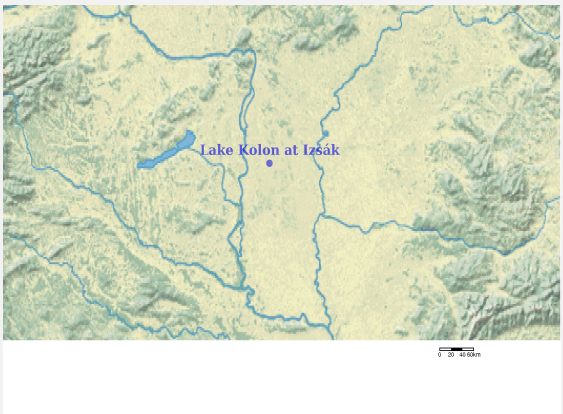
Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 25 November 2015
Update version, previously published on 1 January 2007

Hungary

Lake Kolon at Izsák



Designation date	30 April 1997
Site number	902
Coordinates	46°45'26"N 19°20'55"E
Area	3 059,00 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

Lake Kolon is a typical example of a freshwater fen and marshy area in a former river branch, characteristic of the Danube floodplain. The main habitat types at Lake Kolon are reedbeds with patches of sedge. Noteworthy plant species are Utricularia vulgaris and Urtica kioviensis. The site hosts a regionally large population of the globally threatened indigenous fish species Umbra krameri. All eight heron species occurring in Hungary breed at Lake Kolon. In general, the site is an important breeding place for waterfowl such as Ferruginous Duck (Aythya nyroca), and one of the most important breeding places for Moustached Warbler (Acrocephalus melanopogon) in Hungary.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	Zoltan Vajda (Biologist)
Institution/agency	Kiskunsági Nemzeti Park Directorate
Postal address	H-6000 Kecskemét, Liszt F. u.19. Hungary
E-mail	vajdaz@knp.hu
Phone	+36 76 482 611
Fax	+36 76 481 074

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

From year	2013
To year	2015

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Lake Kolon at Izsák

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

(Update) A. Changes to Site boundary	Yes ◉ No ○
(Update) The boundary has been delineated more accurately	☑
(Update) B. Changes to Site area	No change to area

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?	Yes (actual)
(Update) Are the changes	Positive ◉ Negative ○ Positive & Negative ○
(Update) No information available	☑
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating beyond the site's boundaries?	☑

(Update) 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.

A new 43.8 ha open water body was created (2010-2013) by excavation in the middle section of the lake for birds and fish.

(Update) Is the change in ecological character negative, human-induced AND a significant change (above the limit of acceptable change)	Yes ○

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Boundaries description (optional)

The site boundary follows the boundary of the Lake Kolon unit of Kiskunság National Park.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Bács-Kiskun county
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Close to the town of Izsák. The nearest large town is the capital of county Bács-Kiskun, Kecskemét.

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): 3059

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 3059.27

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

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

Other reasons: The Site contains a representative and unique example of natural freshwater fen and marsh type wetlands within the Pannonic biogeographic region. For a list of the habitat types listed in Annex I of the Habitats Directive, please refer to Section 3.4 Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the Site.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification: The Site supports populations of plant and animal species important for maintaining the biological diversity of Pannonic biogeographic region, such as Sedum hillebrandtii (Pannonic endemic) and Dianthus serotinus (Pannonic endemic).

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

☑ Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Justification: The site hosts a regionally large population of the globally threatened indigenous fish species such as Umbra krameri.

