

Ramsar Information Sheet

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

Hungary Lake Fertö



Designation date 17 March 1989 Site number 420

Coordinates 47°40'43"N 16°44'16"E

Area 8 432,00 ha

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

Lake Fertö is the westernmost shallow, alkaline steppe lake in Europe in the state of advanced eutrophication. Reedbeds and undisturbed bays of the open water provide an extraordinarily important nesting place and stopover site for migratory bird species.

Approximately three-quarters of the lake belong to Austria, and one quarter to Hungary.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	Attila Pellinger & Dr. András Ambrus
Institution/agency	Fertö-Hanság National Park Directorate
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Postal address	H-9435 Sarród Rév, Kócsagvár
E-mail	ambrus.andras@gmail.com
Phone	+36 99 537 620

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

From year 2015

To year 2015

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)

Lake Fertö

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

(Update) A Changes to Site boundary Yes
No C

(Update) The boundary has been delineated more accurately
(Update) B. Changes to Site area

No change to area

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Boundaries description (optional)

The boundary follows the shoreline of the Lake Fertő (Lake Neusiedl in Austria), as the description of the 2006 version of the RIS correctly stated. The site boundary has not been changed, but the old map contained, incorrectly, also those parts of the Lake Fertő unit of the Fertő-Hanság National Park, which are not wetlands and never formed part of the Ramsar site.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Györ-Moson-Sopron county
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	East from Sopron town, between Hungary and Austria.

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries?

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

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 8432

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries 8436.26

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Pannonic

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

European Commission DG Environment webpage http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/sites_hab/biogeog_regions/index_en.htm

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

☑ Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

Other reasons

As the second largest lake in Hungary and fifth largest in Europe, the transboundary and highly intact wetland of Lake Fertö provides a wide range of natural habitats within a narrow strip of 50 km from mountain ranges of the Alps to plains of the Kisalföld.

For a list of the habitat types present in the Site listed in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive, please refer to Section 3.4 Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site.

- ☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities
- ☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Lake Fertö is the westernmost site of the continental alkaline temporary wetlands, with numerous species whose westernmost occurrence is here. Also, like other inland saline lakes in the Carpathian Basin, it holds numerous species whose occurrence outside the Carpathian Basin is only coastal. Four endemic or subendemic plant species/subspecies occur: Suaeda maritime ssp. pannonica, Puccinellia peisonis (also described as Puccinellia festuciformis ssp. intermedia), Aster tripolum ssp. pannonicus, Cirsium brachycephalum. Endemic invertebrates supported by the site are Rotatoria fertőiensis and Lepidocyrtus peisonis.

- ☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions
- ☑ Criterion 5: >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers 108700

Start year 2009

Start year 200

Source of data: Please refer to the document in Additional material > i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site.

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

RIS for Site no. 420, Lake Fertö, Hungary

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Cirsium brachycephalum	Small-flowered Thistle	V	V				Annex II of the EU Habitat Directive	Four endemic or subendemic plant species/subspecies occur on the Site including Cirsium brachycephalum.
Ophrys sphegodes	Early Spider Orchid	/			NT ●数 ●解		EU – CITES Annex B. II	
Puccinellia intermedia			Ø					Four endemic or subendemic plant species/subspecies occur on the Site including Puccinellia peisonis (also described as Puccinellia festuciformis ssp. intermedia).
Suaeda maritima perennans			2					Four endemic or subendemic plant species/subspecies occur on the Site including Suaeda maritime ssp. pannonica.
Tripolium pannonicum			V					Four endemic or subendemic plant species/subspecies occur on the Site including Aster tripolium ssp. pannonicus.

