

Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 3 April 2017 Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2007

HungaryBodrogzug



Designation date 17 March 1989 Site number 422

Coordinates 48°10'52"N 21°24'53"E

Area 4 220,00 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 area is the common floodplain of river Tisza and Bodrog, regulary flooded twice a year, at the end of winter and leafing /green flood. Lowland with oxbow lakes and marshes, at higher places remnants of oak-ash-elm forests and poplar plantations.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1	- Name	and	address	of the	compiler of	of this	RIS
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Name	Attila Huber & Tamás Zsólyomi,
Institution/agency	Aggtelek National Park Directorate
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Postal address	H-3758, Jósvafő Tengerszem oldal 1.
E-mail	info.anp@t-online.hu
Phone	+36 48506000

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

From year 2015 To year 2015

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Bodrogzug Spanish)

2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

	(Update) A Changes to Site boundary	ary Yes No No O
(Update)	The boundary has been delineated more accurately	ely 🗹
	^(Update) The boundary has been extended	ed 🗆
	(Update) The boundary has been restricted	ied 🗆
	(Update) B. Changes to Site area	rea No change to area

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?	Yes (likely)
(Update) Are the changes F	Positive O Negative Positive & Negative O
(Update) No information available	
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating within the existing boundaries?	
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating beyond the site's boundaries?	
(Update) Changes consequent upon site boundary reduction alone (e.g., the exclusion of some wetland types formerly included within the site)?	
(Update) Changes consequent upon site boundary increase alone (e.g., the inclusion of different wetland types in the site)?	
(Update) Places describe any changes to the evaluation observator of the Pa	propaga Cita, including in the proplication of the Critoria gives the provious DIC for the cita

Please describe any changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar Site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the Site.

The area has a more and more boggy character, as the old riverbeds and channels are silting up. The ratio of the forested area is increasing because of expansion of the invasive Amorpha fruticosa. As a consequence, the number of several waterbirds (e.g. duck species, black stork) staging in the area decreased in the last years affecting, among others, Criterion 5 which no longer applies. For more information see Additional information - iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports.

 $^{(Update)}$ Is the change in ecological character negative, human-induced AND a significant change (above the limit of acceptable change) (Update) Has an Article 3.2 report been submitted to the Secretariat? Yes

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

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Former maps	U	

Boundaries description

The boundary is the same as an existing protected area (Tokaj-Bodrogzug Landscape Protection Area)

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?

Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County

b) What is the nearest town or population

Surrounded by Bodrogkeresztúr, Szegi, Olaszliszka, Tokaj, Zalkod villages. The closest large towns are Nyíregyháza in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County (approx. 35 km) and Miskolc in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County, 55 kilometres to the west from the Site.

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

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

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the Yes O No (9) territory of another Contracting Party?

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 4220

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries 4219.3

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Diogoograpino rogiono	
Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Pannonic

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

The site is one of the best-preserved open flood plain riparian area in the country due to the regular floods of river Tisza and Bodrog, a wetland of international significance.

Other ecosystem services provided

It is an outstandingly important bird migration stopover site, being a major wetland along the River Tisza, which is a flyway followed by large numbers of waterbirds (e.g. storks, geese, ducks, cranes etc.). Hardly any riparian wetland remained in a close-to-natural state along the River Tisza. It is also important as a feeding site for large birds, especially raptors and Black Storks breeding in the Zemplén Hills. The site also has unique importance for the fish fauna of the Tisza River as a spawning ground. It is regularly flooded in the spring, and the flooded meadows connected to the rivers provide ideal opportunities for spawning.

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

The site supports hygrophilous communities important for maintaining the biological diversity within the Pannonian biogeographic region. Dynamic and continuous mosaic-patterned vegetation is characteristic. Justification For a list of the most important hygrophilous communities (according to the Habitats Directive), please refer to Section 3.4 Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the Site.

- ☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions
- ☑ Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

The site also has unique importance for the fish fauna of the Tisza River as a spawning ground. It is Justification regularly flooded in the spring, and the flooded meadows connected to the rivers provide ideal opportunities for spawning.

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

supports rare/endangered species
outpoint in overland or or opening

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion	Criterion	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Birds											
CHORDATA/ AVES	Acrocephalus melanopogon	Moustached Warbler	2 000	0000			LC ●部			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Specie qualifie under criterio	es co r on	Species ontribute under criterior	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est. occur	% IUCN Red List		CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Alcedo atthis	Common Kingfisher		100				LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas clypeata	Northern Shoveler						LC © SSF			Annex II of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas crecca	Eurasian Teal; Green-winged Teal		100		2500		LC			Annex II of the EU Birds Directive	(the figures are estimates based on data from the Aggtelek National Park Directorate's database of ranger surveys)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard		100		7500		LC			Annex II of the EU Birds Directive	(the figures are estimates based on data from the Aggtelek National Park Directorate's database of ranger surveys)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas querquedula	Garganey		100		3000		LC Single Single Singl			Annex II of the EU Birds Directive	(the figures are estimates based on data from the Aggtelek National Park Directorate's database of ranger surveys)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas strepera	Gadwall		100				LC Str			Annex II of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser albifrons	Greater White- fronted Goose		100		2000		LC			Annex II of the EU Birds Directive	(the figures are estimates based on data from the Aggtelek National Park Directorate's database of ranger surveys)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser anser	Greylag Goose		100		2000		LC			Annex II of the EU Birds Directive	(the figures are estimates based on data from the Aggtelek National Park Directorate's database of ranger surveys)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser fabalis	Bean Goose		םםכ				LC			Annex II of the EU Birds Directive	(the figures are estimates based on data from the Aggtelek National Park Directorate's database of ranger surveys)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anthus campestris	Tawny Pipit		100				LC ©SP			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aquila heliaca	Asian Imperial Eagle; Eastern Imperial Eagle		100				VU •\$	 ✓	V		Raptors breeding in the area - some of them use the area as a feeding place, such as the Imperial Eagle.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aquila pomarina	Lesser Spotted Eagle		100				LC ●\$ ●爾				Raptors breeding in the area - some of them use the area as a feeding place, such as the Lesser Spotted Eagle.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardea alba	Great White Egret	77	100				LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	The site is a suitable feeding place for birds such as the Great White Egret.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardea purpurea	Purple Heron	77					LC ●数 ●爾			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	The site is a suitable feeding place for birds such as the Purple Heron.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardeola ralloides	Squacco Heron						LC ©SP			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Asio flammeus	Short-eared Owl		100				LC ©SSS			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aythya ferina	Common Pochard		וסכ		2000		VU •\$3 •\$3			Annex II of the EU Birds Directive	(the figures are estimates based on data from the Aggtelek National Park Directorate's database of ranger surveys)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aythya fuligula	Tufted Duck		100				LC			Annex II of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aythya nyroca	Ferruginous Duck	V V	100				NT		V	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	The site is a stronghold of numerous breeding bird species, including several internationally protected ones, such as Aythya nyroca (Ferruginous Duck). The site is important nesting place for waterbirds such as the Ferruginous Duck.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterios 2 4 6	s cont u n cri	ecies ributes nder terion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est. occur	rence Red	Appendix	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Botaurus stellaris	Eurasian Bittern	V]		LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	The site is important nesting place for waterbirds such as the Bittern.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Bucephala clangula	Common Goldeneye	000)		LC			Annex II of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chlidonias hybrida	Whiskered Tern] 1000		LC ●鈴 ●爾			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	Criterion 4. The site is important nesting place for waterbirds such as the Whiskered Tern. (the figures are estimates based on data from the Aggtelek National Park Directorate's database of ranger surveys)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chlidonias niger	Black Tern	V)		LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	The site is important nesting place for waterbirds such as the Balck Tem.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ciconia ciconia	White Stork)		LC •s			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ciconia nigra	Black Stork	7 70	000)		LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	In addition to typical waterbirds, the site is an important feeding place for raptors as well as Black Storks that visit the site during their breeding season and on migration.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Circaetus gallicus	Short-toed Snake Eagle)		LC © ISF				Raptors breeding in the area - some of them use the area as a feeding place, such as the Short-toed Eagle.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Circus aeruginosus	Western Marsh Harrier	V			1		LC Single			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	Raptors breeding in the area.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Circus cyaneus	Hen Harrier]		LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Crex crex	Corn Crake	7)		LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	The site is important nesting place for waterbirds such as the Comcrake.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dendrocopos medius	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	2 00]		LC ©			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dendrocopos syriacus	Syrian Woodpecker	2 00			1		LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dryocopus martius	Black Woodpecker	· 2 00)		LC Singer			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Egretta garzetta	Little Egret	2 20)		LC © is © is			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	The site is a suitable feeding place for birds such as the Little Egret.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Gallinago gallinago	Common Snipe	000]		LC © SERF			Annex II of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Grus grus	Common Crane	2 00			2500		LC © Sign			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	(the figures are estimates based on data from the Aggtelek National Park Directorate's database of ranger surveys)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Haliaeetus albicilla	White-tailed Eagle	2 20)		LC Single		V	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	Raptors breeding in the area.