Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 1 July 2025
Update version, previously published on : 25 November 2015

Hungary

Ócsai Turjános

Designation date	17 March 1989
Site number	418
Coordinates	47°15'45"N 19°14'04"E
Area	1 145,80 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 area is a remnant of the ancient Danube valley having survived in small spots for today. The so called "bog fan" which has various habitats and wonderful landscape sight, gives home to several rare and strictly protected plant and animal species, and plays significant part in the migration of birds. The surrounding villages are rich in architectural and other cultural values, therefore this territory is one of the best targets for sustainable ecotourism. The wide variety of bird species gives the opportunity to organize bird migration research, which has a serious past of more than two decades in the district. On the other hand Ócsa is called the 'botanists paradise'.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	Duna-Ipoly National Park Directorate
Postal address	H-2509 Esztergom, Strázsa-hegy, Hungary Post address: 1525 Budapest, Pf.: 86.

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency	Ministry of Agriculture
Postal address	Kossuth Lajos tér 11.

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

From year	2013
To year	2025

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Ócsai Turjános

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 ○ No ◉
(Update) B. Changes to Site area	No change to area
(Update) For secretariat only: This update is an extension	☐

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?	No

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 follows the boundary of the Öreg-Turján and the wetlands within canal XXVI.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Pest County
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	20 km South from Budapest

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries?	Yes ○ No ◉
b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party?	Yes ○ No ◉

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 1145.8

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 1145.93

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Pannonian

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

Hydrological services provided	Within the Pannonian biographic region this wetland contains rare and unique natural wetland types: permanent freshwater marshes and peatswamp forests. In the beginning of the last century these wetland types were much larger than nowadays. Human land use and flood protection resulted, that wetland habitats are drained, swamps, marshes and bogs have totally disappeared. In the surrounding area there is high agricultural activity with drained areas. Ócsai Turjános is one of the last remaining bogs, with unique hydrological situation.
Other ecosystem services provided	Small springs are filling impermeable geological layer and forming special habitat for rare flora and fauna. Typical associations include Myriophylletum-Potametum, Hottonietum palustris, Lemno-Utricularietum, Scirpo-Phragmitetum, Carici-Menyanthetum, Caricetum acutiformis ripariae, Caricetum appropinquatae, Juncetum subnodulosi, Schoenetum nigricantis, Molinietum coeruleae, Alopecuretum pratensis, Salicetum cinereae, Fraxino pannonicae-Alnetum and Querco-Ulmetum.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification	This wetland has an important role for maintaining the biological diversity of the Pannonic biogeographic region. Regulating water regime, developing agriculture, and other human land use caused the loss of biodiversity in the region especially in the Budapest region and Pest county. Ócsai Turjános as a special unique habitat has a special role in maintaining biodiversity in the region supporting plant and animal species.

☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Plantae								
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Adenophora liliifolia*	☐	☑	☐		☐		The site is a remaining refuge for species of wet meadows, marshes and bogs, a rare example of this habitat mosaic within a predominantly dry and agricultural landscape.
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Anacamptis palustris palustris*	☐	☑	☐		☐		The site is a remaining refuge for species of wet meadows, marshes and bogs, a rare example of this habitat mosaic within a predominantly dry and agricultural landscape.
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Centaurium littorale*	☐	☑	☐		☐		The site is a remaining refuge for species of wet meadows, marshes and bogs, a rare example of this habitat mosaic within a predominantly dry and agricultural landscape.

