



# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 25 November 2015

Update version, previously published on 1 January 2007

## Hungary

### Ócsai Turjános



Designation date	17 March 1989
Site number	418
Coordinates	47°15'45"N 19°14'4"E
Area	1 145,80 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 a remnant of the ancient Danube valley having survived in small spots for today. The so called "bog fan" which has various habitats and wonderful landscape sight, gives home to several rare and strictly protected plant and animal species, and plays significant part in the migration of birds. The surrounding villages are rich in architectural and other cultural values, therefore this territory is one of the best targets for sustainable ecotourism. The wide variety of bird species gives the opportunity to organize bird migration research, which has a serious past of more than two decades in the district. On the other hand Ócsa is called the 'botanists paradise'.

## 2 - Data & location

### 2.1 - Formal data

#### 2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

##### Compiler 1

Name	Balázs Tóth Ph.D. (hydroecological supervisor), László Nagy (area manager)
Institution/agency	Duna-Ipoly National Park Directorate
Postal address	H-2509 Esztergom, Strázsa-hegy, Hungary Post address: 1525 Budapest, Pf.: 86.
E-mail	DINPI@DINPI.HU
Phone	+36 13914610
Fax	+36 12001168

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

(Update) A. Changes to Site boundary	Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
(Update) The boundary has been delineated more accurately	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) B. Changes to Site area	the area has increased
(Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### 2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?	No
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## 2.2 - Site location

### 2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

#### b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

#### Boundaries description (optional)

The site follows the boundary of the Öreg-Turján and the wetlands within canal XXVI.
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### 2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Pest County
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	20 km South from Budapest

### 2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries?	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party?	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>

## 2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 1145.8

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries 1145.93

## 2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Pannonian

### 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

Within the Pannonian biographic region this wetland contains rare and unique natural wetland types: permanent freshwater marshes and peatswamp forests. In the beginning of the last century these wetland types were much larger than nowadays. Human land use and flood protection resulted, that wetland habitats are drained, swamps, marshes and bogs have totally disappeared. In the surrounding area there is high agricultural activity with drained areas. Ócsai Turjános is one of the last remaining bogs, with unique hydrological situation.

Other ecosystem services provided

Small springs are filling impermeable geological layer and forming special habitat for rare flora and fauna. Typical associations include Myriophylletum-Potametum, Hottonietum palustris, Lemno-Utricularietum, Scirpo-Phragmitetum, Carici-Menyanthetum, Caricetum acutiformis ripariae, Caricetum appropinquatae, Juncetum subnodulosi, Schoenetum nigricantis, Molinietum coeruleae, Alopecuretum pratensis, Salicetum cinereae, Fraxino pannonicae-Alnetum and Querco-Ulmetum.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities






























- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification


This wetland has an important role for maintaining the biological diversity of the Pannonic biogeographic region. Regulating water regime, developing agriculture, and other human land use caused the loss of biodiversity in the region especially in the Budapest region and Pest county. Ócsai Turjános as a special unique habitat has a special role in maintaining biodiversity in the region supporting plant and animal species.












































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

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

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
<i>Adenophora liliifolia</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Anacamptis palustris palustris</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		Orchis laxiflora
<i>Centaurium littorale</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Centaurium pulchellum</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Clematis integrifolia</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Dianthus superbus</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Epipactis palustris</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Gentiana pneumonanthe</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Hottonia palustris</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Iris sibirica</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Iris spuria</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Molinia caerulea</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Orchis militaris</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Plantago maritima</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Schoenus nigricans</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Sparganium natans</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Thelypteris palustris</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Urtica kioviensis</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Valeriana dioica</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		

