

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) – 2006-2008 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 and guidelines 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

DI Christian Fraissl
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2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

02-05-2008

3. Country:

AUSTRIA

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.

Donau-March-Thaya-Auen,
part of the Trilateral Ramsar Site Floodplains of the Morava-Dyje-Danube Confluence
(Austria, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic)

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:

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:

The former "Kühlteich" of the sugarfactory in Hohenau, which was managed by the NGO AURING for birdconservation, was the most important winter roost for waterfowl in the whole ramsar-site with up to 6.000 ducks of several species and up to over 10.000 geese (mainly Anser albifrons and Anser anser). The "Kühlteich" fell dry after the closing of the sugar factory and it failed to be saved for further bird-conservation. The significance of the

Ramsar-site especially as a wintering roost for geese of international importance decreased sharply.

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): ;

ii) an electronic format (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image)

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.

The boundaries follow existing protected areas only in few parts ; the eastern boundary, the rivercourse of Dyje and Morava represents the state boundary to Slovak Republic as well as the boundary of the Natura 2000 site. A description of the boundaries can be found in the Austrian BUNDESGESETZBLATT 12.April 1983 :

2. Donau-March-Auen:

Die Grenze des Naturschutzgebietes Donau-March-Auen erstreckt sich

im Osten: durch die Staatsgrenze;

im Süden: durch die Bundesstraße 9 (Preßburger Straße) zwischen der Staatsgrenze und Mannswörth;

im Westen: durch die Wiener Landesgrenze;

im Norden: durch folgenden Straßenzug: die Bundesstraße 301 (Marchfelder Ersatzstraße) zwischen der Wiener Landesgrenze und Engelhartstetten, daran anschließend die Bundesstraße 49 (Bernsteinstraße) zwischen Engelhart-

stetten und Marchegg-Bahnhof, daran anschließend die Trasse der ÖBB (Gänserndorf—Marchegg) zwischen Marchegg-Bahnhof und dem Schnittpunkt mit der Landesstraße 3004, die Landesstraße 3004 bis zur Einmündung in die Bundesstraße 49, die Bundesstraße 49 bis zum Schnittpunkt mit der Trasse der ÖBB (Wien—Gänserndorf—Lundenburg) bei Mannersdorf an der March und diese bis zur Staatsgrenze nördlich von Bernhardsthal.

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.

2 rectangles: 16° 28' - 17° 04' E, 48° 07' - 48° 12' N and 16° 50' - 16° 58' E, 48° 12' - 48° 43' N

centroid coordinates: 16° 54' E, 48° 27' N

16° 43' E, 48° 11' 30'' N

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 situated in Niederoesterreich / Lower Austria alongside the Danube River between Vienna and Bratislava and alongside the Morava and Dyje River north of the Danube, starting from the Danube-Morava confluence, alongside the border to the Slovak and Czech Republic. The area represents the Austrian part of the Trilateral Ramsar Site Floodplains of the Morava-Dyje-Danube Confluence (Austria, Slovak Republic, Czech Republic).

Administrative Regions: Bezirksverwaltungen Wien-Umgebung, Gänserndorf, Bruck an der Leitha, Mistelbach

10. Elevation: (in metres: average and/or maximum & minimum)

164 m to 130 m

11. Area: (in hectares)

36.090 ha (GIS assessment) The size of 36.090 ha is the correct size. There has been no area reduction at all . The reason why the size of 36.090 ha is differing from the original size of 38.500 ha is, that the area has been explored again in detail by using Geographical Information System (GIS). It resulted in 36.090 ha. The original size of 38.500 ha, according to Mr. Erwin Neumeister from Land Niederösterreich, was an estimate from the year of 1983.

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 area “**Floodplains of the Morava-Dyje-Danube Confluence (Donau-March-Thaya-Auen)**” represents the largest still remaining comprehensive riverine and floodplain forests of Central Europe. The site is also one of the last natural free flowing parts of the river Danube , whereby the dynamics are largely intact. The riverine forests represent the transition from the eastern steppe area to the alpine region of Central Europe. Noteworthy is the high number of species of flora and fauna.

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).

Criterion 1: The river sytem of the Morava-Dyje-Danube confluence is a unique example of a big stream’s floodplain forests coming together with a lowland river at the confluence of Morava and Danube. The Morava-Dyje riverine landscape is one of the last regions in Europe where traditional land use has secured a rich biodiversity, and today it is becoming a model area for the reconciliation of man and nature. This ecosystem is one of the most valuable wetlands in Europe. A mosaic of meadows, river meanders and oxbow lakes, old hardwood floodplains, forests and reed beds, it is home to an extraordinary variety of wildlife. In their own regions and in collaboration, the NGOs and GOs from the three countries have developed and implemented activities to restore degraded habitats, to use sustainably the resources of the land (notably through the use of traditional and extensive farming practices), and to inform and sensitise the local populations.