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Centaurium pulchellum*	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐		The site is a remaining refuge for species of wet meadows, marshes and bogs, a rare example of this habitat mosaic within a predominantly dry and agricultural landscape.
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Clematis integrifolia*	☐	☑	☐		☐		The site is a remaining refuge for species of wet meadows, marshes and bogs, a rare example of this habitat mosaic within a predominantly dry and agricultural landscape.
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Dactylorhiza incarnata*	☐	☑	☐		☐		The site is a remaining refuge for species of wet meadows, marshes and bogs, a rare example of this habitat mosaic within a predominantly dry and agricultural landscape.
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Dianthus superbus*	☐	☑	☐		☐		The site is a remaining refuge for species of wet meadows, marshes and bogs, a rare example of this habitat mosaic within a predominantly dry and agricultural landscape.
TRACHEOPHYTA / POLYPODIOPSIDA	*Dryopteris dilatata*	☐	☑	☐		☐		The site is a remaining refuge for species of wet meadows, marshes and bogs, a rare example of this habitat mosaic within a predominantly dry and agricultural landscape.
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Epipactis palustris*	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐		The site is a remaining refuge for species of wet meadows, marshes and bogs, a rare example of this habitat mosaic within a predominantly dry and agricultural landscape.
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Gentiana pneumonanthe*	☐	☑	☐		☐		The site is a remaining refuge for species of wet meadows, marshes and bogs, a rare example of this habitat mosaic within a predominantly dry and agricultural landscape.
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Gymnadenia conopsea*	☐	☑	☐		☐		The site is a remaining refuge for species of wet meadows, marshes and bogs, a rare example of this habitat mosaic within a predominantly dry and agricultural landscape.
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Hottonia palustris*	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐		The site is a remaining refuge for species of wet meadows, marshes and bogs, a rare example of this habitat mosaic within a predominantly dry and agricultural landscape.
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Iris sibirica*	☐	☑	☐		☐		The site is a remaining refuge for species of wet meadows, marshes and bogs, a rare example of this habitat mosaic within a predominantly dry and agricultural landscape.
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Iris spuria*	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐		The site is a remaining refuge for species of wet meadows, marshes and bogs, a rare example of this habitat mosaic within a predominantly dry and agricultural landscape.
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Molinia caerulea*	☐	☑	☐		☐		The site is a remaining refuge for species of wet meadows, marshes and bogs, a rare example of this habitat mosaic within a predominantly dry and agricultural landscape. Habitats Directive Annex I habitat forming species.

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Orchis militaris*	☐	☑	☐		☐		The site is a remaining refuge for species of wet meadows, marshes and bogs, a rare example of this habitat mosaic within a predominantly dry and agricultural landscape.
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Plantago maritima*	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐		The site is a remaining refuge for species of wet meadows, marshes and bogs, a rare example of this habitat mosaic within a predominantly dry and agricultural landscape.
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Schoenus nigricans*	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐		The site is a remaining refuge for species of wet meadows, marshes and bogs, a rare example of this habitat mosaic within a predominantly dry and agricultural landscape.
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Sparganium natans*	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐		The site is a remaining refuge for species of wet meadows, marshes and bogs, a rare example of this habitat mosaic within a predominantly dry and agricultural landscape.
TRACHEOPHYTA / POLYPODIOPSIDA	*Thelypteris palustris*	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐		The site is a remaining refuge for species of wet meadows, marshes and bogs, a rare example of this habitat mosaic within a predominantly dry and agricultural landscape.
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Urtica kioviensis*	☐	☑	☐	DD	☐		The site is a remaining refuge for species of wet meadows, marshes and bogs, a rare example of this habitat mosaic within a predominantly dry and agricultural landscape.
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Valeriana dioica*	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐		The site is a remaining refuge for species of wet meadows, marshes and bogs, a rare example of this habitat mosaic within a predominantly dry and agricultural landscape.

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Others																	
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	*Anguis fragilis*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 3: The occurrence of the species is very local in the Great Plain.
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	*Bombina bombina*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4. During dry seasons, Ócsai Turjános provides refuge for this species. Criterion 3: the site holds a significant population of the species thanks to its permanent wetlands. Habitats Directive Annex II species.
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	*Bufo bufo*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4. During dry seasons, Ócsai Turjános provides refuge for this species.
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Carabus coriaceus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		Criterion 3: The site is a remaining patch of diverse habitats, while the surrounding region is mostly agricultural landscape. So the site still harbours a diversity of species.