ther noteworthy flora:	
latricaria chamomilla	
deliberia di amortinia	

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 3 5 7 8		Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Acrocephalus melanopogon	Moustached Warbler)			LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.	Breeding species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas clypeata	Northern Shoveler			5000			LC ©#				Breeding species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas crecca	Eurasian Teal;Green- winged Teal			12000			LC OTSF				Breeding species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard			10000			LC ©SP				Breeding species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas strepera	Gadwall			1500			LC Sign				Breeding species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser albifrons	Greater White- fronted Goose	220C		40000			LC Str			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.	Important staging and wintering bird species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser anser	Western Greylag Goose			20000			LC Str				Breeding species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser erythropus	Lesser White- fronted Goose	8800)			VU ●\$; ●∰		V	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.	Important staging and wintering bird species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser fabalis	Bean Goose			4000			LC OSS				Important staging and wintering bird species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	qu u cri	pecio palifi pode iteri 4 (es r on	COT	pecie ntribu under riterio	es n	op. Period of pop. Es	t. occurrenc	IUCN Red List		CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardea alba	Great Egret	V	7 C							LC © is © tsp			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.	Important staging and wintering bird species. For Criterion 4, please see text boxbelow.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardea purpurea	Purple Heron	V	0							LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.	Breeding species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aythya nyroca	Ferruginous Duck	V	0							NT		y	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.	Breeding species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Bombina bombina	European Fire- bellied Toad	2								LC ©SF			Annex II of the EU Habitat Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Botaurus stellaris	Eurasian Bittern	V	0							LC Str			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.	Breeding species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Branta ruficollis	Red-breasted Goose	V	7 [EN ●部		 ✓	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.	Important staging and wintering bird species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Charadrius alexandrinus	Kentish Plover;Snowy Plover	V	20							LC • is • is			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.	Breeding species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ciconia nigra	Black Stork	V	0							LC Sign			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.	Breeding species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Circus aeruginosus	Western Marsh Harrier	V	2 C							LC other			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.	Breeding species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Coenagrion ornatum	Ornate Bluet	V	םכ							LC • the			Annex II of the EU Habitat Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Egretta garzetta	Little Egret	V	0							LC ©SP			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.	Breeding species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Falco cherrug	Saker Falcon	V	0							EN		√	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.	Breeding species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Haliaeetus albicilla	White-tailed Eagle	V	7							NT © iii © tile	V	V	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.	Breeding species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Himantopus himantopus	Black-winged Stilt	V	2 [LC © Sign			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.	Breeding species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ichthyaetus melanocephalus	Mediterranean Gull	V	0							LC • iiii			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.	Breeding species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ixobrychus minutus	Little Bittern	V	7 [LC OTH			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.	Breeding species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYG	Leuciscus aspius	Asp	V	00							LC Sisson			Annex II of the EU Habitat Directive	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Leucorrhinia pectoralis	Yellow-Spotted Whiteface	2								LC Single			Annex II of the EU Habitat Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Luscinia svecica	Bluethroat	V	0							LC Sign			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.	Breeding species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Lycaena dispar	Large Copper	V								NT			Annex II of the EU Habitat Directive	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Maculinea nausithous	Dusky Large Blue	V								NT			Annex II of the EU Habitat Directive	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	qua u cri	pecies ialifies inder iterio 4 6	es on	contr un crite	cies ibutes der erion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Maculinea teleius	Scarce Large Blue)			NT Sign			Annex II of the EU Habitat Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Misgurnus fossilis	Weatherfish)			LC OTSF			Annex II of the EU Habitat Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Netta rufina	Red-crested Pochard		Z				2200			LC Sign				Breeding species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Parnassius mnemosyne	Clouded Apollo	V)						Annex IV of the EU Habitat Directive	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Pelecus cultratus	Knife	V)			LC Sign			Annex II of the EU Habitat Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Philomachus pugnax	Ruff		20				7000			LC OTH				Important staging and wintering bird species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Platalea leucorodia	Eurasian Spoonbill	V	20							LC other			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.	Breeding species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Recurvirostra avosetta	Pied Avocet	V	20)			LC © ISP			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.	Breeding species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Rhodeus amarus	European bitterling	V)						Annex II of the EU Habitat Directive	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Spermophilus citellus	European Ground Squirrel;European Souslik)			VU (3) (3) (3)			Annex II of the EU Habitat Directive	
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Triturus cristatus	Northern crested newt)			LC OTSF			Triturus cristatus or dobrogicus - Annex II of the EU Habitat Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Vanellus vanellus	Northern Lapwing		20		V		7000			LC Sin				Breeding species. For Criterion 4, please see text box below.

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Species listed under Criterion 3 which have not yet been assessed for the IUCN Red List and are not in the Catalogue of Life:

- Endemic invertebrates supported by the site are Rotatoria fertőiensis and Lepidocyrtus peisonis.

Criterion 4:

The water body of Lake Fertő dries up only once in a hundred years and provides refuge area for aquatic and semi-aquatic species and communities in a dry season and dry period.