Criterion 2: The site is of international importance to a wide variety of species Fish species: *Aspius aspius* (Annex III Bern Convention), *Gobio albipinnatus*(Annex III, Bern Convention), *Rhodeus sericeus amarus* (Annex III, Bern Convention), *Rutilus pigo virgo*(Annex III, Bern Convention), *Misgurnus fossilis*(Annex II, Bern Convention), *Gymnocephalus schraetzer*(Annex II, Bern Convention), *Zingel zingel* (AnnexIII, Bern Convention), *Umbra krameri*(92/43/EEC), as well as the mollusk *Unio crassus*(92/43/EEC).

Bird Species : *Ciconia nigra* (79/409/EEC), *Ciconia ciconia* (79/409/EEC), *Pernis apivorus* (79/409/EEC), *Milvus nigrans* (79/409/EEC), *Haliaeetus albicilla* (79/409/EEC), *Alcedo atthis* (79/409/EEC), *Dryocopus martius*(79/409/EEC and *Tringa totanus*(79/409/EEC. As a representative of dragonflies we find *Ohpogomphus cecilia*(92/43/EEC) in extensive meadows.

In the floodplain forests we find *Castor fiber*(92/43/EEC) as well as *Lutra lutra*(92/43/EEC).

Reptiles: *Emys orbicularis*(92/43/EEC), Amphibia: *Triturus dobrogicus*(92/43/EEC) and *Bombina bombina*(92/43/EEC). Collioptera: *Cerambyx cerdo*. (92/43/EEC)

The site is also a habitat for alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii* and habitat of alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior*.

Criterion 3: The area supports populations of plant and/or animal species important for maintaining the biological diversity along the border between continental and pannonic biogeographic region, e.g. *Lutra lutra*, *Castor fiber*, *Ciconia ciconia* and others.

Criterion 4: The wetland is of international importance as a waterfowl habitat. Above all the area acquires its importance as a wintering and rest area for water and wading birds at a critical stage in their life cycles e.g. during the wintering and their migration.



List of the water- and wading-birds breeding, wintering and resting in the Ramsar-Site “Donau-March-Thaya-Auen”

Status: R – Resting, B – Breeding, W – wintering

Appearance: r – regular; i – irregular; e – exceptional.

Species	R	B	W
Sterntaucher <i>Gavia stellata</i>	r		i
Prachtaucher <i>Gavia arctica</i>	r		i
Eistaucher <i>Gavia immer</i>	e		
Zwergtaucher <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	r	r	r
Haubentaucher <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	r	r	r
Rothalstaucher <i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	i		e
Ohrentaucher <i>Podiceps auritus</i>	i		
Schwarzhalstaucher <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	r	i	e
Kormoran <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	r	r	r
Zwergscharbe <i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i>	i		e
Rohrdommel <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	r	i	i
Zwergdommel <i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	r	r	
Nachtreiher <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	r	i	
Rallenreiher <i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	i		
Seidenreiher <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	r		
Silberreiher <i>Casmerodius albus</i>	r	e	r
Graureiher <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	r	r	r
Purpureiher <i>Ardea purpurea</i>	r		
Schwarzstorch <i>Ciconia nigra</i>	r	r	
Weißstorch <i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	r	r	
Sichler <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	i		
Löffler <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	r		
Höckerschwan <i>Cygnus olor</i>	r	r	r
Zwergschwan <i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	e		
Singschwan <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	i		i
Saatgans <i>Anser fabalis</i>	r		r
Bläßgans <i>Anser albifrons</i>	r		r
Zwerggans <i>Anser erythropus</i>	i		
Graugans <i>Anser anser</i>	r	r	r
Streifengans <i>Anser indicus</i>	e		
Kanadagans <i>Branta canadensis</i>	e		
Ringelgans <i>Branta bernicla</i>	e		
Weißwangengans <i>Branta leucopsis</i>	e		

