

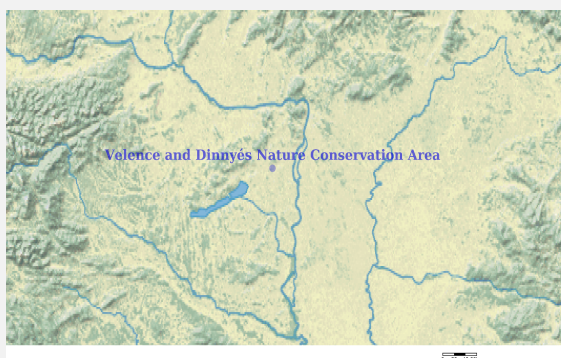


# Ramsar Information Sheet

Update version, previously published on 1 January 2006

## Hungary

### Velence and Dinnyés Nature Conservation Area



Designation date	11 April 1979
Site number	183
Coordinates	47°11'07"N 18°33'13"E
Area	1 354,50 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

Velence Lake is the second biggest lake in the country (26 km<sup>2</sup>). The average depth of water is 1.5 meters, at the deepest point it reaches the depth of 3 meters. At the beginning of last century the whole lake was a very important nesting and migration area for waterfowl, but it soon lost its significance as it started to become a holiday resort. In order to save the ecological values of the area two reserves were created in the western and the southwestern side of the lake. The two areas are mainly marshes with open water surfaces, which are rich in submerging water plants. Velence and Dinnyés are divided by road 70 and a railway, but they are connected with Kajtor tunnel, therefore create an entire ecological unit.

## 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); Csihar László (area manager)
Institution/agency	Duna-Ipoly National Park Directorate
Postal address	H-2509 Esztergom, Strázsa-hegy, Hungary Post Address: 1525 Budapest, Pf.: 86.
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Fax	+36 12 001 168

#### 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)	Velence and Dinnyés Nature Conservation Area
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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) The boundary has been extended	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The boundary has been restricted	<input 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"/>
(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction	<input 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>

Former maps	0
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Boundaries description (optional)

The previous map did not accurately represent the boundaries of the Ramsar Site. This has been corrected on the new map where there are two separate areas.

1. Follows the border of Velence-lake bird reserve
2. Follows the border of Dinnyési-fertő nature reserve

The Site boundary follows the Natura 2000 site, leaving a buffer zone outside of the Ramsar Site but inside the Natura 2000 Site.

### 2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Fejér county
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b) What is the nearest town or population centre?

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):

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

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Pannonnic

### 3 - Why is the Site important?

#### 3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

<no data available>

Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

The wetland contains rare and unique natural wetland types important for maintaining biological diversity within the Panonic biogeographic region: permanent saline marsh and permanent freshwater marsh.

Few hundred years ago these marshes were much larger than nowadays. Floating marshes are one of the most important habitats in Lake Velencei. This habitat provides good conditions for *Liparis loeselii*, *Sphagnum* sps. *Misgurnus fossilis* have stable population in the area.

Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers: 25000-30000

Start year: 2010

Source of data: Duna-Ipoly National Park Directorate database





Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

#### 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>Liparis loeselii</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	5000-1000 specimens

Criterion 2: This wetland gives complex support to the survival of endangered and vulnerable animal and a critically endangered orchid species.

































#### 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 <sup>1)</sup>	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
<b>Birds</b>																		
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i> 	Mbustached Warbler	<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"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	5-7 pairs	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Alcedo atthis</i> 	Common Kingfisher	<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"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	4-5 pairs	

RIS for Site no. 183, Velence and Dinnyés Nature Conservation Area, Hungary

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion			Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7								
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	80			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II/A of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	350			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II/A of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Anas crecca</i>	Eurasian Teal; Green-winged Teal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2000			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II/A of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	9200			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II/A of the EU Birds Directive	30-40 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	290			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II/A of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	44			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II/A of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	18000	2009-2013	16	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	Biogeographic population: Central Europe
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4500	2009-2013	8	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II/A of the EU Birds Directive	Biogeographic population: Central Europe 20-40 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3			VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	Migrating.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2000			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II/A of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Asian Imperial Eagle; Eastern Imperial Eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1			LC 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	320			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	50-75 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	<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"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	5-25 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Squacco Heron	<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"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	3-10 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1200			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II/A of the EU Birds Directive	8-10 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1500			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II/A of the EU Birds Directive	0-2 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	150			NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	15-20 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Eurasian Bittern	<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"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	10-12 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	25			EN 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	Migrating.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion			Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7								
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Whiskered Tern	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	45			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	500			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2000			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	150-200 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Circus gallicus</i>	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Western Marsh Harrier	<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"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	10-15 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	200			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	7-12 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	<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"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	20-50 specimens
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian Coot	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2600			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex III/A of the EU Birds Directive	35-40 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	<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"/>	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	8-12 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3			LC 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	74			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	0-10 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Little Bittern	<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"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	15-20 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Caspian Gull; Yellow-legged Gull	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	180			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Larus canus</i>	Mew Gull	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	100			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20			NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Bluethroat	<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"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	10-12 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i>	Pygmy Cormorant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	0-7 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-crested Pochard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	42			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	2-7 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Numerius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	45			NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion			Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence <sup>1)</sup>	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7								
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey, Western Osprey	<input checked="" 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	1-3 specimen. Migrating.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1000			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	85			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	50-75 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Porzana parva</i>	Little Crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	5-10 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	10-15 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Water Rail	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	8-12 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Pied Avocet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	55			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	0-7 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	0-20 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling; European Starling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8000			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	370			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	700			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	55			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	70			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	250			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II/B of the EU Birds Directive	
<b>Others</b>																	
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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	 <i>Lutra lutra</i>	European Otter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	7-10 pairs

