



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 10 March 2017

Update version, previously published on 1 January 2006

Hungary Lakes by Tata



Designation date	17 March 1989
Site number	419
Coordinates	47°40'55"N 18°17'36"E
Area	1 897,00 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 Old Lake is the largest lake of Komárom-Esztergom county situated in the inner city of Tata. It is an artificial storage lake formed in the Middle Ages with swelling up a stream called Által-ér. It is a unique incident in all over the world that migrating birds rest at an inner city lake. Sometimes 25-30 thousands of waterfowls spend the night there.

Regarding the land use, in the area of the delta of Által-ér a mosaic of habitats is formed (meadows, pastures, spring bogs, remainings of fen and bog areas, reedbeds, ploughlands, fishponds, streams). This area is wedged between urbanized and industrial regions from the North and South as well as clearly bordered by the town of Almásfűzitő and the agglomeration area of Tata town.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	Balázs Tóth Ph.D. (hydroecological supervisor) & Péter Csonka (area manager)
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2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	2006
To year	2014

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Lakes by Tata
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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 <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
(Update) The boundary has been delineated more accurately	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The boundary has been extended	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The boundary has been restricted	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) B. Changes to Site area	the area has increased
(Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction	<input type="checkbox"/>

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
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2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0
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Boundaries description (optional)

There are two areas. 1. Follows the boundary of the Tatai Old Lake. 2. North border: Szőny-Fűzítő canal. East border: Freeway 1., West border: Tata-Naszály-Almásfűzítő road. South border: The border of Tata city

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Komárom-Esztergom county
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Tata

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):

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

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Pannonic

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

European Commission DG Environment webpage
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/sites_hab/biogeog_regions/index_en.htm
The biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied is the same used by the European Union (according to the Habitats Directive)

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

<no data available>

Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

This wetland gives complex support to the survival of endangered and vulnerable animal and plant species. The Old Lake has a special value in maintaining ecological diversity of this region, this role is outstandingly unique in an inner city. This wetland has an important role for maintaining the biological diversity of the biogeographic region. There are numerous bird species with large populations.

Variable habitats can be found in the relatively small area, that results high biodiversity especially in bird species. Decreasing hunting activity and extensive use of land resulted increasing populations of vulnerable and endangered species in the last 10 years. Population is given in pairs in the case of breeding populations and in specimens in the case of migrant populations.

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

Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds





































Overall waterbird numbers






































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
<i>Allium suaveolens</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	Considered as LC	biogeografically important or rare species
<i>Cyperus longus</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	Considered as LC	biogeografically important or rare species
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Considered as LC	biogeografically important or rare species
<i>Ludwigia palustris</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	Considered as LC	biogeografically important or rare species
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	Considered as NT	biogeografically important or rare species

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				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								
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i>	Mbustached Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Breeding population: 1-5 pairs

Phylum	Scientific name	Common 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								
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Common Kingfisher	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population: 5-10 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	167			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Migrant population at the site: 167 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	312			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Migrant population at the site: 312 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Anas crecca</i>	Eurasian Teal; Green-winged Teal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2300			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Migrant population at the site: 2300 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	14500			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population: 30-40 pairs Migrant population at the site: 14500 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	154			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Migrant population at the site: 154 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	144			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population: 1-3 pairs Migrant population at the site: 144 specimens.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	45000			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Migrant population at the site: 45000 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3200			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population: 25-30 pairs Migrant population at the site: 3200 specimens.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5			VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Considered as critically endangered
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	11600			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Migrant population at the site: 11600 specimens Criterion 4: wintering population in the Carpathian Basin has declined drastically in the last 20 years, but the site still provides an important refuge for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Asian Imperial Eagle; Eastern Imperial Eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4			VU 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Migrant population at the site: max. 4 specimens.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	350			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Migrant population at the site: 350 specimens.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population: 5-10 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Ardeola rallioides</i>	Squacco Heron	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Migrant population at the site: 3 specimens.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2250			VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population: 8-10 pairs Migrant population at the site: 2250 specimens.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3100			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population: 0-2 pairs Migrant population at the site: 3100 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	81			NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population: 1-4 pairs Migrant population at the site: 81 specimens.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common 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								
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Eurasian Bittern	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population: 4-6 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	51			VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Considered as critically endangered Population of maximum 51 individuals.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Whiskered Tern	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	55			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Migrant population at the site: 55 specimens.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Tern	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	56			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Migrant population at the site: 56 specimens.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	850			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Migrant population at the site: 850 specimens.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12000				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion 5: Migrant population at the site: Maximum 12000 individuals
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	310			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population: 1 pair Migrant population at the site: 310 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	135			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Migrant population at the site: 135 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Migrant population at the site: max. 4 specimens.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Western Marsh Harrier	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population: 4-7 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Rook	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	25000			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion 5: Migrant population at the site: Maximum 25000 individuals
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Common Quail	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population: 5-10 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	470			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population: 3-6 pairs Migrant population at the site: 470 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Dendrocopos medius</i>	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population: 3-5 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Dryocopus martius</i>	Black Woodpecker	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population: 1-2 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	161			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Migrant population at the site: 161 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Falco cherrug</i>	Saker Falcon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1			EN 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population: 0- 1 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	Collared Flycatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population: 3-4 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian Coot	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2600			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population: 35-40 pairs Migrant population at the site: 2600 specimens

