstak, Ordacesh-in-Kox, Zandwar Keller I-sospoldow, Zandwar Negali-lexpool arok, Kindhopstal Coastana, Pogányvolgy-viz, Koroknai-vidolyàs, Ciframalmi-cstoma, Medvagya-palak, Nyugali-ovosatoma, and Takka-Kilvizosatoma.  4.4.3 - Soil  Oganic Ø  Research Changes as ITSI supdate No drange @ increase Ø Livenown Ø  No salitate information  An soil types subject to change as a material or draning hydrological conditions of the program of the catchment of the soil of the program of the catchment of the soil of the program of the program of the program of the catchment of the soil of the program of the program of the program of the program of the catchment of the soil of the program of the prog	a) Minimum elevation ab	1 103		
Upper part of near beain	a) Maximum elevation ab	`   160		
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	4.4.7 - Water salinity		_	
				0

Unknown  $\square$ 

#### 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

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use 🗹

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

Intensive forestry; lower impact agriculture.

Plans for large-scale developments (industry, traffic, etc.). Irrigation not used in the area. Mass tourism

#### 4.5 - Ecosystem services

#### 4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Importance/Extent/Significance	
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Medium
Wetland non-food produc	ts Other	Medium
Wetland non-food produc	ts Livestock fodder	Medium

#### Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Medium
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	High
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	Medium

#### Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

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.

See additional material for further information.

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of Yes O No O Unknown © 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 stronglylinked 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

Pub			

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	<b>&gt;</b>	
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	<b>2</b>	

#### Private ownership

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

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

within the Ramsar site:

State owned - roughly 55% Local government -5%

Private – 40%

in the surrounding area:

Mainly private

#### 5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any	Balaton-felvidéki National Park Directorate	
	South-Transdanubian Environmental Protection and Water Management Directorate H- 7623 Pécs, Köztársaság tér 7 .	
Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:	Péter Szinai	
Postal address:	8229 Csopak, Kossuth L. u. 16, Hungary	
E-mail address:	szinai@bfnp.hu	

# 5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Turnari Schemons (nor agnotitata)						
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified development	Medium impact	Medium impact		No change	✓	No change
Commercial and industrial areas	Medium impact	Medium impact		No change	✓	No change

#### Biological resource use

biological resource disc						
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Medium impact	Medium impact	✓	No change		No change
Gathering terrestrial	Medium impact	Medium impact	<b>✓</b>	No change		No change

#### Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities	Medium impact	Medium impact		No change	✓	No change

#### Invasive and other problematic species and genes

il vasive 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	<b>2</b>	increase	<b>/</b>	increase

#### Pollution

affecting site   Status and Statu	ling area Changes
Unspecified Medium impact Medium impact 🗌 No change	No change

# Please describe any other threats (optional):

within the Ramsar site:

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

in the surrounding area:

Past: intensive use of artificial fertilizers in agriculture

Present and potential: activities related to tourism, overload of water purification plants

# 5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Regional (international) legal designations

109.01.00 (1.100.100.00)			
Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
EU Natura 2000	SPA: Balatoni berkek; SCI: Dél-balatoni berkek, Ordacsehi berek, Pogány- völgyi rétek, Látrányi-puszta		partly

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Hungarian Ecological Network	The Fishponds and Marshlands south of Lake Balaton		whole
Locally Protected Area	Siófok-Töreki		partly
Nature Protection Area	Látrányi puszta and Nagyberki Fehérvíz		partly

#### 5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

la Strict Nature Reserve
Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
Il Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
V 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
Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

# 5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

#### Legal protection

Legal protection			
Measures	Status		
Legal protection	Implemented		

#### Other:

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

# 5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes O No  $\odot$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;no data available>

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 opprocesses 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:

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.

#### 5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

#### 5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Animal community	Implemented
Plant community	Implemented
Birds	Implemented

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.

# 6 - Additional material

#### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

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#### 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

<4 file(s) uploaded>

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:



Nagy berek ( *BfNPI*, 04-05-2017 )



Nagy berek ( *BfNPI*, 04-05-2017 )



Nagyberek ( *BfNPI*, 02-12 2008 )



Nagyberek ( *BfNPI*, 13-04-2017 )



Nagy berek ( *BfNPI*, 12-04-2017 )

#### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

# Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2011-06-09