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site



Criterion 2: This wetland gives complex support to the survival of endangered and vulnerable animal and a critically endangered orchid species.

**Noteworthy fauna:**

The fauna of the area is mainly similar to the fauna of the wider surrounding, the Mezőföld. In the meantime during the researches there were Ice Age relict invertebrates found in the area of Lake Velence. The most outstanding ecological values are found among bird species, which is not surprising according to the character of the habitats.

**Noteworthy fauna which have not been assessed for the IUCN Red List and are not in the Catalogue of Life:**

- Podalirius podalirius
- Chrysoptera c-aureum

### 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
Bolboschoenetum maritimi	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Artemisio-Festucetum pseudovinae	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Artemisio-Festucetum pseudovinae puccinelliosum	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Agropyro-Festucetum rupicolae	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Puccinellietum limosae	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Juncetum gerardii	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Agrostio-Caricetum distantis	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Caricetum elatae	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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

### 4.1 - Ecological character

The ecological characters of the two territories are quite different. The territory of Lake Velence means mainly water surfaces, the shores are less significant from a conservation aspect. Its common plant societies are the reeds (*Phragmites australis*), and the floating bogs which are of outstanding ecological value. On the area of 100-120 hectares there are more types of floating bogs.

At Dinnyési-Fertő the terrestrial associations play a more important role in the ecosystem. The most common communities are the following:

- *Artemisio-Festucetum pseudovinae*
- *Artemisio-Festucetum pseudovinae puccinelliosum*
- *Agropyro-Festucetum rupicolae*
- *Puccinellietum limosae*
- *Juncetum gerardii*
- *Agrostio-Caricetum distantis*
- *Caricetum elatae*
- *Bolboschoenetum maritimi*

The most valuable ones are the saline communities. The salines of Dinnyés are the nicest examples of this type of natural areas found in Transdanubia, and they have remained in good condition. Among the water plant societies the Lemno-Utricularietum communities are found in larger areas than the reeds.

Natural forests are not found in the area.

### 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 > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		2		
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		1		
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Marshes & pools >> Sp: Permanent saline/ brackish/ alkaline marshes/ pools		3		
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		1		
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils				

#### 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		0		
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>Anacamptis coriophora</i>		
<i>Anacamptis laxiflora</i>		
<i>Anacamptis morio</i>		
<i>Carex elata</i>		
<i>Carex pseudocyperus</i>		
<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>		
<i>Thalictrum lucidum</i>		
<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>		
<i>Utricularia vulgaris</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	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	Great Reed Warbler				

RIS for Site no. 183, Velence and Dinnyés Nature Conservation Area, Hungary

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	Acrocephalus schoenobaenus	Sedge Warbler				
CHORDATA/AVES	Acrocephalus scirpaceus	Eurasian Reed Warbler				
CHORDATA/AVES	Ardea cinerea	Gray Heron; Grey Heron				
CHORDATA/AVES	Athene noctua	Little Owl				
CHORDATA/AVES	Chlidonias leucopterus	White-winged Tern				
CHORDATA/AVES	Ciconia ciconia	White Stork				
CHORDATA/AVES	Ciconia nigra	Black Stork				
CHORDATA/AVES	Circus pygargus	Montagu's Harrier				
CHORDATA/AVES	Falco cherrug	Saker Falcon				
CHORDATA/AVES	Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon				
CHORDATA/AVES	Falco tinnunculus	Red-footed Falcon				
CHORDATA/AVES	Hirundo rustica	Barn Swallow				
CHORDATA/AVES	Luscinia luscinia	Thrush Nightingale				
CHORDATA/AVES	Mergellus albellus	Smew				
CHORDATA/AVES	Merops apiaster	European Bee-eater				
CHORDATA/AVES	Milvus milvus	Red Kite				
CHORDATA/AVES	Nycticorax nycticorax	Black-crowned Night Heron; Black-crowned Night-Heron				
CHORDATA/AVES	Plegadis falcinellus	Glossy Ibis				
CHORDATA/AVES	Tringa stagnatilis	Marsh Sandpiper				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Msgrumus fossilis					
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Tinca tinca					
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Acherontia atropos					
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Acrida ungarica					
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Aglais urticae	Inachis io				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Bombina orientalis	Fire-bellied Toad				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Bufo bufo	European Toad				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Calosoma sycophanta					
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Carabus cancellatus					
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Carabus coriaceus					
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Carabus hortensis					
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Carabus ulrichii					
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Coleophora hungariae					
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Eptesicus serotinus	serotine; Common Serotine				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Hyla arborea					
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	Lacerta agilis					
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	Lacerta viridis					
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Lissotriton vulgaris					
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Mantis religiosa					
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Mustela erminea	Ermine				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Mustela eversmannii					
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Mustela nivalis	Least Weasel				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Myotis daubentonii					