Criterion 5:

Numbers of migratory waterfowl at the same time often reach or even exceed 20,000.

Estimated numbers of waterfowl species during the whole migration season, calculating turnover.

Bibliographical references:

Faragó, Sándor (2012): A vadlúd monitoring eredményei a 2011/2012-es idényben Magyarországon, In: Magyar Vízivad Közlemények (Hungarian Waterfowl Publications), No. 22, pp. 3-50

Faragó, Sándor (2012): A magyar vízivad monitoring eredményei a 2011/2012-es idényben, ln: Magyar Vízivad Közlemények (Hungarian Waterfowl Publications), No. 22, pp. 51-284

Faragó, Sándor (2011): A vadlúd monitoring eredményei a 2009/2010-es idényben Magyarországon, In: Magyar Vízivad Közlemények (Hungarian Waterfowl Publications), No. 20-21, pp. 3-42

Faragó, Sándor (2011): A magyar vízivad monitoring eredményei a 2009/2010-es idényben, ln: Magyar Vízivad Közlemények (Hungarian Waterfowl Publications), No. 20-21, pp. 43-200

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
1530: Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes			Habitat type listed in Annex I EU Habitats Directive
6410: Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty clayey-silt-laden soils (Molininon caeruleae)			Habitat type listed in Annex I EU Habitats Directive
6510: Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)			Habitat type listed in Annex I EU Habitats Directive
7210: Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae			Habitat type listed in Annex I EU Habitats Directive
6240: Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands			Habitat type listed in Annex I EU Habitats Directive
3150: Natural eutropic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition – type vegetation			Habitat type listed in Annex I EU Habitats Directive
3160: Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds			Habitat type listed in Annex I EU Habitats Directive

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

4.1 - Ecological character

Three-quarters of the Hungarian part of the lake are covered by a reedbelt with wedged in small inner lakes. There is a narrow alkaline steppe stripe on the southern and south-eastern part of the area which was extended as a result of former drainage of the basins. Marshy meadows are also present.

Important plant associations are as follows:

Lemno-Utricularetum

Hydrochari-Stratiotetum

Carici flavi-Eriophoretum

Schoenetum nigricantis

Juncetum subnodulosi

Seslerietum uliginosae

Puccinellietum peisonis Juncetum gerardi

Agrostri-Alopecuretum pratensis

Animal communities are related to the open waters, Phragmites dominated area, littoral zone, wet meadows around the lake, alkaline small temporary wetlands, alkaline grasslands, marshland vegetation containing Sanguisorba officinalis and Maculinea teleius & M. nausithous butterflies. Around the lake (surrounding the Ramsar site) there are mainly limestone characterized forests, supporting animal communities typical on the xerotherm woodlands (containing Quercus cerris and Q. pubescens) and grasslands, locally extremely rich in Orchids.

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

Inland wetlands

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Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Lakes >> Q: Permanent saline/ brackish/ alkaline lakes		1		Unique
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Marshes & pools >> Se: Seasonal/ intermittent saline/ brackish/ alkaline marshes/ pools		2		
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub- dominated wetlands		3		

unian-made wellands													
Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1									
9: Canals and drainage channels or ditches		4											

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
Bolboschoenus maritimus		
Crypsis aculeata		
Festuca pulchra		
Hordeum marinum gussoneanum		
Juncus gerardii	saltmarsh rush;saltmeadow rush	
Pholiurus pannonicus		
Plantago maritima		
Plantago tenuiflora		
Puccinellia distans		
Salicornia europaea		
Salsola soda		
Scorzonera parviflora		
Suaeda pannonica		

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
	ARTHROPODA/ARACHNIDA	Lycosa singoriensis					

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Md-Latitude climate with cold winters	Dfa: Humid continental (Humid with severe winter, no dry season, hot summer)

Climate of this area is rather complex due to several climate types in the region. In general it can be classified as wet continental. 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)

Middle part of river basin

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

The catchment of the lake is almost 4 times larger than the lake itself, covering 1116 km2.

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral 🗹

Organic 🗹

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)?

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

Site: Higher elevations are covered by loess. On the eastern part of the site alkaline soils can be found. Soils associated with lacustrine and riverine systems are also present.

Catchment area: The surrounding hills are covered by rendzina soils. The adjoining lowlands are characterized partly with alkaline, partly with meadow type soils and locally peat.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

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Presence?	Changes at RIS update
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.

