

acknowledged ✓

3HU006

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands

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

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

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

1. Country: Hungary

2. Date: 25.06.1992

3. Ref.: (office use only)

3HU006

4. Name and Address of compiler

dr. István TÖLGYESI

KISKUNSAĞ NATIONAL PARK DIRECTORATE/NANC/MERP

H-6000 Kecskemét, Liszt F. u. 19.

5. Name of wetland: SALINE LAKES IN KISKUNSAĞ /KNP II. district/

6. Date of Ramsar designation: 11. Apr. 1979.

7. Geographical coordinates: 46° 45' - 46° 53' N , 19° 09' - 19° 14' E

8. General location: (e.g. administrative region and nearest large town) _

It is just in neighborhood of Fülöpszállás, Szabadszállás villages

9. Area: (in hectares) 3903

10. Wetland type: (see attached classification, also approved by Montreux Rec.C.4,7) R

11. Altitude: (average and/or maximum and minimum) 93,5 m above the Baltic Sea level

12. Overview: (general summary, in two or three sentences, of the wetlands principal characteristics)

The site consist of 5 saline-lakes, a lot of small saline marshes and spacious short-grasslands with salt-affected soil.

13. Physical features: (e.g. geology; geomorphology; origins-natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water dept; water permeance; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; catchment area; down stream area; climate)

The saline lake bed is located in the former floodplain of River Danube and was formed by wind. Seasonally /spring and autumn/ covered by saline water originated from groundwater and rainfall.

The lakes and marshes are surrounded by relatively large grasslands with salt affected soil. The main component of salt in the soil is Na HCO₃ in addition the soil has a high CaCO₃ content as a difference from saline soil in Hortobagy.

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

The main vegetation types:

- Artemisio- Festucetum pseudovinae
 - Lepidio- Puccinellietum limosae
 - Bolboschoenetum maritimi continentale
-

15. **Land tenure/ownership of:**

(a) site

Most of the land is owned by the local farm cooperatives. The remainder is privately owned.

(b) surrounding area see above

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

- existing management plan, partly implemented
 - no boundary changes
 - it is a part of Kiskunsag NP
-

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

- to establish an appropriate water supply of saline lakes usually desiccated /even in season / due to severe drought.
-

18. **Current land use: principal human activities in:**

(a) site

- pastoral agriculture
- arable agriculture

(b) surroundings/catchment

see above

19. Disturbances/threats, including changes in land use and major development projects: (factors which may have a negative impact on the ecological character of the wetland)

(a) at the site

arable agriculture

- severe drought

(b) in the surroundings/catchment

see above

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

- groundwater recharge

- certain inland flood control as a reservoir

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

- traditional pastoral use

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

breedig bird communities evolved around saline lakes and on grassland.

The members of these:

Recurvirostra avosetta-Avocet, Glareola pratincola-Collared Pratincola, Limosa limosa-Black-tailed Goodwit, Charadrius alexandrinus-Kentish Plover, Vanellus vanellus-White-Tailed Lapwing

The site is internationally important for waterfowl during migration period

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

Aster tripolium sp. pannonicus, Limonium gmelini, Lepidium crassifolium, Cirsium brachycephalum and the communities described under the paragraph 14/ are also important.

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

Several projects on saline ecosystems are carried out by universities in Szeged and Budapest

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

school children are usually received and acquainted with the natural assets

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

no such use

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

KISKUNSAAG NATIONAL PARK DIRECTORATE

H-6000 Kecskemét, Liszt F. u. 19.

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

See point 27.

The directorate is the first instant authority of Ministry for Environment and Regional Policy

29. Bibliographical references: (scientific/technical only)

A lot are available in universities and in Kiskunság NP Directorate library

30. Reasons for inclusion: (state which Ramsar criteria - as adopted by Rec.C4.15 of the Montreaux Conference - are applicable)

1 /a/

2 /a/

3 /b/

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