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Myotis myotis	Mouse-eared Myotis; mouse-eared bat				
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	Natrix natrix					
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	Natrix tessellata					
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Nyctalus noctula	noctule; Noctule				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Panchrysia deaurata					
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Papilio machaon	Common Yellow Swallowtail; Swallowtail; Old World Swallowtail; Artemisia Swallowtail				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Pelobates fuscus					
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Pelophylax lessonae					
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Pelophylax ridibundus					
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Phalera bucephaloides					
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle; common pipistrelle				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Plecotus auritus	brown big-eared bat; Brown Long-eared Bat				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Proserpinus proserpina					
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Pseudepidalea viridis					
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Rana arvalis					
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Rhinolophus hipposideros	Lesser Horseshoe Bat; lesser horseshoe bat				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Spermophilus citellus citellus					
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Triturus cristatus					

#### 4.4 - Physical components

##### 4.4.1 - Climate

The Ramsar site belongs to the moderately warm and dry climate area. 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)

- Entire river basin
- Upper part of river basin
- Middle part of river basin
- Lower part of river basin
- More than one river basin
- Not in river basin
- Coastal

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

Lake Velencei and Dinnyés are located in the Császár-stream, and the Kajtor-channel drainage area. Császár-stream comes from the Vértes hills (Csákvár) and flows into the Lake-Velencei at Dinnyés.

The catchment area is 236 km<sup>2</sup>. Its drainage is the Dinnyés-Kajtor channel (25.5 km long), with 928 km<sup>2</sup> catchment area. The area is dry, with water-deficient area. Floods are usual in spring and water levels are low in autumn.

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

##### 4.4.3 - Soil

Mneral

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change  Increase  Decrease  Unknown

No available information

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 soils are formed on the pebble-alluvial hills of the Császár-víz. These are mainly bog, marsh and meadow soils.

#### 4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

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

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

The hydrological situation of the Bird Reserve can be examined together with the Lake Velence as a whole. From the total surface of 22,5 sqkms the Ramsar site is 4,2 sqkms. The water of Császár-víz reaches the lake here, and the only outflow of the water is also found here, which is the Dinnyés-Kajtor tunnel. In order to control the balance of the lake's water, which has outstanding tourism role, two artificial storage lakes were built along the Császár-víz. During the operation of two decades the two ponds assured the proper level of water, but the dry years caused serious problems. Through additional financial investment and strict water economy the water has stood back to the optimal level.

For more information on the history of the water of Dinnyés-Fertő and geology, please refer to Section 6.1.2 Additional material > vi. other published literature.

The water quality is good (Astacus astacus occurs in the stream).

#### 4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown

<no data available>

#### 4.4.6 - Water pH

Alkaline (pH>7.4)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change  Increase  Decrease  Unknown

Unknown

#### 4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change  Increase  Decrease  Unknown

Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change  Increase  Decrease  Unknown

Unknown

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

Eutrophic

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change  Increase  Decrease  Unknown

Unknown

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

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

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development

Surrounding area has higher human population density

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

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

The surrounding area is one of the best agricultural areas of the country in its quality, where first of all cereals are produced. North of the area in the valley there are further extensive fishpond systems. The nearest industrial centre is located in Székesfehérvár north of the area 5 km from the site.

### 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	High

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Pollution control and detoxification	Water purification/waste treatment or dilution	Medium
Climate regulation	Local climate regulation/buffering of change	Medium
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	Medium
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	Medium
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	Medium

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

The main purpose on the two territories is to save the natural values. On the area of Lake Velence the only land use is the handling of the reeds, which is required both from agricultural and nature conservational point of view. On the territory of Dinnyés the grazing and mowing of the meadows is also significant besides the handling of reeds. As the territories are the properties of Nature Conservation, any activity is supervised by our guards in order to assure the interests of the ecosystems. Hunting is also supervised by the Nature Conservation Authority. Hunting of waterfowl is not allowed on the areas. Angling and fishing is also prohibited.

