

Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 20 June 2025 Update version, previously published on : 3 April 2017

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, originally regularly flooded twice a year (due to climate change, the wether patterns are irregular now), 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

z. i - Formai data	
2.1.1 - Name and address of the com	piler of this RIS
Responsible compiler	
Institution/agency	Aggtelek National Park Directorate
	H-3758, Jósvafő Tengerszem oldal 1.
Postal address	
National Ramsar Administrati	ive Authority
Institution/agency	Ministry of Agriculture
Postal address	Kossuth Lajos tér 11.
2.1.2 - Period of collection of data an	d information used to compile the RIS
From year	2015
To year	2025
2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site	
Official name (in English, French or	Bodrogzug
Spanish)	
2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries an	d area of the Site since its designation or earlier update
(Update) A.	Changes to Site boundary Yes O No No No No No No No No
	te) B. Changes to Site area No change to area
(Update) For secretariat only: T	his update is an extension
2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological cha	racter of the Site
(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of t	
applicable Criteria) change	ed since the previous RIS?
(Under	(Update) Are the changes Positive O Negative Positive & Negative O O Negative O Negative O
	e) No information available 🗹
(Update) Changes resulting from causes of	perating within the existing boundaries?
(Update) Changes resulting from causes of	pperating beyond the site's boundaries?
(Update) Changes consequent upon site bour the exclusion of some wetland types former	
(Update) Changes consequent upon site bour the inclusion of different	ndary increase alone (e.g., wetland types in the site)?
	ecological character of the Ramsar Site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site.
because of expansion of the invasive staging in the area decreased in the	gy character, as the old riverbeds and channels are silting up. The ratio of the forested area is increasing e Amorpha fruticosa. As a consequence, the number of several waterbirds (e.g. duck species, black stork) last years affecting, among others, Criterion 5 which no longer applies. I information - iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports.
^(Update) Is the change in ecological character AND a significant change (above the I	
(Update) Has an Article 3.2 report been su	bmitted to the Secretariat? Yes
2.2 - Site location	
2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries	
o) Digital map/image <1 file(s) uploaded>	

Former maps 0

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? Yes O No \odot

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party?

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 4220

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

4219.3

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

ggp	
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.

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.

Other ecosystem services provided

- ☑ 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

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Plantae								
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	Epipactis helleborine helleborine	✓			EN			

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion 2 4 6 9	Species contributes under criterion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Others											

Phylum	Scientific name	qı cı	 fies er ion	und crite	butes der	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Bombina bombina]			LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Castor fiber								LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
ARACHNIDA	Dolomedes plantarius	Ø.]			VU				
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	Emys orbicularis	1]			NT			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Graphoderus bilineatus	Ø.]			VU			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Lucanus cervus	Ø.)			LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Lutra lutra								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	Ø.)			NT			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Myotis blythii	Ø.)			LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Myotis dasycneme	Ø.)			NT			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Myotis emarginatus	Ø.)			LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Myotis myotis	Ø.]			LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Ophiogomphus cecilia	Ø.]			LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	Ø.)			LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Triturus dobrogicus	Ø.)			NT			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
Fish, Mollusc a	nd Crustacea												
MOLLUSCA/ GASTROPODA	Anisus vorticulus]			LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Cobitis taenia	Ø.]			LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Gymnocephalus baloni	Ø.)			LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Gymnocephalus schraetser	Ø.)			LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Leuciscus aspius	Ø.]						Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Misgurnus anguillicaudatus	Ø.]			LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Pelecus cultratus	Ø.]			LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Rhodeus amarus	1)			LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Romanogobio	Ø.)			LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII		Ø(]			LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII		Ø.]			LC			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	