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ixobrychus minutus	Little Bittern	2 20)		LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	The site is a suitable feeding place for birds such as the Little Bittern.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion 2 4 6	s co	Species ontributes under criterion 8 7 8	Pop. Size Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red /	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Cther Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Lanius collurio	Red-backed Shrike]		LC other			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Lanius minor	Lesser Grey Shrike]		LC ●部			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Luscinia svecica	Bluethroat]		LC Sign			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Mergellus albellus	Smew]		LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Microcarbo pygmeus	Pygmy Cormorant									Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Milvus migrans	Black Kite]		LC ●部			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	Raptors breeding in the area.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Numenius arquata	Eurasian Curlew	2 00]		NT			Annex II of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Nycticorax nycticorax	Black-crowned Night Heron; Black-crowned Night-Heron]		LC ●数 ●簡			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	The site is a suitable feeding place for birds such as the Night Heron.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey, Western Osprey]		LC Sign			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pernis apivorus	European Honey Buzzard						LC				Raptors breeding in the area - some of them use the area as a feeding place, such as the Honey Buzzard.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Philomachus pugnax	Ruff] 2250		LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	(the figures are estimates based on data from the Aggtelek National Park Directorate's database of ranger surveys)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Picus canus	Grey-headed Woodpecker]		LC Star			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Platalea leucorodia	Eurasian Spoonbill)		LC SS SEFF			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	The site is a suitable feeding place for birds such as the Spoonbill.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Podiceps grisegena	Red-necked Grebe						LC ©SS ©SSF			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	The site is important nesting place for waterbirds such as the Red-necked Grebe.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Podiceps nigricollis	Black-necked Grebe; Eared Grebe]		LC Sign			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	The site is important nesting place for waterbirds such as the Black-necked Grebe.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Porzana parva	Little Crake]		LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	The site is important nesting place for waterbirds such as the Little Crake
CHORDATA/ AVES	Porzana porzana	Spotted Crake						LC Sign			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	The site is important nesting place for waterbirds such as the Spotted Crake.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Rallus aquaticus	Water Rail						LC			Annex II of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Remiz pendulinus	Eurasian Penduline Tit]		LC Sign			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Sylvia nisoria	Barred Warbler	2 00]		LC Sign			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion	Spec contrib unde criter	er Size	% occurrence 1)		CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe			1000		LC ●数 ●關			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	The site is important nesting place for waterbirds such as the Little Grebe. (the figures are estimates based on data from the Aggtelek National Park Directorate's database of ranger surveys)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper	2 000				LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tringa totanus	Common Redshank					LC SS SSR			Annex II of the EU Birds Directive	
Fish, Mollusc	and Crustacea										
MOLLUSCA/ GASTROPODA	Anisus vorticulus	Ramshorn snail					LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGI	Cobitis taenia	Spined loach	2 000				LC ●数 ●際			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGI	Gymnocephalus baloni	Balon's ruffe	2 000				LC ●辭			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGI	Gymnocephalus schraetser	Striped ruffe	2 000				LC ●躃			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGI	Leuciscus aspius		2 000							Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGI	Misgurnus anguillicaudatus	Eurasian Weather Loach	2 000				LC ●#			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGI	Pelecus cultratus	Knife					LC Si OTH			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGI	Rhodeus amarus	Bitterling	2 000				LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGI	Romanogobio albipinnatus	White-finned Gudgeon	2 000				LC ●辭			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGI	Romanogobio kesslerii	Kessler's gudgeon	Ø000				LC om			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGI	Sabanejewia aurata	Golden spined loach	2 000				LC Str			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
MOLLUSCA/ BIVALVIA	Unio crassus	Thick-shelled river mussel					EN			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
Others											
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Bombina bombina	European Fire- bellied Toad					LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Castor fiber	Eurasian Beaver					LC Sis			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
ARTHROPODA/ ARACHNIDA	Dolomedes plantarius	Great raft spider	2 000				VU ●\$* ●\$#				
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	Emys orbicularis	European Pond Terrapin					NT			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Graphoderus bilineatus	Water beetle					VU ●\$1 ●\$8			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion 2 4 6	s co	Species ontributes under criterion	Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Lucanus cervus	Stag beetle							LC Sit Sites			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
	Lutra lutra	European Otter	2 00						NT \$₽ \$₩	✓		Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	The site plays important role for the protection of the otter – Lutra lutra.
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Lycaena dispar	Large Copper							NT ●数 ●開			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
	Myotis blythii	lesser mouse- eared bat; Lesser Mouse-eared Myotis							LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Myotis dasycneme	Pond Myotis; pond bat							NT ©SP			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA		Geoffroy's bat; Geoffroy's Myotis							LC ●数			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	IVIYOUS TTIYOUS	Mouse-eared Myotis; mouse- eared bat							LC •\$			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Ophiogomphus cecilia	Green Snaketail	2 00						LC Sign			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	ferrumequinum	greater horseshoe bat; Greater Horseshoe Bat							LC ●数 ●際			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA		Danube crested newt							NT €\$ ®®			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	