Species	R	B	W
Rothalsgans <i>Branta ruficollis</i>	e		e
Nilgans <i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	e		
Rostgans <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	e		e
Brandgans <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	i		
Mandarinente <i>Aix galericulata</i>	i	r	r
Brautente <i>Aix sponsa</i>	i		i
Pfeifente <i>Anas penelope</i>	r		r
Schnatterente <i>Anas strepera</i>	r	r	r
Krickente <i>Anas crecca</i>	r	r	r
Stockente <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	r	r	r
Spießente <i>Anas acuta</i>	r	e	i
Knäkente <i>Anas querquedula</i>	r	r	
Löffelente <i>Anas clypeata</i>	r	r	e
Kolbenente <i>Netta rufina</i>	r	r	i
Tafelente <i>Aythya ferina</i>	r	r	r
Moorente <i>Aythya nyroca</i>	i	e	
Reiherente <i>Aythya fuligula</i>	r	i	r
Bergente <i>Aythya marila</i>	i		i
Eiderente <i>Somateria mollissima</i>	i		
Kragenente <i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	e		
Eisente <i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	i		i
Trauerente <i>Melanitta nigra</i>	i		i
Samtente <i>Melanitta fusca</i>	i		i
Schellente <i>Bucephala clangula</i>	r		r
Zwergsäger <i>Mergus albellus</i>	r		r
Mittelsäger <i>Mergus serrator</i>	r		i
Gänsesäger <i>Mergus merganser</i>	r	r	r
Weißkopf-Ruderente <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	e		
Wasserralle <i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	r	r	i
Tüpfelsumpfhuhn <i>Porzana porzana</i>	r	r	
Kleines Sumpfhuhn <i>Porzana parva</i>	i	i	
Zwergsumpfhuhn <i>Porzana pusilla</i>	i		
Wachtelkönig <i>Crex crex</i>	r	r	
Teichhuhn <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	r	r	i
Bläßhuhn <i>Fulica atra</i>	r	r	r
Kranich <i>Grus grus</i>	r		
Austernfischer <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	i		
Stelzenläufer <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	i	e	
Säbelschnäbler <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	i	e	
Triel <i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>	e		
Rotflügel-Brachschwalbe <i>Glaucopis trichoptera</i>	e		
Flußregenpfeifer <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	r	r	
Sandregenpfeifer <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	r		
Seeregenpfeifer <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	e		
Mornellregenpfeifer <i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	e		
Goldregenpfeifer <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	r		
Kiebitzregenpfeifer <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	i		
Steppenkiebitz <i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	e		
Kiebitz <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	r	r	e

Species	R	B	W
Knutt <i>Calidris canutus</i>	e		
Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i>	i		
Zwergstrandläufer <i>Calidris minuta</i>	r		
Temminckstrandläufer <i>Calidris temminckii</i>	r		
Sichelstrandläufer <i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	r		
Alpenstrandläufer <i>Calidris alpina</i>	r		
Sumpfläufer <i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	e		
Kampfläufer <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	r		
Zwergschnepfe <i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	r		e
Bekassine <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	r	r	e
Doppelschnepfe <i>Gallinago media</i>	i		
Waldschnepfe <i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	r	i	e
Uferschnepfe <i>Limosa limosa</i>	r		
Pfuhschnepfe <i>Limosa lapponica</i>	e		
Regenbrachvogel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	i		
Großer Brachvogel <i>Numenius arquata</i>	r		
Dunkler Wasserläufer <i>Tringa erythropus</i>	r		
Rotschenkel <i>Tringa totanus</i>	r	r	
Teichwasserläufer <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	i		
Grünschenkel <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	r		
Waldwasserläufer <i>Tringa ochropus</i>	r	e	i
Bruchwasserläufer <i>Tringa glareola</i>	r		
Terekwasserläufer <i>Xenus cinereus</i>	e		
Flußuferläufer <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	r	r	e
Steinwälzer <i>Arenaria interpres</i>	e		
Odinshühnchen <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	i		
Thorshühnchen <i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	e		
Falkenraubmöwe <i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	e		
Schwarzkopfmöwe <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	i		
Zwergmöwe <i>Larus minutus</i>	r		
Lachmöwe <i>Larus ridibundus</i>	r	r	r
Dünnschnabelmöwe <i>Larus genei</i>	e		
Sturmmöwe <i>Larus canus</i>	r		r
Heringsmöwe <i>Larus fuscus</i>	r		
Steppenmöwe <i>Larus cachinnans</i>	r		r
Mittelmeermöwe <i>Larus michahellis</i>	r		r
Silbermöwe <i>Larus argentatus</i>	r		
Mantelmöwe <i>Larus marinus</i>	i		
Dreizehenmöwe <i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	i		
Lachseeschwalbe <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	e		
Raubseeschwalbe <i>Sterna caspia</i>	r		
Flußseeschwalbe <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	r	r	
Zwergseeschwalbe <i>Sterna albifrons</i>	i		
Weißbart-Seeschwalbe <i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	i		
Trauerseeschwalbe <i>Chlidonias niger</i>	r		
Weißflügel-Seeschwalbe <i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	i		

June 2008

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Criterion 5: The site regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds. There are 19.000 *Anas platyrhynchos* alone, additionally there can be found comprehensive populations of *Anas crecca*, *Bucephala clangula*, *Mergus mergansa* and *Phalacrocorax carbo*.

Criterion 7: The site supports a significant proportion in the most western population area of *Umbra krameri* contributes to global biological diversity.