### 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/REPTILIA	<i>Anguis fragilis</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	GITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AVES	 <i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VJ 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	 <i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	Nesting: 300 pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	 <i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	 <i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	350			NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	Nesting: 25 pairs
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	 <i>Bombina bombina</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4. During dry seasons, Ócsai Turjános provides refuge for this species.
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	 <i>Bufo bufo</i>	European Toad	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4. During dry seasons, Ócsai Turjános provides refuge for this species.
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	 <i>Carabus coriaceus</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	 <i>Carabus ulrichii</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ AVES	 <i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	Nesting: 3 pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	 <i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	 <i>Circus pygargus</i>	Montagu's Harrier	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	3 pairs
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	 <i>Coronella austriaca</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ AVES	 <i>Crex crex</i>	Corn Crake	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	Nesting: 12 pairs
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	 <i>Emys orbicularis</i>	European pond turtle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	Ócsai Turjános has a stable and large population of the endangered European pond turtle ( <i>Emys orbicularis</i> ).
CHORDATA/ AVES	 <i>Falco cherrug</i>	Saker Falcon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				EN 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	 <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	 <i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Red-footed Falcon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	 <i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	 <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Eagle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	 <i>Hyla arborea</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	 <i>Lacerta agilis</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	 <i>Lacerta viridis</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	 <i>Leucorhina pectoralis</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion			Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	GITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7								
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4. During dry seasons, Ócsai Turjános provides refuge for this species.
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	<i>Maculinea alcon</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i>	Pygmy Cormorant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Misgurnus fossilis</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	<i>Natrix natrix</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Otis tarda</i>	Great Bustard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Great bustard ( <i>Otis tarda</i> ) appears in winter and spring time.
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	<i>Pelobates fuscus</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4. During dry seasons, Ócsai Turjános provides refuge for this species.
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	<i>Pelophylax lessonae</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4. During dry seasons, Ócsai Turjános provides refuge for this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Platalea leucorodra</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	Nesting: 5 pairs
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	<i>Podarcis tauricus</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	<i>Pseudepidaea viridis</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4. During dry seasons, Ócsai Turjános provides refuge for this species.
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	<i>Somatochlora metallica</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4. During dry seasons, Ócsai Turjános provides refuge for this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Umbra krameri</i>	European mudminnow	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 3. Ócsai Turjános has a stable and large population of the endangered European mudminnow ( <i>Umbra krameri</i> ). Criterion 4. European mudminnow occurs in the canals around the area. It is clear, that during dry seasons Ócsai Turjános provides refuge for this species as well as for other the amphibians.
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	<i>Vipera ursinii</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			CR 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	<i>Zamenis lineatus</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		



Criterion 2: This wetland supports critically endangered species of plants and animals. Unique abiotic situation providing habitat for critically endangered species. Ócsai Turjános has a stable and large population of the endangered European mudminnow (*Umbra krameri*) European pond turtle (*Emys orbicularis*) and Viviparous lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*). Great bustard (*Otis tarda*) appears in winter and spring time.

Criterion 4: This area supports plants of marshes and bogs and different species of waders. Operation of the vegetation period and the breeding season is connected mainly to the water.

European mudminnow occurs in the canals around the area. It is clear, that during dry seasons Ócsai Turjános provides refuge for this species as well as for the amphibians listed above.

Additional species listed under criterion 3:

- *Megopis scabricornis*
- *Chamaesphaecia palustris*
- *Rhyaroides flavides*

Noteworthy fauna:

The fauna is an interesting heritage of the Great Plain's ancient wildlife. The various habitats let one to take a glance into almost all types of living places, and to know the typical animals of the Carpathian steppe. Some of the species found here are post glacial remnant species, which are characteristic to the lower lying wet territories. The western part of the area is bordered with hot, dry habitats, their communities have interesting, mainly Mediterranean species.