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
Dianthus serotinus		☐	☐	☐		☐		Pannonic endemic
Sedum urvillei		☐	☑	☐		☐		Pannonic endemic

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	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Acrocephalus melanopogon*	Moustached Warbler	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Alcedo atthis*	Common Kingfisher	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anthus campestris*	Tawny Pipit	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Ardea alba*	Great Egret	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Ardea purpurea*	Purple Heron	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Ardeola ralloides*	Squacco Heron	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aythya nyroca*	Ferruginous Duck	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☑	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Botaurus stellaris*	Eurasian Bittern	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Caprimulgus europaeus*	European Nightjar	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Ciconia ciconia*	White Stork	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Ciconia nigra*	Black Stork	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Circaetus gallicus*	Short-toed Snake Eagle	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Circus aeruginosus*	Western Marsh Harrier	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Circus cyaneus*	Northern Harrier	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Coracias garrulus*	European Roller	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Crex crex*	Corn Crake	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Dendrocopos syriacus*	Syrian Woodpecker	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Dryocopus martius*	Black Woodpecker	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Egretta garzetta*	Little Egret	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Falco cherrug*	Saker Falcon	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☑	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Falco vespertinus*	Red-footed Falcon	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☑	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Haliaeetus albicilla*	White-tailed Eagle	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☑	☑	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Ixobrychus minutus*	Little Bittern	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Lanius collurio*	Red-backed Shrike	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Lanius minor*	Lesser Grey Shrike	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Lullula arborea*	Woodlark	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Luscinia svecica*	Bluethroat	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	Black-crowned Night Heron;Black-crowned Night-Heron	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Otis tarda*	Great Bustard	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☑	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Pernis apivorus*	European Honey Buzzard	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Porzana parva*	Little Crake	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Porzana porzana*	Spotted Crake	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Sylvia nisoria*	Barred Warbler	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Tringa glareola*	Wood Sandpiper	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	See text box below.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Umbra krameri*	European mudminnow	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐				VU	☐	☐	92/43/EGK directive Annex II ; Berne Convention Annex II	Pannonic endemic The site hosts a regionally large population of the globally threatened indigenous fish species such as Umbra krameri.

Criterion 4: The Site supports notable breeding, migrating, wintering and resident birds included in Birds Directive Annex I.

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

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition type	☐	Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive	
3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	☐	Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive	
6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molininon caeruleae)	☐	Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive	
6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the Cnidion dubii	☐	Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive	
91E0 Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	☐	Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive	
91F0 Riparian mixed forest of Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis and Ulmus minor, Fraxinus excelsior	☐	or Fraxinus angustifolia along the great rivers (Ulmenion minoris). Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive	

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The complex of habitats includes a large reed bed, wet meadows, fen woods, pastures, hay meadows, sand dunes. The lake itself (cc. 900 ha), which used to suffer from drainage, is now nearly completely grown by vegetation. Only small parts, where peat-extraction was done and artificial open water surface were created remained open. The Lake Kolon is divided by a dam into two major parts, which are different in ecological aspects. The southern part is a well-wooded marshy area with wet meadows, bushes (Salicetum cinereae), forests (Fraxinus angustifolia, Alnus glutinosa, etc.). The northern half of the lake has more water, with extended reed beds (Phragmitetum), bushy areas (Salicetum cinereae) and some tree groups (Salix fragilis, Populus canescens, etc.). Many reed/ bulrush plants grow on tussocks, which makes the marsh nearly inaccessible to machines with the exception of vehicles with balloon-wheels or those moving on caterpillars. Due to its size, the limited number of inlets and the presence of groundwater upward seepage, isolated sites may be present with more oligotrophic, or even lithotrophic vegetation.

The change of the state of this isolated lake without an inlet and outlet has accelerated since the last century. To date, it has no natural areas without vegetation, only a 49.8 hectares excavated restoration open water body. After having been protected, minor management works have been carried out such as levee reinforcement and engineering works aiming at water retention so as to maintain this large fresh water marshland and to improve its ecological conditions. At the moment the ecological state of the marsh is better than it was before 1975. However, ecological studies show that further steps are required to restore part of the former open water biotopes and to slow down the succession towards a dense reed marsh. Inflow of fertilizers from the grasslands at the eastern side of the lake is to be feared and risks of eutrophication may increase in the future. It has good quality and great importance. It is one of the most important wetland areas between Duna (Danube) and Tisza rivers in the Great Hungarian Plain.