Catchment area of Lake Fertő was always smaller than that of the Hanság basin, therefore less water was gathered in the lake resulting in an unpredictable water regime. The lake dried up relatively frequently in every 400-500 years during prehistoric times, consequently its salt content increased gradually. This process was also indicated by the encroachment of reed beds. In order to drain the Lake Fertő and Hanság region a canal was built in 1908 that resulted in even more unpredictability in water regime. The water level has been stabilised since 1965 that stopped the expansion of reed. Water level fluctuates annually. It increases in winter with 25-30 cm and decreases in summer with 10-50 cm. Temperature of the water varies according to seasons, in summer it may reach 29 degrees Centigrade. Days with ice cover are 42 in average; the width of ice cover might be 40-50 cm. The only natural watercourse on the surface is the streamlet Rákos, which has a mean water supply of 0.059 m3/s.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

The lake has an important role in sediment trapping: the amount of matter getting into the lake is estimated at 200 000 m3/year: 20 000 m3 from erosion, 60 000 m3 from atmospheric dust and 120 000 m3 from decaying aquatic vegetation.

4.4.6 - Water pH

Alkaline (pH>7.4)

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l) ☑

Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l)

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic 🗹

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

Water in Lake Fertő is characterised by a high organic matter (humin acids) and salt content with relatively low nutrient content suitable for aquatic plants. The lake is in an advanced stage of eutrophication and sedimentation. There is no significant human activity that may pollute the lake seriously, even fertilisers and chemicals are not carried to the lake through drainage canals. Water purification stations have been built at villages that are close to the Lake.

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 O ii) significantly different O site itself:

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different

Current land use in the surroundings/cathcment:

Forestry, ploughlands, hay production, other agricultural activities.

On the surrounding hills and at their feet traditional vineyards dominate. On the lowland grasslands are dominant near the lake. Further, where the conditions are set, crop production (mainly corn, wheat, sunflower) is present. The top of the hills and non-cultivated areas are covered with forests

On the western side the lake is surrounded by a row of Lajta limestone hills whereas on the eastern side lowlands follow with high groundwater level

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Medium
Wetland non-food products	Reeds and fibre	Medium

Regulating Services

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

Cultural Services

Cultural Col vices			
Ecosystem service		Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
	Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	
	Spiritual and inspirational	Aesthetic and sense of place values	

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganizms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	Medium

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above

Limited fishery and reed harvesting are permitted in harmony with the purposes of nature conservation. Grasslands are managed by the NP Directorate. No hunting activities are permitted on the Ramsar Site.

One of the main characteristics of the hydrology of Lake Fertő is the variability of its chemical contents, water depth and currents. This variability creates diverse habitats and is thus the basis of species diversity.

The lake is also renowned for its climate modification effects (milder winters, higher amount of rainfall), creating good conditions, for example, for wine-growing.

Please refer to Additional material > vi. other published literature, for more information on social and cultural values related to the spiritual and inspirational value of the Site.

Within the site: 150000

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of Yes O No O Unknown (access) tem services provided by this Ramsar Site?

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

Description if applicable

Today, the fishery and the reed management of the lake is controlled by the National Park Directorate. Local fishermen use traditional methods and devices for catching fish on a small scale basis. The reed is harvested on designated areas by one company. The surrounding areas are grasslands, owned and managed by the National Park Directorate.

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

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Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	>	
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	V	

Private ownership

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

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

a) within the Ramsar site: Fertő-Hanság National Park Directorate 3,379 ha, local government 3.5 ha, forestry 10 ha, water management directorate 4,817 ha, cooperatives 224 ha

b) in the surrounding area: cooperative farms or privately owned

Fertő-Hanság National Park Directorate 3,379 ha, local government 3.5 ha, forestry 10 ha, water management directorate 4,817 ha, cooperatives 224 ha

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any	Fertő-Hanság National Park Directorate
agency or organization responsible for	
managing the site:	
Postal address:	9435 Sarród, Rév-Kócsagvár, Hungary
	Tel.:+36 99 537 620, fax: +36 99 537 621
E-mail address:	Ambrus.andras@gmail.com

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Non specified		Medium impact		No change	₽	No change

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities	Medium impact		/	decrease		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			2			

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Whithin the Ramsar Site: The tourism had some pressure on the wetland, but now a recently developed nature trail and new watchtowers concentrate tourists in less sensitive parts of the area.