Noteworthy fauna which has not been assessed for the IUCN Red List and is not in the catalogue of life:

- *Somatochlora metallica*

### 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
Alder bog ( <i>Dryopteridi- Alnetum</i> )	<input type="checkbox"/>	These plant communities are very vulnerable and endangered throughout Hungary.	
Willow bog ( <i>Calamagrostio - Salicetum cinereae</i> )	<input type="checkbox"/>	These plant communities are very vulnerable and endangered throughout Hungary.	
Sedge fen ( <i>Caricetum elatae</i> )	<input type="checkbox"/>	These plant communities are very vulnerable and endangered throughout Hungary.	
Several species of rare aquatic macrophytes ( <i>Utricularia vulgaris</i> and <i>Hottonia palustris</i> )	<input type="checkbox"/>	These plant communities are very vulnerable and endangered throughout Hungary.	

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

### 4.1 - Ecological character

#### Wetland types:

<p><b>Tp</b> The northern part of the area is an open marshland with pools. The pools are surrounded with reeds so they give resting opportunity for thousands of birds during their migration. These reeds are the places of breeding for several rare bird species. Some ponds' water is circulated by ground sources, so that they do not freeze over in the wintertime. These ponds are the living places of the European otter. By the side of the marshland there are wet meadows and bog meadows. These are partly covered with water in the springtime, and are the feeding places of migrating birds and species nesting here. They are the habitats of rare continental orchid and iris species.</p> <p><b>U</b> At some parts of the northern marshland there are open bogs with shrubs. These make the habitat more diverse which is shown by the wide variety of songbirds and waterfowls nesting here. The most characteristic plant species belong to the <i>Salicetum cinereae</i> association. While the open marshlands are entirely covered with water, these habitats have dry or wet parts, which are not, or just permanently covered with water.</p> <p><b>Xp</b> Alder and willow bogs occur in permanently water-logged depressions. The largest forested bog is placed in the southern part of the Landscape Protection area. Endangered and protected species are the most abundant in this type of wetland here. So far these are not used heavily for commercial purpose. Dominant plant communities are alder bog (<i>Dryopteridi – Alnetum</i>) and willow bog (<i>Calamagrostio – Salicetum cinereae</i>)</p> <p>Characteristic species: <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>, <i>Salix cinerea</i>, <i>Carex elata</i></p>
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### 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		3		Unique
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands		1		
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		2		Unique

#### 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
2: Ponds				
4: Seasonally flooded agricultural land				
9: Canals and drainage channels or ditches				

### 4.3 - Biological components

#### 4.3.1 - Plant species

##### Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Festuca pulchra</i>		
<i>Orchis spitzelii cazortensis</i>		

#### 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	Ardea purpurea	Purple Heron				Nesting: 10 ; Strictly protected endangered species
CHORDATA/AVES	Athene noctua	Little Owl				Strictly protected species
CHORDATA/AVES	Ciconia nigra	Black Stork				3 pairs ; Strictly protected endangered species
CHORDATA/AVES	Egretta garzetta	Little Egret				Strictly protected endangered species
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Eptesicus serotinus	serotine;Common Serotine				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Lutra lutra	European Otter				IUCN Red List - NT
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Martes martes	European Pine Marten				
CHORDATA/AVES	Merops apiaster	European Bee-eater				Strictly protected species
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Mustela erminea	Ermine				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Mustela nivalis	Least Weasel				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Myotis daubentonii	Daubenton's Myotis				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Myotis myotis	Mouse-eared Myotis;mouse-eared bat				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Nyctalus noctula	noctule;Noctule				
CHORDATA/AVES	Otus scops	Eurasian Scops Owl				Nesting: 1 pair
CHORDATA/AVES	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey;Western Osprey				Strictly protected endangered species
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle;common pipistrelle				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Plecotus auritus	brown big-eared bat;Brown Long-eared Bat				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Rana arvalis					
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Rana dalmatina					
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Rhinolophus hipposideros	Lesser Horseshoe Bat;lesser horseshoe bat				

#### 4.4 - Physical components

##### 4.4.1 - Climate

The climate of the territory is moderately warm and dry. For more information on the climate, 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)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

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.

Located in the middle reach of the Danube River basin (Black Sea).

Please refer to Additional material> vi. other published literature.