Phylum	Scientific name	Common 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								
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	310			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Migrant population at the site: 310 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population: 8-12 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	21			LC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Migrant population at the site: max 21 specimens.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	52			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population: 0-6 pairs Migrating population at the site: max 52 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Little Bittern	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	18			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population: 15-20 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Caspian Gull; Yellow-legged Gull	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	7200			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion 5: Migrant population at the site: Maximum 7200 individuals
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Larus canus</i>	Mew Gull	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4500			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Criterion 5: Migrant population at the site: Maximum 4500 individuals
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	106			NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Migrant population at the site: 106 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Bluethroat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population: 4-7 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	262			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Migrant population at the site: max 262 specimens.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Microcarbo pygmeus</i>	Pygmy Cormorant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	410				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population: 5-10 pairs Migrant population at the site: max 410 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-crested Pochard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	87			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population: 2-7 pairs Migrant population at the site: 87 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Numerius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	52			NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Migrant population at the site: 52 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night Heron; Black-crowned Night-Heron	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	310			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Migrant population at the site: 310 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2200			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Migrant population at the site: 2200 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	65			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Migrant population at the site: max 65 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Porzana parva</i>	Little Crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population: 5-10 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population: 5-7 pairs

Phylum	Scientific name	Common 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	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Water Rail	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Breeding population: 8-12 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Pied Avocet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	108			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Breeding population: 0-7 pairs Migrant population at the site: max. 108 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	235			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Breeding population: 0-110 pairs Migrant population at the site: 235 specimens.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	65000			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 5: Migrant population at the site: Maximum 6500 individuals
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	320			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Migrant population at the site: 320 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1200			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Migrant population at the site: max. 1200 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	265			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Migrant population at the site: 265 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	415			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Breeding population: 0-2 pairs Migrant population at the site: 415 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	650			NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Breeding population: 0-8 pairs Migrant population at the site: 650 specimens.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Criterion 4: Waterfowl hunting is banned on the site so it provides a refuge to waterfowl where they can roost and feed safely.

Criterion 5: Water birds individual number can reach 80.000. 48.000 geese stayed in the area for 3 weeks.

For Biological components: animal species, see taxonomic list.

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

<no data available>

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

4.1 - Ecological character

Által-ér is a stream which flows through Tata, and it gains up the water coming down from the surrounding mountains. It is the water-collector of several creeks and sources so that it creates a large habitat-system for societies living requiring water.

There is a very valuable bog area (namely: Tófarok) which is mostly wet throughout the whole year. Dominant plant communities are fan forests, (e.g. *Alnus glutinosa*, *Salix alba*, *Salix fragilis*, *Salix cinerea*). In a small spot there is a reedbed as well. This part of the area is quite a diverse habitat of the site.

“Által-ér” is a little stream which had been dammed up in the 15th century in order to create a water stocking pond. It was also used for extensive fish breeding. The stream has remained the basic supplier of the “Old-lake” even for today. The size of the lake is 219 hectares. On the shore the dominant plant communities are pine-trees and different species of ferns (For example: *Dryopteris filix-mas* and *Dryopteris assiniensis*).