Endangered plant species (Austrian Red Data Book) :



Pflanzen (FFH-RL/Anhang II)

Deutscher Name	Wissenschaftlicher Name	Status Rote Liste	FFH-RL (Anhang II)
Kriech-Sellerie	<i>Apium repens</i>	1	Anhang II
Kanten-Lauch	<i>Allium angulosum</i>	2 rl: Rh, nVL	
Später Bitterling	<i>Blackstonia acuminata</i>	1	
Glanz-Wolfsmilch	<i>Euphorbia lucida</i>	2	
Tannenwedel	<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>	3	
Schlammkraut	<i>Limosella aquatica</i>	1	
Spitzblatt-Laichkraut	<i>Potamogeton acutifolius</i>	1	
Hohes Greiskraut	<i>Senecio doria</i>	2	
Krebsschere	<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	2	
Schlamm-Ehrenpreis	<i>Veronica anagalloides</i>	2	
Langblatt-Blauweiderich	<i>Pseudolysimachion longifolium</i>	2	
Wilde Weinrebe	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> ssp. <i>sylvestris</i>	2	
Pyramidenstendel	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	3 rl: wAlp	
Gerard-Gänsekresse	<i>Arabis nemorensis</i>	1	
Eigentliches Fleischfarbendes Fingerknabenkraut	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> ssp. <i>incarnata</i>	3 rl: BM, n+söVL, Pann	
Lungen-Enzian	<i>Gentiana pneumonanthe</i>	2	
Riemenzunge	<i>Himantoglossum adriaticum</i>	2	
Froschbiß	<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	2	
Sibirische Schwertlilie	<i>Iris sibirica</i>	3 rl: wAlp, n+söVL, Pann	
Gelbe Teichrose	<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	3	
Wasserfenchel	<i>Oenanthe aquatica</i>	2	
Natternzunge	<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>	3 rl: wAlp	
Bienen-Ragwurz	<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	2	
Hummel-Ragwurz	<i>Ophrys holoserica</i>	2	
Fliegen-Ragwurz	<i>Ophrys insectifera</i>	-r: n+söVL, Pann	
Spinnen-Ragwurz	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>	3 rl: Alp, n+söVL	
Wanzen-Knabenkraut	<i>Orchis coriophora</i>	1	
Helm-Knabenkraut	<i>Orchis militaris</i>	3	
Kleines Knabenkraut	<i>Orchis morio</i>	3 r l: Alp, nVL	
Brand-Knabenkraut	<i>Orchis ustulata</i>	-r: BM, n+söVL	
Zarter Wasserhahnenfuß	<i>Ranunculus rionii</i>	2	
Pfeilkraut	<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>	2	
Sumpf-Greiskraut	<i>Senecio paludosus</i>	2 rl: wAlp	
Kegel-Leimkraut	<i>Silene conica</i>	1	
Merk	<i>Sium latifolium</i>	2	
Sumpf-Sternmiere	<i>Stellaria palustris</i>	1	
Sumpf-Löwenzahn	<i>Taraxacum palustre</i> agg.	2	
Spatzenzunge	<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>	2	

Gefährdung nach NIKLFELD (1986)



Tiere (FFH-RL/Anhang II, VS-RL/Anhang I)

Deutscher Name	Wissenschaftlicher Name	Status Rote Liste	FFH-RL (Anhang II) VS-RL (Anhang I)
Säugetiere			
Kleine Hufeisennase	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	A. 3	Anhang II
Große Hufeisennase	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	A. 2	Anhang II
Kleines Mausohr	<i>Myotis blythi</i>	A. 1.2	Anhang II
Mopsfledermaus	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	A. 3	Anhang II
Langflügelfledermaus	<i>Miniopterus schreibersi</i>	A. 1.2	Anhang II
Bechsteinfledermaus	<i>Myotis bechsteini</i>	A. 3	Anhang II
Großes Mausohr	<i>Myotis myotis</i>	A. 2	Anhang II
Europäischer Ziesel	<i>Spermophilus citellus</i>	A. 1.2	Anhang II
Europäischer Biber	<i>Castor fiber</i>	B. 5	Anhang II
Fischotter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	A. 1.2	Anhang II
Breitflügelfledermaus	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	A. 3	
Zwergmaus	<i>Micromys minutus</i>	A. 3	
Fransenfledermaus	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	A. 3	
Vögel			
Sterntaucher	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	B. 3 (Stmk.)	Anhang I
Prachtaucher	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	B. 3 (Stmk.)	Anhang I
Ohrentaucher	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	-	Anhang I
Rohrdommel	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	A. 2	Anhang I
Zwergrohrdommel	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	A. 2	Anhang I
Nachtreiher	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	A. 2	Anhang I
Seidenreiher	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	B. 3 (Stmk.)	Anhang I
Silberreiher	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	A. 2	Anhang I
Purpureiher	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	A. 2	Anhang I
Schwarzstorch	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	A. 2	Anhang I
Weißstorch	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	A. 3	Anhang I
Singschwan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	-	Anhang I
Moorente	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	A. 3	Anhang I
Zwergsäger	<i>Mergus albellus</i>	B. 3 (Stmk.)	Anhang I
Wespenbussard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	A. 3	Anhang I
Schwarzmilan	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	A. 2	Anhang I
Rotmilan	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	A. 1.1	Anhang I
Seeadler	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	A. 1.1	Anhang I
Rohrweihe	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	A. 3	Anhang I
Komweihe	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	A. 1.1	Anhang I
Wiesenweihe	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	A. 1.2	Anhang I
Fischadler	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	A. 1.1	Anhang I
Tüpfelsumpfhuhn	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	A. 3	Anhang I
Kleines Sumpfhuhn	<i>Porzana parva</i>	A. 3	Anhang I
Wachtelkönig	<i>Crex crex</i>	A. 2	Anhang I
Bruchwasserläufer	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	-	Anhang I
Schwarzkopfmöwe	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	B. 2	Anhang I
Brandseeschwalbe	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	-	Anhang I
Zwergseeschwalbe	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	A. 1.1	Anhang I
Trauerseeschwalbe	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	A. 1.1	Anhang I
Uhu	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	A. 2	Anhang I
Eisvogel	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	A. 2	Anhang I

