



Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands

As approved by Rec.C.4.7 of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Montreux, Switzerland - July 1990

NOTE: Please read the accompanying guidelines before attempting to complete this form. An example of a completed data sheet is also included.

Completed sheets should be returned to: T.A. Jones, Ramsar Database, IWRB, Slimbridge, Gloucester GL2 7BX, England

1. Country: Czechoslovakia (Slovak republic) 2. Date: 30.9.1992 3. Ref: office use only 3SK002

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Stredisko štátnej ochrany prírody

Samova 3, 949 01 NITRA

ČSFR /Czechoslovakia/

5. Name of wetland: Parížske močiare /= swamps along the brook Paríž/

6. Date of Ramsar designation:

7. Geographical coordinates: 47°52'N, 18°30'E

8. General location: (e.g. administrative region and nearest large town) In the Danubian Lowland, 17 km WNW of the town of Štúrovo, Slovak Republic

9. Area: (in hectares)

140.59 ha

10. Wetland type: (see attached classification, also approved by Montreux Rec.C.4.7)

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11. Altitude: (average and/or maximum & minimum)

125 m above sea level

12. Overview: (general summary, in two or three sentences, of the wetland's principal characteristics) Extensive swamps with 1-2 m deep water fed by the brook Paríž. Overgrown almost exclusively with reed, rush and Typha latifolia. Midstream of the brook Paríž passes the centre of the swamp. The site is an important resting place for migrating waterfowl: occurrence of rare and endangered bird species; sole occurrence of Luscinola

13. Physical features: (e.g. geology; geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; melanopogon water depth; water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; catchment area; downstream area; climate) in Czechoslovakia.

The designated site is in the SE part of the Danubian Lowland lying in a shallow depression of the brook Paríž. Inundation area along the canalized brook is of elongated shape in NE-SE direction. Rich stand of the common reed /Phragmites communis/ forms an impenetrable tangle with the swampy ground and varying water levels uninterruptedly almost all over the site. Midstream of the formerly canalized brook passes the centre of the site. Water levels and water regime in general depend on the control of the sluice gate in SE part of the site built on the brook Paríž.

14. Ecological features: (main habitats and vegetation types)

The swamp is overgrown almost exclusively with common reed/Phragmites communis/ in places also by pure stands of Typha latifolia and Carex sp., especially in the borderline zone when passing into wetted meadows.

15. Land tenure /ownership of:

(a) site The entire area is in the tenure of the Co-Operative Farm of Gbelce. Proprietary relations have not been settled so far.

(b) surrounding area Fields and orchard of the Co-Op Gbelce, private lands of the inhabitants of Gbelce, common green.

16. Conservation measures taken: (national category and legal status of protected areas - including any boundary changes which have been made; management practices; whether an officially approved management plan exists and whether it has been implemented)

The territory is a Protected Finding Place under the Slovak National Council's Act on State Nature Conservancy No.1/55, § 10, Section 2, designated on 25 May 1966. No human interference is permitted that could either violate or endanger the site's natural conditions and purpose. These general conditions have the following exceptions: entrance to the territory is admitted between 1 Sept. and 31 March; reed extraction permitted in the extent agreed upon with the State Nature Conservancy authorities.

17. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented: (e.g. management plan in preparation; officially proposed as a protected area etc.)

Early in the 19th century the territory around Gbelce was a lake district with the present Paris swamps near Gbelce forming a large lake. Between 1899 and 1935 the brook Paríž was repeatedly cleared and deepened, in spite of which natural blockage occurred with water spreading into the surroundings. Another substantial interference in 1960 was the deepening of the canal by 2 metres which resulted in lower water surface in the middle of the swamp too. At present, with self-blockage of the brook, no interferences are permitted /such as canalisation, land reclamation etc./.

18. Current land use: principal human activities in:

(a) site Proceeding from the permitted reed extraction, man-controlled rise of water in the site /to secure better ice cover/ by sluice closing. Illegal angling and game hunting also occur.

(b) surroundings/catchment Intensive agricultural production /cereals, vegetables, fruit/; uncontrolled waste dumps.

19. Disturbances/threats, including changes in land use and major development projects:

(factors which may have a negative impact on the ecological character of the wetland)

(a) at the site Excessive game-hunting and angling /poachers/; manipulation with the sluice to stimulate reed extraction.

(b) in the surroundings/catchment Building water dams upstream the brook Paríž, which holds up water necessary for the site; chemical fertilization of surrounding agricultural lands; uncontrolled waste dumps.

20. Hydrological and physical values: (groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilisation etc.)

Floods monitored and controlled by the sluice in SE part of the territory on the brook Paríž. Organisation authorised to manipulate the sluice is the Danube Valley Authority in Bratislava, local extension Komárno. Foodstuff chain = phyto-zoo-plankton, insects, plants, fisha, birds.

21. Social and cultural values: (e.g. fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological site etc.)

The area is important for scientific research /excursions and ornithological expeditions/ based on special permissions of the State Nature Protection authorities.

22. Noteworthy fauna: (e.g. unique, rare, endangered, abundant or biogeographically important species; include count data etc.)

The area belongs to the largest original localities of waterfowl in the CSFR. The rarest species include Ardea purpurea, Luscinia svecica cyanecula, Panurus biarmicus, Porzana parva. The sole occurrence of nesting of Luscinola melanogon in the CSFR. Rare mammals - the otter Lutra lutra. /See enclosed material/

23. Noteworthy flora: (e.g. unique, rare, endangered, or biogeographically important species/communities etc.)

Important for the locality is the common reed occurrence /Phragmites communis/ with scattered islets of Typha latifolia and Carex sp. creating a suitable biotope for birds.