¹⁾ Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Criterion 4.

The site supports more than 250 bird species in their nesting, migration and wintering season. The site is a stronghold of numerous breeding bird species, including several internationally protected ones, such as Aythya nyroca. In addition to typical waterbirds, the site is an important feeding place for raptors as well as Black Storks that visit the site during their breeding season and on migration.

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

RIS for Site no. 422, Bodrogzug, Hungary

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
Natural euthrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation			
Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds			
Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodion rubri p. p. and Bidention p. p.			
Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the Cnidion dubii			
Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)			
Alluvial forests with Anus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Ano-Padion, Anion incanae, Salicion albae)			
Riparian mixed forests with Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis and Ulmus minor Fraxinus excelsior		or Fraxinus angustifolia along the great rivers (Ulmenion minoris)	
Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae		and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojunc	

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The most important non-forested wetland habitats are the following: (1). Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition—type vegetation (e.g. Salvinio-Spirodeletum, Hydrochari-Stratiotetum, Nymphaeetum albo-luteae, Trapetum natantis, Nymphoidetum peltatae); (2). reedbed and marsh habitats (Scirpo-Phragmitetum, Typhaetum latifoliae, T. angustifoliae, Schoenoplectetum lacustris, Glycerietum maximae, Caricetum gracilis, C. ripariae, C. acutiformis); (3). wet meadow communities (Agrostetum albae, Alopecuretum pratensis, Cirsio cani-Festucetum pratensis). The most valuable and vulnerable forest habitats are the following: (1). Riverine willow-poplar woodlands (mostly Leucojo-Salicetum albae); (2). willow-bush (Calamagrostio-Salicetum cinereae); (3). Riverine oak-elm-ash woodlands (Querco-Ulmetum).