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Carabus ulrichii*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		Criterion 3: The site is a remaining patch of diverse habitats, while the surrounding region is mostly agricultural landscape. So the site still harbours a diversity of species.
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	*Coronella austriaca*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 3: The site is a remaining patch of diverse habitats, while the surrounding region is mostly agricultural landscape. So the site still harbours a diversity of species.
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	*Emys orbicularis*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	Criterion 2 and 3: Ócsai Turjános has a stable and large population of the endangered European pond turtle (Emys orbicularis). Habitats Directive Annex II species.
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	*Hyla arborea*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 3: The site is a remaining patch of diverse habitats, while the surrounding region is mostly agricultural landscape. So the site still harbours a diversity of species.
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Leucorrhinia pectoralis*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 3: The site is a remaining patch of diverse habitats, while the surrounding region is mostly agricultural landscape. So the site still harbours a diversity of species. Habitats Directive Annex II species.
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	*Lissotriton vulgaris*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4. During dry seasons, Ócsai Turjános provides refuge for this species. Criterion 3: The site is a remaining patch of diverse habitats, while the surrounding region is mostly agricultural landscape. So the site still harbours a diversity of species.
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Lutra lutra*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☑	☐		Criterion 2: strictly protected species, reference: https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a0100013.kom
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Maculinea alcon*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		Criterion 3: The site is a remaining patch of diverse habitats, while the surrounding region is mostly agricultural landscape. So the site still harbours a diversity of species. Habitats Directive Annex II species.
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	*Natrix natrix*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 3: The site is a remaining patch of diverse habitats, while the surrounding region is mostly agricultural landscape. So the site still harbours a diversity of species.
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	*Pelobates fuscus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4. During dry seasons, Ócsai Turjános provides refuge for this species. Criterion 3: The site is a remaining patch of diverse habitats, while the surrounding region is mostly agricultural landscape. So the site still harbours a diversity of species.
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	*Pelophylax lessonae*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4. During dry seasons, Ócsai Turjános provides refuge for this species. Criterion 3: The site is a remaining patch of diverse habitats, while the surrounding region is mostly agricultural landscape. So the site still harbours a diversity of species.
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	*Podarcis tauricus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 3: The site is a remaining patch of diverse habitats, while the surrounding region is mostly agricultural landscape. So the site still harbours a diversity of species.

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	*Pseudepidalea viridis*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		Criterion 4. During dry seasons, Ócsai Turjános provides refuge for this species. Criterion 3: The site is a remaining patch of diverse habitats, while the surrounding region is mostly agricultural landscape. So the site still harbours a diversity of species.
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Somatochlora metallica*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 3: The site is a remaining patch of diverse habitats, while the surrounding region is mostly agricultural landscape. So the site still harbours a diversity of species.
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	*Triturus cristatus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4. During dry seasons, Ócsai Turjános provides refuge for this species. Criterion 3: The site is a remaining patch of diverse habitats, while the surrounding region is mostly agricultural landscape. So the site still harbours a diversity of species. Habitats Directive Annex II species.
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	*Vipera ursinii*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☑	☐		Criterion 3: The site is a remaining patch of diverse habitats, while the surrounding region is mostly agricultural landscape. So the site still harbours a diversity of species. Habitats Directive Annex II species.
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	*Zamenis lineatus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 3: The site is a remaining patch of diverse habitats, while the surrounding region is mostly agricultural landscape. So the site still harbours a diversity of species.
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	*Zootoca vivipara*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 3: The site is a remaining patch of diverse habitats, while the surrounding region is mostly agricultural landscape. So the site still harbours a diversity of species. Habitats Directive Annex IV species.
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Misgurnus fossilis*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Umbra krameri*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		Criterion 3. Ócsai Turjános has a stable and large population of the endangered European mudminnow (Umbra krameri). Criterion 4. European mudminnow occurs in the canals around the area. It is clear, that during dry seasons Ócsai Turjános provides refuge for this species as well as for other the amphibians.
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser erythropus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☑	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ardea alba*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	Nesting: 300 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ardea purpurea*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Strictly protected nationally.	Reference: https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a0100013.kom
CHORDATA / AVES	*Asio flammeus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Athene noctua*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Strictly protected nationally.	Reference: https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a0100013.kom
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya nyroca*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	350			NT	☐	☑	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	Nesting: 25 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ciconia ciconia*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	Nesting: 3 pairs

