

Ramsar Information Sheet

Text copy-typed from the original document.

1. Date this sheet was completed:

03.04.1992

2. Country:

Hungary

County : Tolna

Districts: Tamási, Régöly villages

3. Name of wetland:

Pacsmag Fishponds Nature Conservation Area

4. Geographical co-ordinates:

46°53'N - 18°22' E

5. Altitude:

110-200 m average : 115 m

6. Area:

485 ha

7. Overview

Pacsmag Fishponds Nature Conservation Area is situated between Tamási and Régöly villages, in a meandering valley of streamlet Koppány. Fishponds were established by building a dam on the watercourse. The large water bodies attract thousands of waterfowl especially during migration.

8. Wetland type:

1

9. Ramsar Criteria:

2a, 3b

10. Map of site included:

yes

11. Name and address of compiler:

János Zörényi

7100 Szekszárd, Wesselényi u.5

12. Justification of criteria selected under point 9:

The Pacsmag Fishpond Nature Conservation Area is one of the most significant waterfowl resting and feeding site of the Southern part of Transdanubia (Western Hungary). The area is an excellent nesting habitat of several strictly protected and endangered bird species and breeding site of the strictly protected otter. Being a nature reserve it supports large enough territory for thousands of waterfowl. Waterfowls concentrate on the fishponds during migration because they are hunted on the surroundings

13. General location:

The nearest large town is Kaposvár with approximately 70.000 inhabitants

14. Physical features:

Climate: The climate is humid continental. Summers are usually hot, and winters are very cold. The yearly precipitation is about 600-650 mm, annual mean temperature is between 10-11 degree C.

Geology and geomorphology: The basic rock layers (mainly sediments from the Tertiary period) had sunk in the middle of the Tertiary and the watercourse Koppány coming from lake Balaton has

deposited a thick layer of riverine sediments. Along the lakes there are many elevated hills of loess. The highest peak of loess layers is near the nature reserve (125 m).

15. Hydrological values:

Pacsmag Fishponds were formed artificially by damming the streamlet Koppány. This human intervention created various wet habitats on the inlet region (especially wet meadows). Watercourse Koppány is the water supply for the ponds in spite of its turbidity. There is a management measure to refill the lakes when the water pollution is less.

16. Ecological features:

Habitats :
- lakes
- marshland
- meadows
- reedbeds

The most characteristic vegetation types (associations) are the open water reed-grass vegetation (Lemno-Utrriculaetum and Myriophyllo-Potamogetonetum) reedbeds (Scirpo-Phragmitetum and Bolboschoeno-Phragmitetum).

17. Noteworthy flora:

There are only a few data of the flora of the fishponds and its surroundings. There are a few protected species (e.g. *Orchis purpurea*).

18. Noteworthy fauna:

The most important bird species

Egretta garzetta, *Egretta alba*, *Platalea leucorodia*, *Nycticorax nycticorax*, *Merops apiaster* - strictly protected species, *Aythya nyroca* - globally threatened, strictly protected species.

19. Social and cultural values:

Fish production. There is no other relevant cultural value.

20. Land tenure/ownership of:

- a. state property : 288 hectares
self-government's (local government) property : 4 hectares
private property : 192 hectares
- b. The surrounding area is owned by cooperatives, and also individuals

21. Current land use/principal human activities:

- a. at the site

Fishery activity on the fishpond system. Cattle grazing and mowing are characteristic land use on the meadows (80 hectares). Farming on the arable land. The nature reserve is a state territory concerning the hunting.

- b. in the surroundings and catchment area

The surrounding area is agricultural area. There is mainly cereal production on the farms. The nearest industrial centre is the town of Kaposvár 30 km from the site.

22. Factors adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land use and development projects:

- a. at the site

Earlier the most important threat was the hunting of the aquatic animals. The intensive fish breeding is also a threat for the reedbeds due to its disturbance.

- b. around the site

The water quality is the most important problem. The most turbid water comes from canal Koppány

23. Conservation measures taken:

The Pacsmag Fishponds Nature Reserve was established in 1990.

24. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

Developing a detailed management plan and designation of the site for the List of Wetlands of International Importance.

25. Current scientific and research facilities:

26. Current conservation education:

27. Current recreation and tourism:

The volume of the tourism is not relevant.

28. Jurisdiction:

Directorate of Duna-Dráva National Park
Pécs, Tettye tér.
7625

29. Management authority:

Partly private ownership, partly state

30. Bibliographical references:

There are no scientific papers concerning the nature reserve.