24. Current scientific research and facilities: (e.g. details of current projects; existence of field station etc.)

Current ornithofauna research associated with ring-fixing in 1954, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1964, 1971, 1979, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1988, 1990, 1991. Specialised research of *Luscinola melanopogon* conducted in 1959, 1963, 1965, 1974, 1979.

25. Current conservation education: (e.g. visitors centre, hides, information booklet, facilities for school visits etc.)

The research of the ornithofauna itself and the publication of the results, plus the excursions organised by volunteering landscape conservationists are of great importance for the conservation education of this locality.

26. Current recreation and tourism: (state if wetland used for recreation/tourism; indicate type & frequency/intensity)

Recreation and tourism excluded.

27. Management authority: (name and address of body responsible for managing the wetland)

Slovak Committee for the Environment, Bratislava
District Environmental Bureau, Nové Zámky
Centre of State Nature Conservation, Nitra

28. Jurisdiction: (territorial e.g. state/region and functional e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept of Environment etc.)

Organisation with territorial jurisdiction: District Environmental Bureau /Okresný úrad životného prostredia/, Nové Zámky.
Organisation with functional jurisdiction: Centre of State Nature Conservation, Nitra; District Danubian Valley Museum, Komárno.

29. Bibliographical references: (scientific/technical only)

See enclosed material.

30. Reasons for inclusion:(state which Ramsar criteria - as adopted by Rec.C.4.15 of the Montreux Conference - are applicable)

1/a/, 2/a/, 3/b/, 1/b/, 2/c/.

31. Map of site (please enclose the most detailed and up-to-date map available - preferably at least 1:25,000 or 1:50,000)

Enclosed: Basic map of the CSFR, 1:50,000

Appendix I

Breeding birds of the Paríž Marshes Ramsar Site (1984-1995) with census data
(KLOUBEC, ČAPEK 1993, TRNKA 1995)

Species	Pairs (min.)	D%
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	10-15	0.6-1.0
<i>Ixobrychus mimetus</i>	3-10	0.2-0.7
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	2	0.1
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	3	0.2
<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	1	0.1
<i>Egretta alba</i>	1	0.1
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	2	0.1
<i>Anser anser</i>	1	0.1
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	1	0.1
<i>Anas crecca</i>	2	0.1
<i>Anas querquedula</i>	20	1.2-1.4
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	40-50	2.3-3.5
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	2	0.1
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	10-15	0.6-1.0
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	5-10	0.3-0.6
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	15-20	0.9-1.4
<i>Fulica atra</i>	45-60	2.6-4.1
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	60	3.5-4.1
<i>Porzana parva</i>	15	0.9-1.0
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	12-20	0.7-1.4
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	1	0.1
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	1-4	0.1-0.3
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	2-7	0.1-0.4
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	4-7	0.3-0.4
<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	2-4	0.1-0.3
<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>	190-200	11.1-13.8
<i>Locustella naevia</i>	4-6	0.3
<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>	8-12	0.5-0.8
<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	300-500	20.7-29.3
<i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i>	10-15	0.7-0.9
<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	2	0.1
<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	80-120	5.5-7.0
<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	200-240	11.7-16.6
<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	150	8.8-10.4
<i>Pamurus biarmicus</i>	15-30	0.9-2.1
<i>Remiz pendulimus</i>	15	0.9-1.0
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	100-180	6.9-10.5

**Representation of individual orders of waterbirds breeding in the Paríž Marshes Ramsar Site
during 1984-1995
(TRNKA 1995)**

Order	S	A	S%	A%	D
<i>Podicipediformes</i>	1	10	3.4	0.6	0.5
<i>Ciconiiformes</i>	3	6	10.3	0.4	0.3
<i>Anseriformes</i>	5	81	17.2	4.9	4.1
<i>Accipitriformes</i>	1	15	3.4	0.9	0.8
<i>Ralliformes</i>	4	132	13.8	7.9	6.6
<i>Coraciiformes</i>	1	4	3.4	0.2	0.2
<i>Passeriformes</i>	14	1415	48.3	85.1	70.8
Total	29	1663	99.8	100.0	83.3

Explanations:

S - number of bird species
A - minimum number of pairs
D - density of pairs per 10 ha

S% - percentage ratio
A% - percentage ratio

Noteworthy non-breeding bird species of the Paríž Marshes recorded during 1984-1995
(TRNKA 1995)

Species (total 71)	Hospites (30)	Permigrantes (19)	Alieni (22)
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	+		
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	+		
<i>Milvus milvus</i>		+	
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>			+
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	+		
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	+		
<i>Circus pygargus</i>		+	
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>			+
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			+
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>			+
<i>Asio otus</i>	+		
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	+		
<i>Merops apiaster</i>			+
<i>Upupa epops</i>			+
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	+		
<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	+		
<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>	+		
<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	+		
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	+		
<i>Tringa glareola</i>		+	
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		+	
<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>		+	
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>		+	
<i>Columba oenas</i>		+	
<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	+		
<i>Sylvia communis</i>			+
<i>Sylvia borin</i>	+		
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	+		
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>		+	
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		+	
<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>		+	
<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>			+
<i>Lanius collurio</i>			+
<i>Serinus serinus</i>			+
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	+		
<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	+		
<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>			+
<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>			+
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		+	
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	+		
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	+		
<i>Delichon urbica</i>	+		
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>			+
<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>		+	
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>			+
<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	+		
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		+	