

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) – 2006 version

Available for download from http://www.ramsar.org/ris/key_ris_index.htm.

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX.22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 7, 2nd edition, as amended by COP9 Resolution IX.1 Annex B). A 3rd edition of the Handbook, incorporating these amendments, is in preparation and will be available in 2006.
3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

8 June 2006

3. Country:

Hungary

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

The precise name of the designated site in one of the three official languages (English, French or Spanish) of the Convention. Alternative names, including in local language(s), should be given in parentheses after the precise name.

Rétszilás Fishponds Nature Conservation Area

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for (tick one box only):

- a) Designation of a new Ramsar site ; or
b) Updated information on an existing Ramsar site

6. For RIS updates only, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area

The Ramsar site boundary and site area are unchanged: X

or

If the site boundary has changed:

- i) the boundary has been delineated more accurately ; or
- ii) the boundary has been extended ; or
- iii) the boundary has been restricted**

and/or

If the site area has changed:

- i) the area has been measured more accurately ; or
- ii) the area has been extended ; or
- iii) the area has been reduced**

** Important note: If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:

No major change since the previous RIS for the site.

7. Map of site:

Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:

- i) a hard copy (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): X;
- ii) an electronic format (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) X;
- iii) a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables .

b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:

e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

Follows the boundary of the Rétszilás Fishponds Nature Conservation Area.

8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude, in degrees and minutes):

Provide the coordinates of the approximate centre of the site and/or the limits of the site. If the site is composed of more than one separate area, provide coordinates for each of these areas.

Approximate Center of the wetland:

46°50'N
18° 34' E

9. General location:

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s) the site lies and the location of the nearest large town.

The area is located in the southern part of the so called Sárrét along the Sárvíz-Nádor canal in Fejér county. The site is touching the administrative boundaries of two villages - Puszategres and Sáregres - and one town, Sárbogárd. It lies 5 km far from the nearest town, Sárbogárd.

10. Elevation: (in metres: average and/or maximum & minimum) Average altitude is 100 m above sea level

11. Area: (in hectares) 1508 ha

12. General overview of the site:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

The centre of the area is a fish pond system which was built in the thirties, in the place of the regulated "Össárvíz" marshland and has been enlarged several times. This fish pond system is still cultivated. Large reeds connected with each other are optimal nesting places for several species of waterfowls. The few hundred hectares water surface play an outstanding role during the migration of birds.

13. Ramsar Criteria:

Tick the box under each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11). All Criteria which apply should be ticked.

1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 8 • 9

14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

1.: Within the Pannonian biographic region this wetland contains rare and unique natural wetland types: permanent freshwater lakes and marshes. In the beginning of the last century these wetland types were much larger than nowadays. This area is a good example for near-natural wetland habitats in the Carpathian basin. This wetland is important for its quality in preserving high diversity, especially of animal communities.

2.: This wetland supports critically endangered species of plants and animals.

Rétszilás Fishponds Nature Protection Area has an important role in maintaining ecological diversity in the Carpathian basin because similar areas are usually in poorer condition. See Annex for list of critically endangered species of plants and animals.

3.: This wetland has an important role for maintaining the biological diversity of the biogeographic region. Fishponds are suitable habitats for nesting and migratory birds. This area is a good example for near-natural wetland habitats in the Carpathian basin. This wetland is important for its quality in preserving high diversity especially of animal communities.

4.: There are 113 bird species nesting on the ponds and on the surrounding meadows. The number of migrating bird species is 200.

Species list of strictly protected breeding birds in 2004:

Species name	Breeding population in pairs	+/- value
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	15	5
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	10	2
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	80	10
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	4	0
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	10	2
<i>Egretta alba</i>	60	5
<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	20	5

<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	16	0
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	30	5
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	15	3
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	75	5
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	1	0
<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	8	2

Other breeding Birds Directive Annex I species (no population count): *Porzana porzana*, *Porzana parva*, *Acrocephalus melanopogon*, *Sylvia nisoria*, *Lanius collurio*

5.: In an average year 50- 60 000 waterfowl take rest or find their nesting places in the area. Due to the turnover of migrant birds, the number of waterfowl is around 20 000 at the peak counts.