##### 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 deeper parts are covered by hydromorphic soil types, loam soils while the upper regions are mainly covered by brown forest soils.

The soils of the territories were influenced by the permanent water, the anaerobic circumstances and the constitution of plant societies. The dominant soil types are the meadow and bog meadow soil, but there are also sand soils in the surrounding parts of the area. Some of the peat was under mine cultivation during the post war decades.

#### 4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from rainfall	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Water inputs from groundwater	<input type="checkbox"/>	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 water level of the marshes and canals have significant role in balancing groundwater system of this region. The rainfalls collect in the lower lying parts of the area. It supplies the groundwater system and controls the water of the territories in close surrounding. The level of the water in the bogs is especially important for amphibians and waterfowls. Rare plant species requiring bog habitats also strongly depend on the water level. In the canals there are valuable, rare water plant species and these are the living places of the European water turtle, which is found in large numbers here.

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

#### 4.4.5 - Sediment regime

<no data available>

#### 4.4.6 - Water pH

Unknown

#### 4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

#### 4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Oligotrophic

#### 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  ii) significantly different  site itself.

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use

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

Most of the surrounding area is agricultural land (ploughlands, woods, pastures). The dominant management is the agricultural small-scale production. These areas are continuously causing agricultural chemical pollution. Those parts, which are in close connection with the Ramsar sites are using intensively the ground water of the area and cause water deficiency in the dry seasons. In one part of the area there is intensive sheep grazing and breeding.

Physical features of the catchment area:

The area descending from the Gödöllői Hills towards Duna Valley is divided by parallel streams flowing into Duna. The depth of ground water increases from 2 meters to 6 meters from the north to the south direction. In drier periods, the area is stricken by significant water deficit.

### 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	

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

Social and cultural values:

The ancient landscape contains settlements which have relevant historical past, especially the village of Ócsa. The cultural values are in close connection with land use and sustainable economy. The tools and methods of land use in the end of the last century and in the first half of our century are shown in a folk museum in the village of Ócsa. Just beside the museum there is a Roman church from the 13th century. The old building was recently renovated and won the Europa Nostra Prize. By the side of the southern part of the district, there is a row of vine cellars including about 90 buildings of traditional architecture.

For more information on current land use, please refer to Section 6.1.2 Additional material > vi. other published literature.

## RIS for Site no. 418, Ócsai Turjános, Hungary

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

##### Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

##### Other

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Unspecified mixed ownership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

##### a) within the Ramsar site:

The proposed areas are parts of the Ócsa Landscape Protection District and are governed by the Directorate of Duna-Ipoly National Park. Since its declaration of protection there has been several activities in order to conserve the ancient conditions of the area. Beside nature conservation management, Pilis Park Forestry manages the site.

##### b) In the surrounding area :

The structure of land tenure in the surrounding area is very diverse including private agricultural sites and territories of economic societies.

#### 5.1.2 - Management authority

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

Duna-Ipoly National Park Directorate

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

Balázs Tóth PhD. (+36306634658)

Postal address:

H-2509 Esztergom Strázsa-hegy Hungary  
Post address: 1525 Budapest, Pf. 86.  
Phone: (36-1) 200-4033, 200-4066, 200-4101  
Fax: (36-1) 200-1168

E-mail address:

DINPI@DINPI.HU

## 5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

#### Water regulation

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

#### Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Dams and water management/use	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

#### Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Medium impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

#### Pollution

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

Please describe any other threats (optional):

**\*External**  
 The aim of the regulations done in the marshlands during the last century (drying up territories, building tunnels etc.) was the following:  
 - flood prevention of neighboring settlements  
 - gain new agricultural land and free surroundings from floods  
 - gain constant sprinkling-water for agricultural use

As a result of the regulations the outflow of the marsh-waters, the level of the ground water lowered and the degree of the floods decreased. These factors changed the water management of the area. The wells along the wet sites of the area caused more decrease in the groundwater level. The degradation of the region might speed up.