Hydrological values:

Close to the inflow floating bogs are typical habitats in the Lake-Velencei. Drainage of the lake is Kajtor -channel flowing through Dinnyési Fertő, which is also part of the Ramsar site. Large reedbeds of Lake Velencei, and Dinnyés have a role in water purification.

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

- i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland
- ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland
- iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples
- iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland

<no data available>

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

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

### 5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

#### 5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

##### 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
Cooperative/collective (e.g., farmers cooperative)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

a) within the Ramsar site:  
state property: 841.1378 ha  
private property: 108.6050 ha

b) in the surrounding area:  
co-operative, state and private property

#### 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

#### 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		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

#### Human intrusions and disturbance

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

#### Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Agricultural and forestry effluents			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Please describe any other threats (optional):

a) Within the Ramsar site:

The most important task is the proper management of the large reeds. The management is organised by the Nature Conservation Authority, therefore it is in harmony with nature conservation interests. The illegal fishing means slight disturbance, these cases are prosecuted on law. The keeping up of grazing is also important from nature conservation point of view. That is how the botanical and zoological values can be saved on special habitats.

On the waters of the territories there is no significant effect of pollution. Animal farms were eliminated in the early 1900s. Industrial facilities are not found on the site.

b) In the surrounding area:

The illegal fishing means stronger disturbance than on the protected areas. The main problem is the intensity of the tourism and the recreation. Method of water management of Lake Velence often serves recreational purposes.

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	Velencei-tó és Dinnyési-Ferto (SPA - covers the whole Ramsar Site) and Velencei-tó (SCI - covers part of the Ramsar Site)		partly

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Bird Reserve	Lake Velence Bird Reserve		whole
nature conservation area			whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

Ia Strict Nature Reserve

Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection

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

III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features

IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention

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

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

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Habitat

Measures	Status
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Implemented
Hydrology management/restoration	Implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Implemented

Other:



The two areas are strictly protected. They are under protection since the middle of the last century. This explains why they became the paradises of ornithologists. Both areas are surrounded with signboards signing their status of protection. The two territories are supervised by rangers. One of them lives just in the neighbourhood of the area. The meadows of the areas are mowed by ancient type of racka sheep. Using chemicals on the area is prohibited. Hunting is only allowed for the interests of the natural values (reducing of invasive and overpopulated species). The waters of the two marshes are balanced by sluices of the Kajtor tunnel.

Liparis loeseli habitat management

Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

The complex management, development aims and sustaining of the Lake Velence Bird Reserve, and Dinnyési Fertő is being prepared and bringing up to date currently.

### 5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? No

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:

The aim of the past was to save the areas from the expanding tourism. Today it remained partly so, but we look towards opportunities in tourism. This means that the main purpose is to create a well operating sustainable tourism. It would mean opportunities for demonstrating nature and natural education. In the meantime this could give financial support for the keeping up of the areas. Those who arrive to spend their holiday at the Lake Velence, would not only have sunbath and swim, but also know about the natural values of the region.

The infrastructure of ecotourism is well prepared, but further facilities could be established in order to support sustainable tourism with wide range. At the present time there is a birdwatching 14 meters high tower in good situation (almost all the reedbed can be watched), and a research house. There is an ornithological house at Agárd near the reedbeds of Lake Velence Bird Reserve.

There is a study trail created in Dinnyési-fertő in 2011.

### 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
Birds	Implemented

Bird fauna monitoring by DINPD and Birdlife Hungary  
University of West Hungary has been operating waterfowl monitoring here for two decades.

## 6 - Additional material

### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Dudich, E., Loksa, I., 1975: Állatrendszertan, Tankönyvkiadó Publishing Company

Faragó, S., 1995: Geese in Hungary 1986-1991 Numbers, Migration and Hunting Bags IWRB Publication 36

Haraszthy, L., et al., 1998: Magyarország madárvendégei Natura Publishing Company

Magyarország kistájainak katasztere I., 1990.: MTA Földrajztudományi Kutató Intézet Budapest,

Nagy Sz., 1998: Fontos madárélőhelyek Magyarországon Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület

Rakonczay, Z., Kaszab, Z., et al., 1989: Vörös Könyv A Magyarországon kipusztult és veszélyeztetett Növény- és Állatfajok. Akadémia Publishing Company

Stefanovits, P., 1992: Talajtan Mezőgazda Publishing Company

Tardy, J. (2007): A magyarországi vadvizek világa - hazánk Ramsari területei Alexandra kiadó

#### 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

<2 file(s) uploaded>

#### 6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



View of the Dinnyési-Fertő from the drinking site ( Mr. Tarrás Fenyvesi ; Duna-Ipoly National Park Directorate, 10-09-2006 )

#### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<no file available>

Date of Designation