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		2		
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		1		
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		4		
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils		3		
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands				
Fresh water > Flowing water >> Y: Permanent Freshwater springs; oases				

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		
Zk(c): Man-made subterranean hydrological systems		0		

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Allium angulosum</i>		Endangered, biogeographically important or rare species.
<i>Anacamptis coriophora</i>		Endangered, biogeographically important or rare species. 1000 flowering specimens.
<i>Anacamptis palustris</i>		Endangered, biogeographically important or rare species. 50-100 specimens.
<i>Anacamptis palustris elegans</i>		Endangered, biogeographically important or rare species. 50 specimens.
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney Vetch	Endangered, biogeographically important or rare species.
<i>Azolla caroliniana</i>		Endangered, biogeographically important or rare species.
<i>Centaurea scabiosa sadleriana</i>		Endangered, biogeographically important or rare species.
<i>Dactylorhiza sambucina</i>		Endangered, biogeographically important or rare species. 1-5 specimens.
<i>Erucastrum nasturtiifolium</i>		Endangered, biogeographically important or rare species.
<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>		Endangered, biogeographically important or rare species.
<i>Leucocjum vernum</i>		Endangered, biogeographically important or rare species.
<i>Nymphaea alba</i>		Endangered, biogeographically important or rare species.
<i>Orchis mascula</i>		Endangered, biogeographically important or rare species. 4-5 specimens.
<i>Orchis militaris</i>		Endangered, biogeographically important or rare species. 300-350 specimens.
<i>Plantago maritima</i>		Endangered, biogeographically important or rare species.
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>		Endangered, biogeographically important or rare species.
<i>Salix rosmarinifolia</i>		Endangered, biogeographically important or rare species.
<i>Senecio umbrosus</i>		Endangered, biogeographically important or rare species. Population of 2200 - 3500 specimens.
<i>Stipa pennata pennata</i>		Endangered, biogeographically important or rare species.
<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>		Endangered, biogeographically important or rare species.
<i>Veratrum album</i>		Endangered, biogeographically important or rare species.
<i>Vincetoxicum hirsutinaria</i>		Endangered, biogeographically important or rare species.

4.3.2 - Animal species

<no data available>

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

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

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

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.

The main stream of the region is Által-ér. It springs from the Kopasz-hegy between the settlements of Pusztavám and Császár from more springs and flows into the Duna by Szelíd-dombok near Dunaalmás.

4.4.3 - Soil

Mneral

(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)

See Physical features of the site in additional material for further information.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

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

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from rainfall	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Water inputs from surface water	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Feeds groundwater	No change
To downstream catchment	increase

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels largely stable	increase

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

See Hydrological values of the site in additional material for further information.

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

Eutrophic

(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:

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Wetland non-food products	Other	Medium

Regulating Services

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

Cultural Services

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

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

The dominant land use manners are ploughlands and fishponds. In the case of ploughlands monocultures, while in fishponds intensive fishery are characteristic, in the case of withdrawn land use built-in area is important. The extension of the marshes, ditches and roads is considerably large, conserving values. The proportion of the grasslands, forests and reedbed is less but with great conservational significance. The reedbed is situated at the edge of the land use area. The area of the grasslands is to be extended by ploughland-grassland conversion. The tree stands are made up of non-indigenous species. It is unfortunate respecting the aims of conservation but these are still to be maintained using nature-friendly methods.

Bird fauna monitoring by DINPD and Birdlife Hungary

See additional material for further information on ecosystem services.

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
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other public ownership	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
National/Federal government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Cooperative/collective (e.g., farmers cooperative)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

within the Ramsar site:

The Old lake is mostly owned by the State.

In the northern part of the surrounding area there are built-in sites and public areas. Some of them are owned by individuals and authorities.

The composition of the owners of the land is: 45 items are the local government's, 119 state-owned, 67 agricultural cooperative's, 393 private-owned. More land items can belong to one owner and one certain land item can have 30-40 owners, so the list above does not reflect the exact number of the land items.