Phylum	Scientific name	qua un crite	cies lifies der erion	Species contribute under criterion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
MOLLUSCA/ BIVALVIA	Unio crassus							EN			Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
Birds												
CHORDATA/ AVES	Alcedo atthis	2						LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas clypeata							LC			Annex II of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas crecca				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				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				3000			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 strepera							LC			Annex II of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser albifrons				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				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	Ardea alba	V			40			LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	The site is a suitable feeding and breeding place for birds such as the Great White Egret. 40-400 pairs based on the Natura 2000 SDF.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardea purpurea	I			25	2020-2024		LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	The site is a suitable feeding and breeding place for birds such as the Purple Heron. 25-75 pairs based on the Natura 2000 SDF.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Asio flammeus	2 -						LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aythya ferina				2000			VU			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							LC			Annex II of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aythya nyroca	I						NT		Ø	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.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Botaurus stellaris	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							LC			Annex II of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chlidonias hybrida	V			1000			LC			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	V						LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	The site is important nesting place for waterbirds such as the Balck Tern.

Phylum	Scientific name	qua un crit	ecies Ilifies Ider erion	Specie contribution under criteri	r on	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ciconia ciconia								LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ciconia nigra	V V							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	Circus aeruginosus	1							LC			Annex1 of the EU Birds Directive	Raptors breeding in the area.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Circus cyaneus	/							LC			Annex1 of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Crex crex	1							LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	The site is important nesting place for waterbirds such as the Corncrake.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dendrocopos medius	/							LC			Annex1 of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dendrocopos syriacus	/							LC			Annex1 of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dryocopus martius	2							LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Egretta garzetta	V							LC			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								LC			Annex II of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Grus grus					2500			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	Haliaeetus albicilla	1							LC	\checkmark	\checkmark	Annex1 of the EU Birds Directive	Raptors breeding in the area.
CHORDATA/ AVES	lxobrychus minutus	V				100			LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	The site is a suitable feeding and breeding place for birds such as the Little Bittern. 100-120 pairs based on the Natura 2000 SDF.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Lanius collurio	/							LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Lanius minor	/							LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Mergellus albellus	Z							LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Microcarbo pygmeus											Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Milvus migrans	11		1000					LC			Annex1 of the EU Birds Directive	Raptors breeding in the area.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Numenius arquata	/		100					NT			Annex II of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Nycticorax nycticorax	V				50			LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	The site is a suitable feeding and breeding place for birds such as the Night Heron. 50-400 pairs based on the Natura 2000 SDF.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pandion haliaetus	Z							LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Philomachus pugnax	2				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	Z							LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	

Phylum	Scientific name	qual	cies lifies der erion 6 9	COI	pecies ntribute under riterior 5 7	Pop Size	o. e	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Porzana parva	V								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	V								LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	The site is important nesting place for waterbirds such as the Spotted Crake.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Rallus aquaticus									LC			Annex II of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Remiz pendulinus	2 🗆								LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Sylvia nisoria	2 🗆								LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tachybaptus ruficollis	V V				100	0			LC			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	2 🗆								LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tringa totanus									LC			Annex II of the EU Birds 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 Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion 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 >> 0: 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 species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	Acorus calamus	Protected or strictly protected at the national level
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Armoracia macrocarpa	Protected or strictly protected at the national level
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	Epipactis tallosii	Protected or strictly protected at the national level ; EU CITES B (II)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Gentiana pneumonanthe	procected species
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	Iris sibirica	Protected or strictly protected at the national level; Annex V Habitats Directive
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Jacobaea paludosa	Protected or strictly protected at the national level
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Lathyrus palustris	Protected or strictly protected at the national level
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Leucanthemella serotina	Protected or strictly protected at the national level
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	Leucojum aestivum	Protected or strictly protected at the national level
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Nymphaea alba	Protected or strictly protected at the national level
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Nymphoides peltata	Protected or strictly protected at the national level
TRACHEOPHYTA/POLYPODIOPSIDA	Salvinia auriculata	Protected or strictly protected at the national level; Annex I Bern Convention
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Trapa natans	protected species

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
RTHROPODA/INSECTA	Boloria selene				
RTHROPODA/INSECTA	Brenthis ino				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Bufo bufo				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Hyla arborea				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Lissotriton vulgaris				
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	Natrix natrix				
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	Natrix tessellata				
RTHROPODA/INSECTA	Palingenia longicauda				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Pelophylax lessonae				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Pseudepidalea viridis				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Rana arvalis				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Rana dalmatina				
RTHROPODA/INSECTA	Stylurus flavipes				
CHORDATAVAVES	Actitis hypoleucos				
CHORDATA/AVES	Ardea cinerea				The site is a suitable feeding place for birds such as the Grey Heron.
CHORDATA/AVES	Falco subbuteo				Raptors breeding in the area.
CHORDATA/AVES	Podiceps cristatus				The site is important nesting place for waterbirds such as the Great Crested Grebe.