**Migrant birds of Rétság Fishponds
Nature Conservation Area, 2002-2003**

Species	Aug	Sept	Okt	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April
GAV STE	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
TAC RUF	39	40	143	12	0	0	0	0	29
POD CRI	110	105	163	25	0	0	0	3	115
PHA CAR	41	13	16	145	172	22	1	47	94
ARD CIN	69	124	90	56	96	7	46	81	129
EGR ALB	55	45	9	18	147	6	19	111	172
CYG OLO	22	22	12	8	58	2	1	0	6
TAD FER	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
ANA PEN	0	0	4	1	0	6	0	77	0
ANA STR	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANA CRE	0	11	27	25	43	0	0	168	57
ANA PLA	2185	3080	3765	4360	15070	9500	1850	1140	258
ANA ACU	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	46	0
ANA QUE	91	10	0	0	0	0	0	259	111
ANA CLY	0	48	600	500	19	0	0	145	361
NET RUF	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
AYT FER	152	45	136	151	16	1	0	315	338
AYT NYR	48	67	67	1	0	0	0	52	184
AYT FUL	4	5	4	8	1	0	0	8	26
BUC CLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
MER ALB	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	18	0
MER MER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
HAL ALB	0	1	0	3	5	4	0	2	1
FUL ATR	1955	2245	511	665	165	60	51	360	571
Number of individuals	4773	5863	5548	5982	15804	9608	1968	2843	2459

Additional species:

Anser fabalis	0	0	10	150	4000	600	5	3000	0
Anser albifrons	0	0	0	80	6000	600	10	3500	0
Anser anser	965	655	1460	1572	2501	1200	300	742	172

6.:

Anser albifrons	0	0	0	80	6000	600	10	3500	0
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| Anser anser | 965 | 655 | 1460 | 1572 | 2501 | 1200 | 300 | 742 | 172 |

Anser anser threshold for Central European population: 250)

Anser albifrons (threshold for "Pannonic" population: 250)

15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region: Pannonic

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation): European Commission DG

Environment webpage

Bern Convention/ EU Habitats Directive

16. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

The Sárvíz-völgye is situated in a lower part of the northwestern-southeastern laying ditch in the early Pleistocene. It took its current position probably in the Würm age. As a result of tectonic movements and erosion it is the water collector of the main part of Transdanubia, including the streams of Bakony Hills from Veszprém till Mór, the streams Gaja and Séd, the Kajtor tunnel and the Lake Velence. Its water collection area is approximately 3470 square kilometers. In the ditch we can distinguish middle Pleistocene sand dunes covered with Holocene flood materials, high laying flood areas covered with moving sands and 3-8 meters high terraces covered with the mixture of loess and sand. The average depth of the ponds is 1-1.5 meters. In the marshes and the meadows of the surrounding areas -thanks to the near ponds and tunnels- there are temporary puddles and water surfaces. The climate of the area is continental, the average annual temperature is 9-10 C°, the number of sunny hours is 2000 hours/year. The average rainfall is 560-670 millimeters/year.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, and climate (including climate type).

Geology and Geomorphology:

See 14. point.

Hydrology:

The extensive area possesses only smaller streams. The catchment area is mostly dry, with water deficit. With regards to the lack of water of the area, the proportion of stagnant water is relatively high. In the two small regions, approximately 30 smaller ponds are present.

Climate:

The climate of the catchment area is the same as the climate of the site.

18. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

The annual water demands of the fishpond is approximately 12 million mls. It is supplied continuously from the Malom and Sárvíz canals. The water of the Sárvíz canal can be used only periodically with mixing suitable water, because of its high pollution. Approximately 50-60 hectares of the meadows are covered with permanent water and 100-120 hectares are covered by water in the springtime. The area is

characterized by the streamed up ground water; therefore most of the meadows remain fresh in the whole year.

19. Wetland Types

a) presence:

Circle or underline the applicable codes for the wetland types of the Ramsar "Classification System for Wetland Type" present in the Ramsar site. Descriptions of each wetland type code are provided in Annex I of the *Explanatory Notes & Guidelines*.

Marine/coastal: A • B • C • D • E • F • G • H • I • J • K • Zk(a)

Inland: L • M • N • O • P • Q • R • Sp • Ss • Tp • Ts • U • Va •
Vt • W • Xf • Xp • Y • Zg • Zk(b)

Human-made: 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • Zk(c)

b) dominance:

List the wetland types identified in a) above in order of their dominance (by area) in the Ramsar site, starting with the wetland type with the largest area.

1, 2, Tp, 9, M, O, 4.

20. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

The structure of water-plant communities can be studied well on the area of Rétszilás Fishponds. The open water reed-grass vegetation (Lemno-Utricularietum and Myriophyllo-Potamogetonum), reedbed (Scirpo-Phragmitetum and Bolboschoeno-Phragmitetum), the mosaic-like mixture of sedge (Cladietum marisci) plant communities and the characteristic types of Transdanubian sodic pastures along the lakes can be also found. The following plant communities are interesting from the nature conservation point of view:

- Astragalo-Festucetum rupicolae
- Agrostetum albae
- Agrosti-Caricetum distantis
- Alopecuretum pratensis
- Agrosti-Eleochari-Alopecuretum
- Bolboschoenetum maritimi

In the meadows laying on the northern part of the area there are ear-grain cultures. As the yield of the production is low, the tendencies of cultivation show reduction. The uncultivated areas are being re-meadowed in the most natural way.