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ciconia nigra*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	3			LC	☐	☐	National Red List vulnerable	3 pairs. National Red List Reference: https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a0100013.kom
CHORDATA / AVES	*Circaetus gallicus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Circus pygargus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	3 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	*Crex crex*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	Nesting: 12 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	*Egretta garzetta*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Strictly protected nationally.	Reference: https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a0100013.kom
CHORDATA / AVES	*Falco cherrug*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☑	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Falco peregrinus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☑	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Falco vespertinus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☑	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Grus grus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Haliaeetus albicilla*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☑	☑	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Merops apiaster*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Strictly protected nationally.	Reference: https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a0100013.kom
CHORDATA / AVES	*Microcarbo pygmeus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Milvus migrans*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Otus scops*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Strictly protected nationally.	Reference: https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a0100013.kom
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pandion haliaetus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Strictly protected nationally.	Reference: https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a0100013.kom
CHORDATA / AVES	*Platalea leucorodia*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	Nesting: 5 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tyto alba*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Criterion 2: This wetland supports critically endangered species of plants and animals. Unique abiotic situation providing habitat for critically endangered species. Ócsai Turjános has a stable and large population of the endangered European mudminnow (Umbra krameri) European pond turtle (Emys orbicularis) and Viviparous lizard (Zootoca vivipara). Great bustard (Otis tarda) appears in winter and spring time.

Criterion 4: This area supports plants of marshes and bogs and different species of waders. Operation of the vegetation period and the breeding season is connected mainly to the water.
European mudminnow occurs in the canals around the area. It is clear, that during dry seasons Ócsai Turjános provides refuge for this species as well as for the amphibians listed above.

Additional species listed under criterion 3:
- Megopis scabricorns
- Chamaesphaecia palustris
- Rhyparoides flavides

Noteworthy fauna:
The fauna is an interesting heritage of the Great Plain's ancient wildlife. The various habitats let one to take a glance into almost all types of living places, and to know the typical animals of the Carpathian steppe. Some of the species found here are post glacial remnant species, which are characteristic to the lower lying wet territories. The western part of the area is bordered with hot, dry habitats, their communities have interesting, mainly Mediterranean species.

Noteworthy fauna which has not been assessed for the IUCN Red List and is not in the catalogue of life:
- Somatochlora metallica

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
Willow bog (Calamagrostio - Salicetum cinereae)	☑	These plant communities are very vulnerable and endangered throughout Hungary.	Habitats Directive Annex I 91E0
Several species of rare aquatic macrophytes (Utricularia vulgaris and Hottonia palustris)	☑	These plant communities are very vulnerable and endangered throughout Hungary.	Rare and diverse habitat type in the Pannonic biogeographic region
Sedge fen (Caricetum elatae)	☑	These plant communities are very vulnerable and endangered throughout Hungary.	Rare and diverse habitat type in the Pannonic biogeographic region
Alder bog (Dryopteridi- Alnetum)	☑	These plant communities are very vulnerable and endangered throughout Hungary.	Habitats Directive Annex I 91E0

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

4.1 - Ecological character

Wetland types:

Tp
The northern part of the area is an open marshland with pools. The pools are surrounded with reeds so they give resting opportunity for thousands of birds during their migration. These reeds are the places of breeding for several rare bird species. Some ponds' water is circulated by ground sources, so that they do not freeze over in the wintertime. These ponds are the living places of the European otter. By the side of the marshland there are wet meadows and bog meadows. These are partly covered with water in the springtime, and are the feeding places of migrating birds and species nesting here. They are the habitats of rare continental orchid and iris species.

U
At some parts of the northern marshland there are open bogs with shrubs. These make the habitat more diverse which is shown by the wide variety of songbirds and waterfowls nesting here. The most characteristic plant species belong to the Salicetum cinereae association. While the open marshlands are entirely covered with water, these habitats have dry or wet parts, which are not, or just permanently covered with water.

Xp
Alder and willow bogs occur in permanently water-logged depressions. The largest forested bog is placed in the southern part of the Landscape Protection area. Endangered and protected species are the most abundant in this type of wetland here. So far these are not used heavily for commercial purpose.
Dominant plant communities are alder bog (Dryopteridi – Alnetum) and willow bog (Calamagrostio – Salicetum cinereae)

Characteristic species: Alnus glutinosa, Salix cinerea, Carex elata

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 > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		3		Unique
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands		1		
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		2		Unique

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type
2: Ponds		3	
4: Seasonally flooded agricultural land		2	
9: Canals and drainage channels or ditches		1	

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Festuca pulchra*	

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Eptesicus serotinus*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Martes martes*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Mustela erminea*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Mustela nivalis*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Myotis daubentonii*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Myotis myotis*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Nyctalus noctula*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Plecotus auritus*				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	*Rana arvalis*				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	*Rana dalmatina*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Rhinolophus hipposideros*				