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

	0.4	a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in
	94	metres)
	98	a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in
_		metres)
iver basin 🗖	Entire rive	
iver basin 🛚	Upper part of rive	
iver basin 🛚	Middle part of rive	
iver basin 🛚	Lower part of rive	
iver basin 🗷	More than one rive	
iver basin 🛚	Not in rive	
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, 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

Mineral ☑	
^(Update) Changes at RIS update No change ② Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○	
No available information \square	
Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes O № ●	

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

The same of the sa		
Presence?	Changes at RIS update	
Usually seasonal, ephemeral or intermittent water present		
Usually permanent water present		

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from surface water	✓	decrease
Water inputs from precipitation		decrease

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
To downstream catchment	No change

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	- Sed	iment	regi	me

Godinion roginio		
	Sediment regime unknown ☐	
<no available="" data=""></no>		
4.4.6 - Water pH	Unknown ☑	
4.4.7 - Water salinity		
	Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ■	
	(Update) Changes at RIS update No change ● Increase O Decrease O Unknown O	

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Unknown 🗷

Unknown

4.4.9 - Features of the surro	unding area	which may	v 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
Surrounding area has higher human population density \square
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:
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	Ecosystem service Examples	
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	f Ves O No O Unknown	0
ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site?) Tes e No e o inknown	_

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	

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

<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

		wn		

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

Private ownership

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

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

Please list the local office / offices of any	Aggtelek National Park Directorate
agency or organization responsible for	
managing the site:	
Provide the name and/or title of the person	
or people with responsibility for the wetland:	Responsible for nature conservation management of the Ramsar site: Mr. Balázs Veress, director
or people with responsibility for the wettaria.	
	3758 Jósvafő, Tengerszem oldal 1.
Postal address:	3758 Jósvafő Pf. 6.
	Phone: +36-48-506-000,
E-mail address:	anpi@anpi.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		2	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

Ollution							
	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

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 designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
EU Natura 2000	Bodrogzug és Bodrog hullámtere		whole
EU Natura 2000 BodrogzugKop- hegyTaktakö			whole

National legal 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

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Other non-statutory designation	special fish management and protection sites		whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

L	la Strict Nature Reserve
	lb Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
	Il 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
1	V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation
	VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Human Activities

	Measures	Status	
F	Regulation/management of recreational activities	Implemented	

Other:

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

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? Yes

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes O № ●

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 oprocesses 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.

Bodrogközy Gy. 1962: Die Vegetation des Theiss-Wellenraumes. I. Zönologische und ökologische Untersuchungen in der Gegend von Tokaj. Acta Biol., Szeged 8: 3-44.

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Harka Á. – Bânârescu, P.M. 1999: Fish fauna of the Upper Tisa. – Tiscia monographs, Szeged p. 439-454.

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Kalocsa B. - Tamás E. 2002: Status of black storck (Ciconia nigra) in Hungary in 2000. - Aquila 107-108.: 207-213.

Keve A. - Sage, B.L. 1967: Ornithological observations near the rivers Bodrog and Tisza. - Tiscia 3:91-92.

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.

Szegedi Zs. - Frank T. 2002: Fekete gólyák fészkelése a Zempléni-hegységben és a Bodrogközben. - Aquila 107-108.: 233-240.

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)

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

v. site management plan

vi. other published literature

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. Tamás Zsólyomi, 09-10-



Hungarian Daisy



Great Cormorant colony (Mr. József Serfőző. 27-03

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 1989-03-17