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 region and continental region (EU Habitat Directive)

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

Niklfeld, H., 1993. Pflanzengeographische Charakteristik Österreichs. In: Mucina, L., Grabherr G. & Ellmayer, Th. (Hrsgb). Die Pflanzengesellschaften Österreichs. Teil I. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Jena, pp 43 - 75

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 March-Thaya floodplain landscape east of Vienna is unique in Austria. The lower March river, with its shallow gradient, is a typical meandering lowland river. Its peculiar hydrodynamic regime (slow currents, extensive spring flooding) and the effects of the continental climate combine with the traditional extensive farming practised here to generate a wide range of biotopes attractive to birds in particular.

The extends upon Holocaen riverine and floodplain forests, pleistocaene terrace (Würm, Riss), in the Donau-Auen area: calcerous gravel, porous and light; in the area March-Thaya-Auen: acid sand, heavy and dense.

Average annual temperature: 9,8 ° Celsius, average annual precipitation: 550 mm.

The site includes oxbows, oxbow lakes, sand and gravel banks, abandoned sand and gravel pits, reedbeds, freshwater marshes, seasonal pools, wet meadows, pastures and seasonally inundated forests.

The rude material which was transported form the landscape of the river and riverine forest of the Danube.

Saprobiological Evaluation: Morava , Dyje and Danube have Güteklasse 2 according to Saprobologische Güteklassenindex

Concerning hydrology please refer to 18

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

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

The area lies within the hydrographic catchment area of the Danube river. Here the Danube has mountainous character whilst the March (Morava) and Thaya (Dyje) rivers, in this section, have pannonic features. The Danube riverine forest is regularly flooded in June during the alpine snow melting period. The spring's floods of the March, the Danube's floods in summer which stem up the March several kilometres upstream as well as the high groundwater level in the Danube riverine forest determine ecological factors in the area. Also refer to 16

18. Hydrological values:

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

The complete part of the river Danube in Vienna was regulated during the years 1882-1875, east of Vienna between 1882 - 1900. Nevertheless both the groundwater and flood dynamics have remained in large areas. The floodplains alongside the Danube river contain the most important drinking water reservoir for the eastern Austrian region. Besides that the improvement of ground and surface water dynamics are essential for the

maintenance of biodiversity in the Ramsar site. The hydrology of the Danube is an important factor for navigation, too. The still remaining large areas of floodplain forests and meadows are of great importance because they offer natural ways of flood control by water-retention in the field.

Alluvial floodplain systems and wetland habitats along the River Danube have a great potential to be restored by re-establishing fluvial dynamics and ecological connectivity. See also 16.

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.

XF, M, 4,
R, Ss, 6

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.

Halophytic habitats

- pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes
- pannonic inland dunes

Freshwater habitats

- oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea*
- natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition*-type vegetation
- water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation
- rivers with muddy banks with *Chenopodion rubri* p.p. and *Bidention* p.p. vegetation

Natural and semi-natural grassland formations

- rupicolous calcareous or basophilic grasslands of the *Alyso-Sedion albi*
- semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*)
- sub-pannonic steppic grasslands
- pannonic loess steppic grasslands
- hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains
- alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*
- lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*)

Caves

- caves not open to the public

Forests

- sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the *Carpinion betuli*

- *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines
- alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*)
- riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*)
- pannonic woods with *Quercus petraea* and *Carpinus betulus*
- pannonian woods with *Quercus pubescens*