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

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		2	1060	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils		1	1190	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands		2	1060	
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		3	110	

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
9: Canals and drainage channels or ditches		4	10	

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Agricultural lands	80
Other non-wetland	645

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
Cirsium brachycephalum		92/43/EGK directive Annex II

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
MOLLUSCA/GASTROPODA	Anisus vorticulus	Ramshorn snail				92/43/EGK directive Annex II
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Bombina bombina	European Fire-bellied Toad				92/43/EGK directive Annex II
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	Emys orbicularis	European Pond Terrapin				92/43/EGK directive Annex II
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Leucorrhinia pectoralis	Yellow-Spotted Whiteface				92/43/EGK directive Annex II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Lutra lutra	European Otter				92/43/EGK directive Annex II
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Misgurnus fossilis	Weatherfish				Pannonic endemic; 92/43/EGK directive Annex II
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Triturus dobrogicus	Danube crested newt				92/43/EGK directive Annex II

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

The climate variations are limited in the region of the Carpathian Basin. The macroclimate can be considered a homogenous basic feature in terms of surface and fauna evolution, as well. The region has a temperate continental climate. For more information on the climate in the region, please refer to Section 6.1.2 Additional material > vi. other published literature.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 95

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 95

Middle part of river basin ☑

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 site is located in middle part of Hungary in the middle Hungarian reach of the River-Danube basin. The catchment area of the Lake Kolon belongs to River Danube catchment area. The general physical features of the site are characteristic for almost the whole catchment area of the site. Wetlands have an extensive groundwater catchment area. The local wetland catchment area has two main parts, on the major part is the lowland ancient River Danube branch, and on the eastern part of it is the plain sandy ridge plateau.

Please refer to Section 6.1.2 Additional material > vi. other published literature, for information on the geological, hydrogeological and pedological features of the Site.

4.4.3 - Soil

Organic ☑

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes ○ No ◉

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

The following soil types are the most common based on the past and current water conditions of the specific areas, the chemical composition of the soil and the surface water, the rock bed conditions and the soil-forming vegetation: carbonated shifting sand shallow soils, carbonated humous sand soils, chernozem type sand soils, meadow chernozems, swamp soils, muskeg soils, carbonated meadow soils, deep saline meadow soils, solonetz meadow soils, solonchak-solonetz soils.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

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

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

Lake Kolon was formed in an ancient branch of the river Danube. At the beginning of the previous century the site was a shallow freshwater lake with peat sediments, but currently it is filling up with sediment deposits almost completely. Complete drainage also contributed to the decrease of open water area and reedbed colonization. In the 1980s, the last open water bodies disappeared. The water levels at Lake Kolon are controlled by a sluice. The main soil type at the lake is peat soil. The site has a beneficial effect on the groundwater regime of the surrounding area.

The water quality is very good. Calcium and magnesium concentration are relatively high as is the pH (7,7-8,2).

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

Please refer to Section 6.1.2 Additional material > vi. other published literature, for information on the geological, hydrogeological and pedological features of the Site.

4.4.6 - Water pH

Alkaline (pH>7.4) ☑

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

Calcium and magnesium concentration are relatively high as is the pH (7,7-8,2).

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☑

(ECD) Dissolved gases in water

Oxygen saturation is low in summer; data for July 1991 indicate 46X 02- saturation and 3.9 mg 02/l. These data are for 16.00 h and 02-concentration may be even lower in the early morning. Fish dying occasionally occurs in summer and has recently been observed in the southern compartment. One may therefore presume that the lake is sensitive to an increase in oxygen demanding components.

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Unknown ☑

Please provide further information on dissolved or suspended nutrients (optional):

The concentrations of phosphorus (0,05 mg/1) and nitrogen components (ammonium 0,85 -1,05 mg/1, nitrate 0,8 -1,2 mg/1) are very low (date for May and July 1991).
Clorophyll-a is very low at 3 -15 mg/ms. Risks of algae bloom in open water areas are therefore small.
Also ammonium concentrations are high with respect to quality standards for fish species.

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 ◉

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

Mainly the extensive agricultural, grassland and planted forest uses are involved.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

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

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	High
Climate regulation	Local climate regulation/buffering of change	Medium

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

Reed harvesting, the extensive grassland, mowing, forest and some agricultural use are involved.