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 >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		4	133	Unique
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> P: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater lakes		2	221	Unique
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		1	2652	Unique
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub- dominated wetlands		2	221	
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		3	44	

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant specie

Other noteworthy plant spec		
Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
Acorus calamus	Sweet Flag	Protected or strictly protected at the national level
Armoracia macrocarpa		Protected or strictly protected at the national level
Epipactis tallosii		Protected or strictly protected at the national level; EU CITES B (II)
Gentiana linearis	Marsh Gentian	Protected or strictly protected at the national level
lris sibirica	Siberian Iris	Protected or strictly protected at the national level; Annex V Habitats Directive
Jacobaea paludosa	Fen Ragwort	Protected or strictly protected at the national level
Lathyrus palustris	Marsh Pea;Marsh Vetchling	Protected or strictly protected at the national level
Leucanthemella serotina	Hungarian Daisy	Protected or strictly protected at the national level
Leucojum aestivum	Summer Snowflake	Protected or strictly protected at the national level
Marsilea mutica		Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive
Nymphaea alba	White Lotus	Protected or strictly protected at the national level
Nymphoides peltata	Yellow Floating Heart	Protected or strictly protected at the national level
Salvinia auriculata	Floating fem	Protected or strictly protected at the national level; Annex I Bern Convention
Trapa bicornis bispinosa	Water Chestnut	Protected or strictly protected at the national level; Appendix I Bern Convention

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper				
CHORDATA/AVES	Ardea cinerea	Gray Heron; Grey Heron				The site is a suitable feeding place for birds such as the Grey Heron.
CHORDATA/AVES	Falco subbuteo	Eurasian Hobby, Northern Hobby				Raptors breeding in the area.
CHORDATA/AVES	Podiceps cristatus	Great Crested Grebe				The site is important nesting place for waterbirds such as the Great Crested Grebe.
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Cobitis elongatoides					Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive
ARTHROPODAINSECTA	Boloria selene					
ARTHROPODAINSECTA	Brenthis ino					
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Bufo bufo	European Toad				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Hyla arborea					
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Lissotriton vulgaris					
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	Natrix natrix					
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	Natrix tessellata					
ARTHROPODAINSECTA	Palingenia longicauda					
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Pelophylax lessonae					
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Pseudepidalea viridis					
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Rana arvalis					
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Rana dalmatina					
ARTHROPODAINSECTA	Stylurus flavipes					

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with cold winters	Dfb: Humid continental (Humid with severe winter, no dry season, warm summer)

The climate of the area is moderately warm, moderately dry, with typical continental features. The climate of the catchment area varies from continental to mountainous.

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

Bodrogzug is the southernmost and lowest alluvial plain of the region Bodrogköz, which is surrounded by the river Tisza from the south and the river Bodrog from the west. The landscape is densely dissected by oxbow- and floodplain lakes with abandoned riverbeds (Nagy-Nádas Lake, Nádas Lake, Nyárjas Lake, Kapitány Lake, Szada Lake, Bogdány Lake, Nagy Lake, Kerek Lake, Nagy Kovács Lake, Tökös Lake, Sáros Lake, Füzes Lake, Fekete Lake, Longi-ér, etc.).

The Bodrog river is originated from the confluence of Ondava, Latorca (Latorica), Laborc (Laborec), Ung and Tapoly rivers. These rivers spring from volcanic mountains in Slovakia and Ukraine (North-East Carpathians, Beskids, Low-Beskids).