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.*

Acer tataricum, *Achillea montanum gmelinii*, *Achillea pannonica*, *Achillea setacea*, *Agropyron pectinatum*, *Alisma gramineum*, *Alisma lanceolatum*, *Allium angulosum*, *Althaea officinalis*, *Androsacae elongatae*, *Anthemis ruthenica*, *Arenaria leptocladus*, *Armeria elongata*, *Artemisia austriaca*, *Aster canus*, *Blackstonia acuminata*, *Butomus umbellatus*, *Carex melanostachya*, *Carex stenopylla*, *Carex supina*, *Centaurium pulchellum*, *Chenopodium chenopodioides*, *Chenopodium rubrum*, *Cirsium pannonicum*, *Clematis integrifolia*, *Cnidium dubium*, *Colchicum autumnale*, *Coronopus squamatus*, *Corynephorus canescens*, *Cynoglossum hungaricum*, *Cyperus fuscus*, *Cyperus michelianus*, *Dianthus pontedere*, *Eleocharis acicularis*, *Eryngium planum*, *Euphorbia lucida*, *Euphorbia palustris*, *Filago minima*, *Filago vulgaris*, *Filipendula ulmaria* ssp. *picbaueri*, *Fraxinus angustifolia*, *Galium rubioides*, *Galium wirtgenii*, *Gentiana pneumonanthe*, *Gratiola officinalis*, *Heleochloa aloecuroides*, *Helichrysum arenarium*, *Herniaria glabra*, *Herniaria hirsuta*, *Hierochloa repens*, *Hippuris vulgaris*, *Hottonia palustris*, *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*, *Inula britannica*, *Iris sibirica*, *Lathyrus palustris*, *Lemna trisulca*, *Leonurus marrubiastrum*, *Leucojum aestivum*, *Limosella aquatica*, *Lindernia procumbens*, *Lotus tenuis*, *Lythrum hyssopifolia*, *Marrubium peregrinum*, *Minuartia glaucina*, *Myosotis stricta*, *Myosurus minimus*, *Najas minor*, *Nuphar lutea*, *Nymphaea alba*, *Papaver dubium*, *Peplis portula*, *Peucedanum officinalis*, *Phleum phleoides*, *Plantago altissima*, *Plantago arenaria*, *Plantago maritima*, *Potamogetum acutifolius*, *Potamogetum coloratus*, *Potamogetum natans*, *Prunus tenella*, *Pseudolysimachion longifolium*, *Pseudolysimachion orchideum*, *Pseudolysimachion spicatum*, *Ranunculum ircinatus*, *Ranunculus lingua*, *Rumex maritimus*, *Rumex stenophyllus*, *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, *Scutellaria hastifolia*, *Senecio doria*, *Silene viscosa*, *Spergula morisonii*, *Stellaria palustris*, *Stratiotes aloides*, *Thalictrum flavum*, *Thymus serpyllum* s. str., *Trapa natans*, *Trifolium retusum*, *Trifolium striatum*, *Urtica kioviensis*, *Utricularia vulgaris*, *Verbascum phoeniceum*, *Veronica anagalloides*, *Viola elatior*, *Viola kitaibeliana*, *Viola pumila*, *Viola tricolor* ssp. *cortisii*, *Vitis vinifera* ssp. *sylvestris*

22. Noteworthy fauna:

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., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Mammals: *Barbastella barbastellus*, *Castor fiber*, *Lutra lutra*, *Miniopterus schreibersii*, *Myotis myotis*, *Rhinolophus hipposideros*, *Spermophilus citellus*

Birds (breeding): *Alcedo atthis*, *Aquila heliaca*, *Aythya nyroca*, *Botaurus stellaris*, *Bubo bubo*, *Ciconia ciconia*, *Ciconia nigra*, *Circus aeruginosus*, *Circus pygargus*, *Crex crex*, *Dendrocopos medius*, *Dendrocopos syriacus*, *Dryocopus martius*, *Ficedula albicollis*, *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *Himantopus himantopus*, *Ixobrychus minutus*, *Lanius collurio*, *Luscinia svecica*, *Milvus migrans*, *Milvus milvus*, *Nycticorax nycticorax*, *Pernis apivorus*, *Picus canus*, *Porzana parva*, *Porzana porzana*, *Sterna hirundo*, *Sylvia nisoria*

Amphibians: *Bombina bombina*, *Triturus dobrogicus*

Reptiles: *Emys orbicularis*

Fishes: *Aspius aspius*, *Cobitis taenia*, *Cottus gobio*, *Gobio albipinnatus*, *Gobio uranoscopus*, *Gymnocephalus schraetzer*, *Misgurnus fossilis*, *Rhodeus sericeus amarus*, *Rutilus pigus virgo*, *Sabanejewia aurata*, *Umbra krameri*, *Zingel streber*, *Zingel zingel*

Invertebrates: Cerambyx cerdo, Cucujus cinnaberinus, Eriogaster catax, Graphoderus bilineatus, Lucanus cervus, Lycaena dispar, Maculinea nausithous, Maculinea teleius, Morimus funereus, Ophiogomphus cecilia, Unio crassus

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:

The riverine forest and floodplains of the site is of great importance for securing a balanced water economy in the region, whose precipitation is rather poor. The riverine forest is also an important retention area for floods. A great potential exists for fishing and forestry and hunting has always played a big role. In recent years the site has become very popular as recreation area.