Communal sewage pollution might cause problems in the groundwater system, industrial sewage pollution does not occur in threatening quantity. The present economical recession suppressed the usage of artificial fertilizers and other chemicals. Thus the negative effects of these are not burdening the region nowadays.

Extreme water level fluctuation - dry seasons.

**\*Internal**  
 Invasive fish species Silver crucian carp (*Carassius gibelio*) spreads and has a negative effect on the native Crucian carp (*Carassius carassius*). There are numerous hybrid individuals.  
 Caused by dry periods, *Asclepias syriaca*, *Solidago canadensis*, and *Acer negundo* occur.

## 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	Turjánvidék		partly

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
landscape protection area	the Ócsa Landscape Protection District		whole

## 5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation

## 5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Control of invasive alien plants	Implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Proposed

Other:

The site is part of the Ócsa Landscape Protection District, which is under protection since 1975. The two localities are strictly protected areas, which means that the Directorate of the National Park supervises any human activity on them.

At the present time the area is not utilized by tourism. A cycling road is planned by the side of the area. A study path is also required with a new resting-place. There are several plans, but further steps towards realization and financial support has to be taken. The final aim is to create the basis of well-organized sustainable ecotourism. This would mean financial and propaganda support for the area in the future, and bring prosperity to the villages in the surrounding.

**Current management practices:**

The drying up of the territories is controlled by reconstruction projects. The project works of Nagy-Turján are being realised and expected to be fulfilled by the end of this year. The project plan for reconstructing of Öreg-Turján is prepared by our staff.

In 2012 Öreg-Turján habitat reconstruction had been done. 40 ha of wetland area were renewed.

Management of grassland - mowing

Water management is based on nature protection needs.

Suppression of invasive plant species.

**Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:**

After the total hydrological reconstruction of the area, it is planned to involve the sites into an ecotourism and education project.

**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  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:

There are great opportunities of giving practical knowledge to students learning in connection with nature conservation or ecology. The bird-ringing station (see below) is able to give accommodation and semi-nomad supply to nature lovers, students and workers, and to help in organising their work. The Agency of Ócsa Landscape Protection District accepts visitors and gives help in any nature conservation projects or gives information about the wildlife of the sites and their surroundings. The District is the scene of several competitions of nature conservation and environment studies.

**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
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented
Birds	Implemented

In the south/eastern corner of Öreg-Turján there is a bird-ringing station, which operates throughout the year. It is one of the most significant ornithological surveys in Hungary, organised by the Bird-ringing department of the Hungarian Ornithological Association. The workers of the research organise study camps every year, which gives the opportunity for youngsters and students to learn about birds and nature conservation in practice. The camp is visited by foreign ornithologists from all over the world. Its workers –members of the Ócsa Bird Watching Association- organize bird protection studies and researches.

The Herpetologist department of the Hungarian Ornithological Association has started to take measures of the amphibian and reptile fauna of the territory. This work is planned to be a long-term project, and will be involved to the Hungarian herpetofauna monitoring system. Fish fauna is measured by DINPD and MTA (Hungarian Academy of Sciences).



## 6 - Additional material

### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Dudich E., Loksa I. (1975): Állatrendszertan (Tankönyvkiadó)

Forró L., Nagy B., Sziráki Gy. (1993): Rákok (Crustacea), Egyenesszárnyúak (Orthoptera), Szitakötők (Odonata) és Recésszárnyúak (Neuropteroidea) (A Duna-Ípoly Nemzeti Park zoológiai állapotfelmérése)

Haraszthy L. et al. (1998): Magyarország madárvendégei (Natura Könyvkiadó)

#### 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 habitat restoration in 2013 created a diversity of open water surfaces in the Ócsa Ramsar Site ( Mr. Sándor Kalmár ; Duna-Ípoly National Park Directorate, 2011 )

#### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<no file available>

Date of Designation