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

<no data available>

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

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

Private ownership

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

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

a) within the Ramsar site:

81 % of the site is state owned and managed by the Kiskunság National Park Directorate, others are in private ownership

b) in the surrounding area:

Mostly privately owned

5.1.2 - Management authority

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

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

Postal address: H-6000 Kecskemét, Liszt F. u.19.
Hungary

E-mail address: vajdaz@knp.hu

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Drainage	Medium impact		☑	No change	☑	No change

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Livestock farming and ranching	Medium impact		☐	No change	☑	No change

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Medium impact		☑	No change	☑	No change

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified/others	Medium impact		☑	No change	☐	No change

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Medium impact		☑	No change	☑	No change

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Agricultural and forestry effluents	High impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Unspecified			☐		☑	

Please describe any other threats (optional):

a) within the Ramsar site: groundwater decreasing, water regulation, extensive agricultural pollution and disturbing factors, drying out, eutrophication and filling up, invasion by alien species (e.g. Solidago sp., Asclepias syriaca), illegal fishing, spreading of tree and bush species, inflow of fertilizers from the grasslands at the eastern side of the lake is to be feared and risks of eutrophication may increase in the future. The lake itself, which suffered from drainage, is now nearly completely overgrown by vegetation.

b) in the surrounding area: groundwater decreasing, water regulation, intensive agricultural pollution and disturbing factors, artificial forest planting, drying out, eutrophication, low or high grazing pressure, invasion by a alien species (e.g. Eleagnus angustifolia, Asclepias syriaca), waterfowl hunting.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Global legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
UNESCO Biosphere Reserve	Kiskunsági Biosphere Reserve		whole

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
EU Natura 2000	Izsáki Kolon-tó		partly
Other international designation	Biogenetic Reserve		whole

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
national park			whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation ☑

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Habitat

Measures	Status
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Implemented

Other:

Two large-scale habitat restorations programmes were carried out on the site: creation of small open water bodies on the northern part of the lake and creation of large (48 ha) open water surface in the middle section of the site.

Site specific management plan needs to be improved and implemented. The technical management plan is in place and is implemented, although legally it has not been approved according to most recent legislation. Natura 2000 management plan will be available in the near future for the Natura 2000 part of the site.

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:

Observation hides, nature educational trails, information tables, booklets and special ornithological education, and volunteer fieldwork facility on ringing station are available on the site.

Current recreation and tourism:
Generally negligible, some ecotourism and bird watching tourism are involved.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Birds	Implemented

General Hungarian biodiversity and bird monitoring program is run on the site. There is a permanent bird ringing station on the site where ca. 20000 birds per year are ringed and measured, especially including reed warblers. A reedbed conservation and monitoring research programme is also running here.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Mahunka, S. (eds.) 1986: The fauna of the Kiskunság National Park, Vol I. Akadémia Kiadó, Budapest 1986.

Mahunka, S. (eds.) 1987: The fauna of the Kiskunság National Park, Vol II. Akadémia Kiadó, Budapest 1987.

Pálfai, I. (1994), Összefoglaló tanulmány a Duna–Tisza közi talajvízszint-süllyedés okairól, és a vízhiányos helyzet javításának lehetőségeiről. – In: Pálfai I. (szerk.) 1994: A Nagyalföld Alapítvány Kötetei 3. A Duna–Tisza közi hátság vízgazdálkodási problémái. – Nagyalföld Alapítvány, Békéscsaba. pp. 111-126. ISBN 963 04 3942 1, ISSN 1216-4933.

Szujkó-Lacza, J. & Kováts, D. (eds.) 1993: The Flora of the Kiskunság National PArk. In the Danube-Tisza Mid-Region of Hungary. Vol. I. Magyar Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest 1993. 469pp.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)
<no file available>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)
<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory
<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports
<no file available>

v. site management plan
<no file available>

vi. other published literature
<1 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:

The wetland restoration site at Lake Kolon (*Mr. Csaba Bíró, 18-06-2013*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<no file available>

Date of Designation: 1997-04-30