The area along the Danube river between Vienna and Bratislava has received special social and cultural value by its declaration as a National Park in 1996. It granted official acknowledgement as an IUCN-category-II area in 1997. This part of the area has a well developed cultural and social network.

The area alongside Morava and Dyje rivers has a high cultural and social potential. It covers many historical monuments, amongst them many castles of the baroque period. A highlight is the Castle "Schlosshof" situated directly nearby the Morava river. The monuments of "Carnuntum" remind on the Roman period, when emperor Marcus Aurelius once was here. The Danube Limes built the border between The Roman Empire and the Germanic tribes in the north of Europe.

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?

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:

25 % public ownership

Austrian Federal Forestry (ÖBF AG), City of Vienna, WWF Austria, private owners, communities

(b) in the surrounding area:

City of Vienna, private owners, communities

25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site:

1. part area "National Park Donau-Auen" : 90 % nature zone without land use, rest navigation, forestry
2. part area "Morava-Dyje Floodplains": agriculture, grazing, forestry, fishing, hunting, tourism (bicycle touring)

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

mainly agriculture

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:

An annual river bed erosion of the Danube with an amount of 2 – 3 cm per year is the main threat to the Danube-related part of the site. On the other hand big amounts of sludge are deposited in the floodplains during flood events due to weir openings upstream at the hydropower stations in the Danube. The result is a tendency that the floodplains receive and deposit more sediments than they are able to erode. There is a major navigation development project in preparation to improve conditions of the waterway Danube which could adversely affect the site. Besides that recent plans of the Danube-Oder-Elbe-Channel are a potential threat for the site. There are also several new border crossing points to the Slovak Republic under preparation. In parts of the area fishing and hunting activities disturb nesting and roosting places for birds.

b) in the surrounding area:

Recent plans of the Danube-Oder-Elbe-Channel (refer to (b)). There are also several road construction projects crossing the site in different places which could lead to a fragmentation of the site.

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.

Around 70 % of the site are, based upon "Niederösterreichisches Naturschutzgesetz", protected as "Landscape Protection Area". The site comprises also 7 Nature Reserves / Naturschutzgebiete and more than 20 wetland-relevant Natural Monuments. Parts of the site have been nominated as Natura 2000 site (according to the EU Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC as well as to the EU Birds Directive 79/409/EEC) : "March-Thaya-Auen", "Donau-Auen östlich von Wien" and "Pannonische Sanddünen". The National Park Donau-Auen was established by national law : "Niederösterreichisches Nationalparkgesetz" as well as "Niederösterreichische Nationalpark-Verordnung Nationalpark Donau-Auen" .

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?:

Yes, but only for the part “Nationalpark Donauauen” (9.500 ha) : there is a new management plan approved for every 5 years.

d) Describe any other current management practices:

d.1) Management of the Nature Reserve “Untere March-Auen” by WWF Austria (white stork) including visitor management

d.2) Austrian Programme for environmental sound agriculture (ÖPUL) measures in many parts of the site

d.3) Ravensburger Thaya-Auen / floodplains of Ravensburg (Nature reserve) managed by Naturschutzbund + Land NÖ

d.4) Kleiner Breitensee (Nature reserve)

d.5) Management of copist willow (Kopfleiden) in the Morava meadows e.g. for *Athene noctua* (Little owl / Steinkauz)

d.6) Limikol Management im Absetzbecken Hohenau (Verein Auring)

d.7) Pasture Project in the region of Marchegg / Beweidungsprojekt im Großraum Marchegg (private land owners)

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

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

The site was nominated as SPA as well as SCI (Natura 2000). A future management plan shall take into account the new trilateral guidance called “Development objectives and common principles for establishment of the joint management plan for the trilateral region of Morava-Dyje Floodplains” which has been prepared by NGOs of the 3 countries and was approved by the National Ramsar Authorities of the 3 states. Besides that, based upon a INTERREG III A investigation “Bilaterales Gesamtprojekt March” further guidelines for the management of the site according to the EC Flood Directive (flood protection), the EC Water Framework Directive (water management) and the Habitats and Birds Directive (Natura 2000) have been developed.

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

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

There are regular avifaunistic countings in the site. There is a comprehensive monitoring concept under implementation. Details can be found in Annex 1 to this RIS. Besides that there are some more scientific projects e.g. the station for putting rings on birds (bird ringing station) in the Morava river (about 3000 birds per year and 60 species), the Sterlet project, the *Umbra krameri* project, the project on the importance of drift wood for the river Danube, and others. For the Danube Sturgeon a Danube-wide Action plan has been developed by WWF (Beate Striebel) with assistance from international experts.

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.

In the area Danube Floodplain National Park there have been established several visitor centers. A smaller one is located in Schloss Eckartsau, with an outdoor nature trail and an indoor microscoping workshop for pupils.

The main visitor center has been established in Orth an der Donau – this one is also the place of residence of the national park management company. The “National Park House for Young People” in Petronell-Carnuntum

is an important education and research center mainly for younger people. Besides that several National Park Camps and tourism office bureaus, e.g. in the city of Hainburg, as well as the already mentioned visitor centers offer excursions, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, as well as facilities for school visits.