In the surrounding area: Intensive agricultural activities may have adverse impact on the wetland in the future.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Global legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
World Heritage site	Fertö-táj World Heritage		whole
UNESCO Biosphere Reserve	Lake Fertő Biosphere Reserve		whole

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
EU Natura 2000	Fertö tó		whole
			WHOLE

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
national park	Fertö-Hanság National Park		, who do
			whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

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

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Habitat

Measures	Status
Hydrology management/restoration	Proposed

Human Activities

Tiditiditi bullido	
Measures	Status
Livestock management/exclusion (excluding fisheries)	Implemented

Other

Current management practices:

Grasslands and reedbeds are managed in harmony with purposes of nature conservation.

Traditional grazing has been used for 5 years on most of the grasslands.

Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

Restoration of previous water regime of the Lake Fertő.

Improving the water exchange within the reedbelt to stop the thinning of the reed.

Management plan: A detailed management plan has been prepared in 1996, but it has not yet been officially approved according to recent legislative requirements. New one is under process.

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? In preparation

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site?

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning Yes O No

processes with another Contracting Party?

Please indicate if a Ramsar centre, other educational or visitor facility, or an educational or visitor programme is associated with the site:

A nature conservation study centre is managed by the Fertő-Hanság National Park Directorate within the centre of the Directorate. The creation of a dedicated education centre in Fertőújlak has been accomplished. Another visitors centre in Lászlómajor has been built and is hosting exhibitions and events about the traditional land use and nature conservation.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? Please select a value

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Universities of Sopron, Mosonmagyaróvár, Budapest and Keszthely along with Hungarian Academy of Sciences have carried out various research programmes. Hydrobiological and environmental institutes are located in settlements around the lake.

Vegetation mapping and zoological monitoring of reedbeds as well as that of the invertebrate fauna are under way. The site is also a sample site of the Hungarian National Biodiversity Monitoring Project.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

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Faragó,S.(1992): A Fertő-Hanság-Szigetköz vízrendszer vadlúdjainak ökológiai vizsgálata. Kutatási jelentés, :44 p.

Faragó,S.(1993b): Vadlúd állományvizsgálatok 10 éves eredményei a Fertő-tó magyar területrészén: 1983-1993. Áll.Közl., 79:37-47.

Hadarics, T. & Pellinger, A. (1993): A Fertő-táj hazai részén előforduló madarak névjegyzéke (1971-1992). Szélkiáltó, 10:3-16.

Jánoska,F.(1992): Fertő-Hanság-Szigetköz térségében kisemlős-faunisztikai és ökológiai vizsgálatok. Kutatási jelentés, :14 p.

Kárpáti L.(1983): A Fertő-táj madárvilágának ökológiai vizsgálata. Erd.Faip.Tud.Közl.1982.1:111-203.

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Kenessey B.(1933): A Fertő-tó. Vízügyi Közlemények, 15.2:242-256.

Keresztessy,K.(1992): Halfaunisztikai kutatások a Fertő-tó és a Hanság körzetében. Halászat, :58-60.

Kováts Z.-Kozmáné Tóth E.(szerk.)(1982):A Fertő-tó természeti adottságai.OMSZ-ÉDUVIZIG

Márkus,I.(1993): A távérzékelés alkalmazása a vegetáció vizsgálatában és térképezésében. Kandidátusi értekezés, EFE Sopron. 114 pages.

Márkus,I.(1995): Fertő-tavi Nemzeti Park Biotóp Térkép. EFE Sopron. 1:12500. Map 19. Scale 1:12500.

Rakonczay Z.(1996): Szigetköztől az Őrségig. A Nyugat-Dunántúl védett természeti értékei. Mezőgazda Kiadó Bp.

Seregélyes T.(1997): A Fertő-Hanság Nemzeti Park kezelési terve. Kézirat.

Tardy, J. (2007): A magyarországi vadvizek világa. Pécsi Direkt Kft. Alexandra Kiadója, 2007. 416 p.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

<1 file(s) uploaded>

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:



Aerial view of Fertőrákos Bay at Lake Fertő (*Mr. Attila Pellinger, 03-06-*2015)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<no file available>

Date of Designation 1989-03-17