21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14, Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Endangered, biogeographically important or rare species are the following ones:

Ranunculaceae

Thalictrum lucidum

Lentibulariaceae

Utricularia vulgaris

Primulaceae

Hottonia palustris

Orchidaceae

Ophrys sphegodes (EU – CITES Annex B. II.)

Dacylorhiza incarnata (EU – CITES Annex B. II.)
Orchis morio (EU – CITES Annex B. II.)
Orchis coriophora (EU – CITES Annex B. II.)
Orchis militaris (EU – CITES Annex B. II.)
Orchis laxiflora ssp. palustris (EU – CITES Annex B. II.)
Cyperaceae
Carex elata
Carex pseudocyperus

22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

The animal species living in the land or in the water of Rétszilás Fishponds Nature Conservation Area are similar to the ones found in the Great Plain of Hungary. That is the result of the similarity in climate and cultural effects. The surviving species are also found in open plant societies here in the cultivated steppes. The fauna living around the ponds belongs to one of the less researched fields. Only the bird societies are watched continuously so that scientific measures are taken every year.

Endangered invertebrates are the following:

Odonata - Zygoptera:

Gomphus flavipes, Lestes virens

Mantoptera

Mantis religiosa

Caelifera

Acrida hungarica

Coleoptera:

Purpuricenus budensis, Calosoma sycophanta, Carabus coriaceus, Carabus cancellatus, Carabus hortensis, Carabus ullrichi,

Lepidoptera:

Vanessa atalanta, Inachis io, Iphiclides podalirius, Papilio mechaon, Zerynthia polyxena, Ammobiota festiva, Phalera bucephaloides, Chrysoptera c-aureum, Panchrysia deaurata, Acherontia atropos, Proserpinus proserpina

Endangered vertebrates:

Pisces :

Cypriniformes :

Misgurnus fossilis,

Perciformes:

Stizostedion lucioperca

Amphibia :

Anura:

Bufo bufo, Bufo viridis, Bombina bombina (Annex II Habitats Dir.), Rana esculenta, Rana lessonae, Rana dalmatina, Rana arvalis, Rana ridibunda, Pelobates fuscus (Annex II Habitats Dir.), Hyla arborea

Caudata

Triturus vulgaris, Triturus cristatus

Reptilia :

Saura:

Lacerta agilis, Lacerta viridis,

Serpentes:

Natrix natrix (Annex II Habitats Dir.), Natrix tessellata,

Testudines -:

Emys orbicularis (Annex II Habitats Dir.)

Aves :

There are 113 species nesting on the ponds and on the surrounding meadows, out of which 94 species are strictly protected.

The strictly protected and endangered species are the following:

Ciconiiformes:

Ardeola ralloides, Nycticorax nycticorax, Ardea cinerea, Ardea purpurea, Egretta garzetta, Egretta alba, Platalea leucorodia, Ciconia ciconia

Anseriformes:

Anser anser, Anas strepera, Aythya nyroca,

Charadriiformes:

Rare: Himantopus himantopus, Recurvirostra avosetta, Glareola pratincola, Chlidonias niger

Regular: Numenius arquata, Vanellus vanellus, Limosa limosa, Tringa totanus, Larus melanocephalus, Larus ridibundus,

Strigiformes:

Tyto alba, Athene noctua

Coraciiformes:

Merops apiaster

Passeriformes:

Luscinia svecica, Acrocephalus melanopogon

Number of migrating species is 200. The strictly protected and/or endangered species are:

Pelecaniformes:

Phalacrocorax pygmeus

Ciconiiformes:

Egretta alba, Egretta garzetta, Ciconia nigra, Ciconia ciconia, Platalea leucorodia, Plegadis falcinellus

Anseriformes:

Anser fabalis, Anser albifrons, Anas crecca, Anas platyrhynchos, Anas querquedula, Anas clypeata, Aythya ferina, Aythya nyroca, Mergus albellus

Falconiformes:

Milvus milvus, Milvus migrans, Haliaeetus albicilla, Circaetus gallicus, Circus pygargus, Aquila pomarina, Aquila heliaca, Pandion haliaetus, Falco vespertinus, Falco cherrug, Falco peregrinus

Charadriiformes:

Himantopus himantopus, Recurvirostra avosetta, Glareola pratincola, Charadrius alexandrinus, Numenius arquata, Tringa stagnatilis, Chlidonias hybridus, Chlidonias niger, Chlidonias leucopterus, Philomachus pugnax,

Coraciiformes:Merops apiaster, Coracias garrulus, Alcedo atthis

Passeriformes:

Hirundo rustica, Luscinia luscinia, Acrocephalus schoenobaenus, Acrocephalus scirpaceus, Acrocephalus arundinaceus,

Mammalia :

Chiroptera:

Rhinolophus hipposideros, Myotis myotis (Habitats Dir., AII), Eptesicus serotinus, Pipistrellus pipistrellus, Myotis daubentoni, Nyctalus noctula, Pelecotus auritus

Rodentia:Citellus citellus (Habitats Dir., AII)

Carnivora:

Mustella eversmanni (Habitats Dir., AII), Mustela erminea, Mustela nivalis, Lutra lutra (Habitats Dir., AII)

23. Social and cultural values:

a) Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g., fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values:

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning? No.

If Yes, tick the box and describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

- i) sites which provide 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) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:
- iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:
- iv) sites where 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:

24. Land tenure/ownership:

- a) within the Ramsar site: state property: 634.3419 ha

local government property: 0.4115 ha
private property: 864.3001 ha

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

25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site: bulk-fishing on the 800 ha fishpond system. Main fish species: carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), grass carp, silver carp, pike perch. Cattle-grazing and mowing are keeping up the meadows and cultivation of plants is the characteristic land use on the arable lands.

b) in the surroundings/catchment: The surrounding area is one of the best agricultural lands 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 40 km far from the site.

26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

a) within the Ramsar site: The most bothering effect was the hunting for waterfowls in the area. In the time of autumn migration Hungarian and foreign hunters visited intensively the area. The fish breeding is not dangerous to the area only if reedbeds are cut out in large territories in order to enlarge the place for open water surface. The alarm of non protected bird species that reduce the yield of fishing is not dangerous, the individuals of protected species quickly get accustomed to bothering. The mowing and grazing has to be kept up in order to save the valuable species of plants and animals. The increasing of non cultivated lands is favourable.

b) in the surrounding area: On the water basin the most endangering effect is the pollution of running waters. One of the most polluted running water of Hungary is the Sárvíz tunnel. The polluting sources are the factories found 50-70 kms away from the area. Most of the polluting materials are agricultural chemicals and ammonia.

27. Conservation measures taken:

a) List national and/or international category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site:

In particular, if the site is partly or wholly a World Heritage Site and/or a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, please give the names of the site under these designations.

The whole site is a Nature Conservation Area, which enjoys protection since 1996. It is a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the Birds Directive since 2004.

b) If appropriate, list the IUCN (1994) protected areas category/ies which apply to the site (tick the box or boxes as appropriate):

Ia ; Ib ; II ; III ; IV ; V ; VI

c) Does an officially approved management plan exist; and is it being implemented?: No officially approved management plan exists.

d) Describe any other current management practices: The territory and its surrounding is a special hunting area, where hunting is exercised in harmony with nature conservation.

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

Management plans, development schemes and aims of management are being prepared at the present time. According to this there must be a survey on plants and invertebrates taken.

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

Botanical: no activity

Zoology: The Hungarian Ornithological Association organises birdwatching and ringing researches for almost 40 years on the area.

IWRB has survey on waterfowl migration of two decades.

30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:

e.g. visitors' centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

During the time of bird ringing activities the Hungarian Ornithological Association organises education camps for youths and students. Schoolgroups make education excursions every year. The circumstances of a regular, integrated education have to be prepared. A building of a fishing museum in Réti-major, is closely connected to this idea.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

Sustainable ecotourism in controlled numbers is supported by the owner of the fishponds. He has set up a museum of ancient, traditional fishing methods and tools. Other tourism activity is not required.

32. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

The Közép-Dunavölgyi Authority for Environmental Protection, Nature Conservation and Water Management is the first instant authority of the Ministry for Environment and Water.

33. Management authority:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

Duna-Ipoly National Park Directorate

H-1021 Budapest, Húvösvölgyi u. 52., Hungary

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Email: DINPI@DINPI.HU

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34. Bibliographical references:

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

-Dudich, E., Loksa, I., 1975: Állatrendszertan

Tankönyvkiadó Publishing Company

-Farág, S., 1995: Geese in Hungary 1986-1991 Numbers, Migration and Hunting Bags

IWRB Publication 36

-Fejér megyei Sárrét térségi meliorációs terve; AGROBER Székesfehérvár 1990.

-Haraszthy, L., et al., 1998: Magyarország madárvendégei

Natura Publishing Company

-Kalotás Zs., Kevey A., Lendvai G., 1989: Javaslat a Dél-Mezőföldi Tájvédelmi Körzet létesítésére; Budapest

-Lendvai G., 1993.: A Rétszilasi halastavak vegetációja és védett növényei; Sárbogárd

-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

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