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Carassius gibelio*	Actual (minor impacts)	No change

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
C: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with mild winters	Csb: Mediterranean (Mild with dry, warm summer)

The climate of the territory is moderately warm and dry. For more information on the climate, please refer to Section 6.1.2 Additional material> vi. other published literature.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 98

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 110

- Entire river basin ☐
- Upper part of river basin ☐
- Middle part of river basin ☑
- Lower part of river basin ☐
- More than one river basin ☐
- Not in river basin ☐
- Coastal ☐

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

Located in the middle reach of the Danube River basin (Black Sea).

Please refer to Additional material> vi. other published literature.

4.4.3 - Soil

- Organic ☑
- (Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○
- No available information ☐
- Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes ○ No ◉

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

The deeper parts are covered by hydromorphic soil types, loam soils while the upper regions are mainly covered by brown forest soils.

The soils of the territories were influenced by the permanent water, the anaerobe circumstances and the constitution of plant societies. The dominant soil types are the meadow and bog meadow soil, but there are also sand soils in the surrounding parts of the area. Some of the peat was under mine cultivation during the post war decades.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	

Source of water that maintains character of the site

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

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Feeds groundwater	decrease

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology:

The water level of the marshes and canals have significant role in balancing groundwater system of this region. The rainfalls collect in the lower lying parts of the area. It supplies the groundwater system and controls the water of the territories in close surrounding. The level of the water in the bogs is especially important for amphibians and waterfowls. Rare plant species requiring bog habitats also strongly depend on the water level. In the canals there are valuable, rare water plant species and these are the living places of the European water turtle, which is found in large numbers here.

For more information on the hydrology of the Site, please refer to Section 6.1.2 Additional material> vi. other published literature.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown ☐

<no data available>

4.4.6 - Water pH

Unknown ☑

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☑

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

Unknown ☐

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Oligotrophic ☑

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

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 site itself: i) broadly similar ○ ii) significantly different ◉

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:

Most of the surrounding area is agricultural land (ploughlands, woods, pastures). The dominant management is the agricultural small-scale production. These areas are continuously causing agricultural chemical pollution. Those parts, which are in close connection with the Ramsar sites are using intensively the ground water of the area and cause water deficiency in the dry seasons. In one part of the area there is intensive sheep grazing and breeding.

Physiscal features of the catchment area:
The area descending from the Gödöllői Hills towards Duna Valley is divided by parallel streams flowing into Duna. The depth of ground water increases from 2 meters to 6 meters from the north to the south direction. In drier periods, the area is striken by significant water deficit.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Wetland non-food products	Reeds and fibre	Medium

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

Social and cultural values:

The ancient landscape contains settlements which have relevant historical past, especially the village of Ócsa. The cultural values are in close connection with land use and sustainable economy. The tools and methods of land use in the end of the last century and in the first half of our century are shown in a folk museum in the village of Ócsa. Just beside the museum there is a Roman church from the 13th century. The old building was recently renovated and won the Europa Nostra Prize. By the side of the southern part of the district, there is a row of vine cellars including about 90 buildings of traditional architecture.

For more information on current land use, please refer to Section 6.1.2 Additional material > vi. other published literature.

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

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

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	☑	☑

Private ownership

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

Other

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Unspecified mixed ownership	☐	☑

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

a) within the Ramsar site:

The proposed areas are parts of the Ócsa Landscape Protection District and are governed by the Directorate of Duna-Ipoly National Park. Since its declaration of protection there has been several activities in order to conserve the ancient conditions of the area. Beside nature conservation management, Pilis Park Forestry manages the site.

b) In the surrounding area :
The structure of land tenure in the surrounding area is very diverse including private agricultural sites and territories of economic societies.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site: Duna-Ipoly National Park Directorate

Provide the name and/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland: Balázs Tóth PhD. (+36306634658)

Postal address: H-2509 Esztergom Strázsa-hegy Hungary
Post address: 1525 Budapest, Pf. 86.