4.4.3 - Soil

			_
No our	labla	informati	on [

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological Yes O No

No conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)?

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

The brooks of Zemplén Mountains played an important role in the development of the present surface. On the surface of the alluvial fan, which is made of sandy sediments originated from the mountains, fluvial sand dunes have developed. The spectrum of the soil types is variable: mixture of Holocene fluvial sediments such as floodplain mud and meadow soils and partly fluvial sand.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

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

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

The hydrological features of the site are determined by the Bodrog and Tisza rivers. Due to the floods, generally all the area is under water for 40-50 days per year (or in wet years 100-150 days per year!). The channels of the area help to carry away the floods. The settlements are saved by secondary summer-dikes mostly built after the last huge flood in 1999. From hydro-geological point of view the present mouth of Bodrog river at Tokaj is fairly young. It changed a lot in the pleistocenic - holocenic periods due to the situation of infilling and subsidence. Both rivers follow structural tectonic line, deeply incised meander, with typical middle-course features. The high groundwater level results from the effect of the dam at Tiszalök.

The site holds a large amount of water during floods and thereby saves human settlements downstream from flooding.

445	 Sediment 	regime
7.7.0	Occimien	regime

	Unknown 🗹

Sediment regime unknown \square

4.4.7 - Water salinity

<no data available>

4.4.6 - Water pH

Fresh	(<0.5 g/l)	V

Unknown

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Unknown 🗵

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the i) broadly similar O ii) significantly different o site itself:

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development \square

Surrounding area has higher human population density \Box

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use \square

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

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

No precise data available. Due to the drier conditions the amount of arable land is bigger, playing more significant role in the landscape management.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Regulating Services						
Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance				
Climate regulation	Local climate regulation/buffering of change	Medium				
Hazard reduction	Flood control flood storage	High				

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Medium

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

The ruins of the Rákóczi Castle are situated at the mouth of the river Bodrog. It was built at the same place where a former castle stood, which was destroyed by the Tartars in 1241. In the Middle Ages it played an important role in the Hungarian history, especially guarding the important trade-routes for the famous Tokaj wine to the east.

The wetland also probably has an important role in providing a special mesoclimate for the Tokaj wine-growing region, which became a World Heritage site (in the cultural landscape category) in 2002. The wetland helps maintain the climate necessary for the growth of a special fungus (Botrytis) that is the basis of the production of the internationally renowned Tokaji wine.

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of Yes O No O Unknown ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site?
1.5.2 - 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

ı ub	lic owners	u III

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

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Cooperative/collective (e.g., farmers cooperative)	>	
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	2	2

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

a) within the Ramsar site:

State property – 90%

Co-operative and unmanaged property - 5%

Private property - 5%

In the Ramsar site, belonging to the Tokaj-Bodrogzug Landscape Protection Area, most of the co-operative lands were bought by the state for nature conservation purpose and the manager is the Aggtelek National Park Directorate (80%). Approx. 10% of the site – also in state property belongs to the water management bodies.

b) in the surrounding area:

No precise data available. The proportion of state property is much smaller due to the lack of protected area. Dominance of private property is evident.

5.1.2 - Management authority

agency or organization responsible for	
managing the site:	

3758 Jósvafő, Tengerszem oldal 1.

Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:

Responsible for nature conservation management of the Ramsar site: Mr. Balázs Veress, director

Postal address:

3758 Jósvafő Pf. 6. Phone: +36-48-506-000, Fax: +36-48-506-001

E-mail address: info.anp@t-online.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
Unspecified development		Medium impact		No change	>	No change

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities	Medium impact		✓	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	High impact		2	No change		No change

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Industrial and military effluents	High impact		>	decrease		No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

a) within the Ramsar site:

Tourism incurs some problems, e.g. littering, disturbing of nesting birds, etc.

Amorpha fruticosa is one of the most dangerous invasive shrub species which occurs on meadows and hayfields. In forest communities the role of Fraxinus pennsylvanica and Acer negundo is similar to Amorpha fruticosa.