The wetland area of the Absetzbecken Hohenau - Ringelsdorf (total area 55 ha) is an artificial creation, important chiefly for waterfowl and waders. This area is maintained and protected as a substitute for natural wetlands (natural backwaters of lowland rivers, muddy habitats), which hardly exist any longer in Central Europe. The water from the nearby river March and the water pumping system of the sugar factory make it possible to keep certain areas wet and free from vegetation. The vogel.schau.plätze have been maintained and protected since 1998 by the AURING society.

In this area for bird protection, over 230 bird species have so far been recorded. To retain the attraction of this area for both birds and ecotourists, some intensive habitat management is required. Interesting birdwatching points may be found at the watchtower by the Kühlteich, at the hide on the Anlandebecken, and also at the ringing station.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

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

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

Tourism in the national park danube floodplains is permitted only in some defined areas. There is a 50 km long bicycle trail along the Danube and a 80 km long trail along morava river. Many nature trails offer recreation by hiking for the visitors. There are around 1 million visitors per year in the site. Bathing is generally forbidden in the nature zone but there are some few places which are offered for that purpose. Private boat trips are forbidden in the oxbows along the danube river but allowed in the danube river itself which is not classified as nature zone. In the oxbows of morava and dyje river boating is completely forbidden whilst in the rivers themselves boating is allowed from 1st June until 31st December. Hunting is restricted and regulated by the national park management authority in the danube area. Concerning the other part of the Ramsar site hunting is going on according to Lower Austrian hunting law. The WWF White Stork reserve in the city of Marchegg at Morava river comprises an extraordinary important resting and breeding facility for the white stork and is also a tourist attraction (more than 60.000 visitors per year).

32. Jurisdiction:

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

The Austrian part of the trilateral Ramsar site is located in ~~the eastern region Lower Austria / Niederösterreich.~~

Deleted: in

The Government authority is:

Amt der Niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, Abteilung Naturschutz

Landhausplatz 1, A-3109 Sankt Poelten

For the part "Nationalpark Donau-Auen" the "Nationalpark Donauauen GmbH" / Danube Floodplain National Park Ltd. is the legal administrative body.

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.

Amt der Niederoesterreichischen Landesregierung, Abteilung Naturschutz
Landhausplatz 1, A-3109 Sankt Poelten

a) part Danube floodplains:

Danube Floodplain National Park Ltd., A-2304 Orth an der Donau, Schlossplatz 1,

Mag. Carl Manzano (director) Tel. +43 2212 3450 - 12

and Dr. Christian Baumgartner Tel. +43 2212 30026 15

b) part Morava-Dyje area:

Distelverein, A-2232 Deutsch Wagram, Franz Mair Strasse 47

Tel. +43 2247 51108

Obmann Dipl.-Ing. Paul Weiss

WWF / Forstverwaltung Marchauen-Marchegg :

Forstverwaltung Naturreservat Marchauen

Mag. Gerhard Neuhauser

Baumgarten 53

A-2295 Baumgarten/Marchegg/Weiden

Tel.: +43 2284-2992

E-mail: fv.marchauen@netway.at

34. Bibliographical references:

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

There are numerous scientific and technical references for the site. The most important ones are:

BALON E.K. [1968] Einfluß des Fischfangs auf die Fischgemeinschaften der Donau. Arch. Hydrobiolog. Suppl. XXXIV (3)

BETRIEBSGESELLSCHAFT MARCHFELDKANAL [1994]
Konzept für den Nationalpark Donau-Auen. Bericht über die Planungsarbeiten
1991-1993

BETRIEBSGESELLSCHAFT MARCHFELDKANAL [1996]
Konzept für den Nationalpark Donau-Auen. Bericht über die Planungsarbeiten
1994-1995 .

BETRIEBSGESELLSCHAFT MARCHFELDKANAL und ÖSTERREICHISCHES INSTITUT FÜR RAUMPLANUNG [1996]
Nationalpark Donau-Auen. Ergebnisse der Planungsarbeiten 1991 - 1995. Kurzfassung

BORS W. [1992] Stromsohlenveränderungen der Donau durch Geschiebe und Schwebstoffe. 12. Seminar
Landschaftswasserbau „Erhalten, nutzen, gestalten“. Institut für Wassergüte und Landschaftswasserbau an der TU Wien, 1992

BUCHLEITNER E., LEDITZNIK C. [1995] Wald im Nationalpark Donau-Auen. Kurzfassung der Ergebnisse.
Betriebsgesellschaft Marchfeldkanal.

BUNDESMINISTERIUM FÜR LAND UND FORSTWIRTSCHAFT [1996 b]
Nationaler Donau-Aktionsplan. Zur Implementierung des Strategischen Donau-Aktionsplans in Österreich

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