E-mail address: DINPI@DINPI.HU

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Water abstraction	High impact	High impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Energy production and mining

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Mining and quarrying	High impact	High impact	☐	No change	☑	increase

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Dams and water management/use	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		☑	No change	☐	No change
Problematic native species	Medium impact	High impact	☑	increase	☑	increase

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Household sewage, urban waste water	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☐	No change
Agricultural and forestry effluents	Low impact		☑	No change	☑	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

*External
The aim of the regulations done in the marshlands during the last century (drying up territories, building tunnels etc.) was the following:
- flood prevention of neighboring settlements
- gain new agricultural land and free surroundings from floods
- gain constant sprinkling-water for agricultural use

As a result of the regulations the outflow of the marsh-waters, the level of the ground water lowered and the degree of the floods decreased. These factors changed the water management of the area. The wells along the wet sites of the area caused more decrease in the groundwater level. The degradation of the region might speed up.

Communal sewage pollution might cause problems in the groundwater system, industrial sewage pollution does not occur in threatening quantity. The present economical recession suppressed the usage of artificial fertilizers and other chemicals. Thus the negative effects of these are not burdening the region nowadays.

Extreme water level fluctuation - dry seasons.

*Internal
Invasive fish species Silver crucian carp (Carassius gibelio) spreads and has a negative effect on the native Crucian carp (Carassius carassius). There are numerous hybrid individuals.
Caused by dry periods, Asclepias syriaca, Solidago canadensis, and Acer negundo occur.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
EU Natura 2000	Turjánvidék		partly

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
landscape protection area	the Ócsa Landscape Protection District	www.dunaipoly.hu	whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

Ia 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 ☐

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 ☑

VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems ☐

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Control of invasive alien plants	Implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Proposed

Other:

The site is part of the Ócsa Landscape Protection District, which is under protection since 1975. The two localities are strictly protected areas, which means that the Directorate of the National Park supervises any human activity on them.

At the present time the area is not utilized by tourism. A cycling road is planned by the side of the area. A study path is also required with a new resting-place. There are several plans, but further steps towards realization and financial support has to be taken. The final aim is to create the basis of well-organized sustainable ecotourism. This would mean financial and propaganda support for the area in the future, and bring prosperity to the villages in the surrounding.

Current management practices:
The drying up of the territories is controlled by reconstruction projects. The project works of Nagy-Turján are being realised and expected to be fulfilled by the end of this year. The project plan for reconstructing of Öreg-Turján is prepared by our staff.
In 2012 Öreg-Turján habitat reconstruction had been done. 40 ha of wetland area were renewed.
Management of grassland - mowing
Water management is based on nature protection needs.
Suppression of invasive plant species.

Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:
After the total hydrological reconstruction of the area, it is planned to involve the sites into an ecotourism and education project.

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 ○ No ◉

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes ○ No ◉

Please indicate if a Ramsar centre, other educational or visitor facility, or an educational or visitor programme is associated with the site:

There are great opportunities of giving practical knowledge to students learning in connection with nature conservation or ecology. The bird-ringing station (see below) is able to give accommodation and semi-nomad supply to nature lovers, students and workers, and to help in organising their work. The Agency of Ócsa Landscape Protection District accepts visitors and gives help in any nature conservation projects or gives information about the wildlife of the sites and their surroundings. The District is the scene of several competitions of nature conservation and environment studies.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? Please select a value

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Birds	Implemented
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented

In the south/eastern corner of Öreg-Turján there is a bird-ringing station, which operates throughout the year. It is one of the most significant ornithological surveys in Hungary, organised by the Bird-ringing department of the Hungarian Ornithological Association. The workers of the research organise study camps every year, which gives the opportunity for youngsters and students to learn about birds and nature conservation in practice. The camp is visited by foreign ornithologists from all over the world. Its workers –members of the Ócsa Bird Watching Association- organize bird protection studies and researches.

The Herpetologist department of the Hungarian Ornithological Association has started to take measures of the amphibian and reptile fauna of the territory. This work is planned to be a long-term project, and will be involved to the Hungarian herpetofauna monitoring system.
Fish fauna is measured by DINPD and MTA (Hungarian Academy of Sciences).