The cyanide pollution of the rivers Szamos and Tisza took place in January 2000 (The 2000 Baia Mare cyanide spill was a leak of cyanide from a gold mine near Baia Mare, Romania, into the Someş/Szamos River). The passage of the polluted water plume has caused serious ecological damage, both in the Szamos River and in the Tisza River, which cannot be determined with exactitude. The ecological auto-recovery from the protected Bodrogzug area was quite quick and effective. Significant damage occurred in the fish stock.

b) in the surrounding area:

Plans for "opening" of this closed area also appeared (e.g. with reconstruction of former destroyed bridge through the Bodrog river).

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Regional (international) legal decignations

Togorial (International) Togal designations				
Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site	
EU Natura 2000	BodrogzugKopasz- hegyTaktaköz		whole	

National logal decignations

National regal designations				
Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site	
landscape protection area	Tokaj-Bodrogzug Landscape Protection Area	id. number 183/TK/86	whole	

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

	ia Strict Nature Reserve	ш
lb Wilderness Area: protected area manag	ged mainly for wilderness	

L OUT IN L

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

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

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Human Activities

Trainer, benedo		
Measures	Status	
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Implemented	

The management of the protected areas are realized by contract with the farmers and agricultural companies (mostly with farm leasing for 5-

The draft version of the management plan of the Landscape Protection Area (including the Ramsar site) was elaborated, but not approved yet. Enlargement of the Ramsar site was suggested by scientists from the University of Debrecen, but it has not been realized yet.

The tourism in the site is coordinated by the Aggtelek National Park Directorate. The importance of water tourism is increasing in the Bodrog and Tisza river as well. The regulation of tourism is solved, the national park directorate operates a water-tourism registration system.

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

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

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

Due to the special conditions of the site the national park directorate does not plan a visitor centre within the site. The introduction to the natural assets takes place at the Tokaji Ferenc Secondary Grammar School.

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
Plant species	Implemented

Several botanical surveys of the Bodrogzug have been completed. The vegetation map of the Landscape Protection Area was made by botanists from the University of Debrecen in 1993. Within the framework of the National Biodiversity-monitoring System the actual habitat map (25 square kilometres) was completed in 2002 and it was refreshed in 2013.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Andó M. - BábaK. 1962: Malaco-coenological investigation a connected with microclimatological observations on the shores of the rivers Tisza, Bodrog and Kraszna. - Acta Biol. Hung. 12 Suppl.4.:1-27.

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Kis G. - Tuba Z. 2000: Contributions to the Bryoflora of the Bodrogköz (NE Hungary). - Acta Bot. Hung. 42 (1-4): 193-203.

Lovászi P. (ed.) 2002: Javasolt különleges madárvédelmi területek Magyarországon. - Magyarország és Natura 2000 - II. MME, Bp.

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Nagy Szabolcs 1998: Fontos madárélőhelyek Magyarországon - MME Könyvtár, Bp.

Sőregi J. 1958: Adatok a Bodrogköz madárvilágához. [Data to the avifauna of the Bodrogzug.] - Aquila pp. 320-321.

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Szemere L. 1919: A kócsag hajdani fészkelése és tenyésztése a Bodrogközben. [The former breeding of Little Egret and its domestication]. -Aquila pp.105-106.

Tardy, J. (ed.) (2007): A magyarországi vadvizek világa. Pécsi Direkt Kft. Alexandra Kiadója, 2007. 416 p.

Waliczky Z. (ed.) 1991: Európai jelentőségű madárélőhelyek Magyarországon. - MME Könyvtár, Bp.

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 ille available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<1 file(s) uploaded>

v. site management plan

<no file available>

vi. other published literature

<no file available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



White Water-lilies and Blackheaded Gulls on the Bodrogzug Ramsar Site. (*Mr. Tarrás Zsólyoni, 09-10-*2008)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 1989-03-17