From the conservation point of view, this status is favorable as the majority of land items are owned by the local government, state or agricultural cooperative so it is easier to make the approaches of conservation accepted. The state ownership of the reed-beds and fish ponds are to be supported together with the withdrawn land use of the Fényes-források.

in the surrounding area:

Partly privately owned area, and partly owned by the local government.

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 title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:

Balázs Tóth PhD

Postal 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

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Housing and urban areas	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Canalisation and river regulation	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Water abstraction	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Drainage	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Marine and freshwater aquaculture	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

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	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Garbage and solid waste	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Agricultural and forestry effluents	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Industrial and military effluents	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Household sewage, urban waste water	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Droughts	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

a) within the Ramsar site:

The former fen areas remained only in small patches, and in the lower holes and former drainage ditches water is still present. In the neighbouring area, Réti fish ponds were created in the 1890s, Ferencmajori fish ponds were developed in 1962. The implementation of fish ponds were the first, but not deliberate step towards the rehabilitation of the former wetlands.

Permanent organic and oil pollution of streams and creeks that flow into the Old lake. Organic pollution comes from householding, oil comes from roads.

b) in the surrounding area:

The main threat to natural conditions is the expanding land ownership of individuals who use their sites for recreation purposes. The more sites are given into public property, the more pollution (chemicals, noise, moving) threatens the wildlife. One of the main tasks of nature conservation and the public interests is to find the balance between assuring nature's harmony and giving recreation opportunities to visitors.

The area of the delta of Által-ér was a formerly extensive, vivid marsh region. With the occupation of agricultural land, the increase of the inhabited area and the effect of mining to the water basis resulted in present use and conservation values connected to this. The most important running water sources became very unstable. 250 million liter water used to flow down the Által-ér delta per day until 1960s, when the implementation of Sámuel Mikoviny's drainage plan completely altered the area.

As for our present knowledge, an overall infrastructural development is not planned in this region, but the areas by Fényes-forrás and Réti-halastavak are potential subjects for building-in. The maintenance of the streams can lead to conservation problems. The communal waste water and illegal waste deposits have significant effects. In certain years, the drought causes also devastating ecological effects because of the reduced water output of the streams flowing into. In these cases, the water level of fish ponds is lower, which can be critical in the breeding period.

In the field of conservation of the natural habitats, the presence of aggressive non-indigenous plant species threaten the natural vegetation.

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	Tatai Öregtő		partly

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Municipal Nature Conservation Area	Old lake		partly
Special Hunting Area	Ferencmajori fish ponds		partly

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Other non-statutory designation	Public foundation for the Old lake		partly

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

Habitat

Measures	Status
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Proposed
Hydrology management/restoration	Proposed
Soil management	Proposed
Land conversion controls	Proposed

Other:

Further habitat restoration has been planned already. (Creating islands, dredging, restoration of littoral region, enlarging marsh area.). Financial background not provided yet.

5.2.5 - Management planning

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

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes 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:

In the eastern part of the lake there is an information desk, which introduces the ecological values of the Old Lake. Local schools and bird-watchers visit the area. The Hungarian Ornithological Association organizes several excursions around the lake every year. Birdwatching is helped by the birdwatching-tower standing on the eastern side of the lake.

See additional material for further information on educational programme.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No, but a plan is being prepared

Further information

1/3 part of the enlargement site is a protected site of local significance. Ferencmajori fish ponds I. and IV. are parts of a special hunting area, so on these ponds hunting is prohibited the whole year. In other parts of the area, management plans are not implemented but local restrictions help to preserve natural values.

Old marshland (8 hectares) has been restored, and sluices were built. Mud was removed, littoral region was developed.

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Birds	Implemented

Bird fauna monitoring by DINPD and Birdlife Hungary

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

see other published literature

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

<1 file(s) uploaded>

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

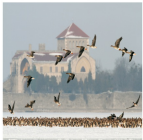
<no file available>

vi. other published literature

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6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Tens of thousands of geese and thousands of ducks roost on Lake Öreg, in front of the baroque style Castle of Tata during the migration period (*Csonka Péter ; Duna-Ipoly National Park Directorate, 20-12-2010*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

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Date of Designation 1989-03-17