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

1. Ágh, N., Csörgő, T. & Szöllősi, E. 2022. Delay in arrival: lineage-specific influence of Haemosporidians on autumn migration of European Robins. – Parasitology Researche 121: 2831–2840. DOI: 10.1007/s00436-022-07621-5
2. Ágh, N., Piross I. S., Majoros, G., Csörgő, T. & Szöllősi E. 2019. Malaria infection status of European Robins seems to associate with timing of autumn migration but not with actual condition. – Parazitology 146(6): 814–820. DOI: 10.1017/S0031182018002184
3. Bozó, L., Csathó, A. I., Gyurácz, J., Huber, A. & Csörgő, T. 2021. Migration of Firecrest (Regulus ignicapilla) in Hungary. – Ornis Hungarica 29(2): 151–166. DOI: 10.2478/orhu-2021-0026
4. Csörgő, T., Fehérvári, P., Karcza, Zs. & Harnos, A. 2017. Migration timing and morphometrics of Passerines: The Songtrush (Turdus philomelos). – Exploratory analyses of bird ringing data. – Ornis Hungarica 25(1): 120–146. DOI: 10.1515/orhu–2017–0009
5. Csörgő, T., Fehérvári, P., Karcza, Zs. & Harnos, A. 2017. Migration timing and morphometrics of Passerines: The Blackbird (Turdus merula). – Exploratory analyses of bird ringing data. – Ornis Hungarica 25(1): 147–176. DOI: 10.1515/orhu-2017-0010
6. Csörgő, T., Fehérvári, P., Karcza, Zs. & Harnos, A. 2017. Migration timing and morphometrics of Passerines: The Nightingale (Luscinia megarhynchos). – Exploratory analyses of bird ringing data. – Ornis Hungarica 25(2): 116–140. DOI: 10.1515/orhu–2017–0019
7. Csörgő, T., Fehérvári, P., Karcza, Zs., Ócsai, P. & Harnos, A. 2018. Migration timing and morphometrics of Passerines: The Thrush Nightingale (Luscinia luscinia). – Exploratory analyses of bird ringing data. – Ornis Hungarica 26(1): 149–170. DOI: 10.1515/orhu-2018-010
8. Csörgő, T., Gyurácz, J., Lovászi, P., Karcza, Zs. & Harnos, A. 2022. The status of the European Stonechat (Saxicola rubicola) in Hungary: a review. – Ornis Hungarica 30(1): 1–20. DOI: 10.2478/orhu-2022-0001
9. Csörgő, T., Harnos, A., Rózsa, L., Karcza, Zs. & Fehérvári, P. 2016. Detailed description of the Ócsa Bird Ringing Station, Hungary - Location, methods and overview of results (1984–2015). – Ornis Hungarica 24(2): 91–108. DOI: 10.1515/orhu–2016–0018
10. Flaisz, B., Sulyok, K. M., Kováts, D., Kontschán, J., Csörgő, T., Csipak, Á., Gyuranecz, M. & Hornok, S. 2017. Babesia genotypes in Haemaphysalis concinna collected from birds in Hungary reflect phylogeographic connections with Siberia and the Far East. – Ticks and Tick-Borne Diseases 8(4): 666–670. DOI: 10.1016/j.ttbdis.2017.04.013
11. Keve, G., Csörgő, T., Benke, A., Huber, A., Mórocz, A., Németh, Á., Kalocsa, B., Tamás, E. A., Gyurácz, J., Kiss, O., Kováts, D., Sándor, A. D., Karcza, Zs. & Hornok, S. 2023. Ornithological and molecular evidence of a reproducing Hyalomma rufipes population under continental climate in Europe. – Frontiers in Veterinary Science 10: 1147186. DOI: 10.3389/fvets.2023.1147186.
12. Hahn, S., Korner-Nievergelt, F., Emmenegger, T., Amrhein, V., Csörgő, T., Gursoy, A., Ilieva, M., Kverek, P.,

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:

The habitat restoration in 2013 created a diversity of open water surfaces in the Ócsa Ramsar Site (*Mr. Sándor Kalmár ; Duna-Ipoly National Park Directorate, 2011*)

Protected area sign in the wet forest. (*Mr. László Nagy, 26-03-2025*)

Alder bog in early spring. (*Mr. László Nagy, 26-03-2025*)

Marsh with reeds. (*Mr. László Nagy, 26-03-2025*)

Marsh with reeds. (*Mr. László Nagy, 26-03-2025*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 1989-03-17