

Protected area (original language and official English translation)	Balaton-felvidéki Nemzeti Park Balaton Uplands National Park
Name of Administration	Balaton Uplands National Park Directorate
Address	Kossuth u. 16.
Postal Code	2103 Gödöllő, Hungary
Website	http://www.bfnp.hu/english/pages/introduction/
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Short description	<p>The Balaton Uplands National Park is situated in the immediate vicinity of Lake Balaton, a place renowned all over Europe for its hospitable settlements and cosy holiday resorts. Thus it faces many though challenges which are posed mainly by civilisation and development. Current tasks focus on the need to protect and preserve the natural and cultural treasures of an area of some 56,997 ha. Within this total area 11,282 ha constitute a strictly protected core, and 14,397 ha have been designated a Ramsar Site. The fabulous instances of its extraordinary diverse character include the several thousand hectares of marshlands at Kis-Balaton, the uniquely fluctuating dolomite-limestone surface of the Keszthelyi Hills and Pécselyi Basin, the dense basalt hills with their exceptionally interesting shapes in the Tapolca Basin and the surface of the Káli Basin dotted by volcanic craters, plateaux, stone seas and small lakes. As a recognition of its outstanding geological values (spring coves, geyser cones and stratified flint and lime sedimentation) and the work of nature conservation in that region, the Tihany Peninsula was awarded of European Diploma in 2003. The singularly colourful geological picture is the fertile background to a flora and fauna of exceptional diversity. This is the region of the Carpathian Basin where the wildlife typical of the woods and steppes of the plains meet that of the small hill ranges that stretch to the north of Lake Balaton. The National Park, lying as it does at the crossroads of several flora areas, is especially rich in protected plant species.</p>
Area Size [km ²]	570

Main Area type (wetland, forest, grassland, alpine)	Open range, Wetland, Freshwater
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area) [ha, %, if available]	
Main land use types [ha or %, if available]	
Climate induced changes and problems	Climate change will affect living beings via meteorological phenomena, mainly extremities in the amount and rate of rainfalls (far from being balanced), resulting in drying of habitats and in expansion of invasive species, and stronger winds, less cold winters, hotter summers and droughts. It is expected that habitats needing water will become more sensitive and vulnerable, their area will decrease, and invasive ones such as <i>Solidago gigantea</i> will expand even more. Habitats cannot be defended against the strength of nature, even habitat reconstruction projects can only make the processes slower but not stop them.
Technical, supportive partner	Szent Istvan University

<u>Habitat Code</u>	<u>Habitats Directive Description</u>
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation
5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
6110	Rupicolous calcareous or basophilic grasslands of the Alysso-Sedion albi
6190	Rupicolous pannonic grasslands (<i>Stipo-Festucetalia pallentis</i>)
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites)
6240	Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels
6440	Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the <i>Cnidion dubii</i>
6510	Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>)
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs
7210	Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>

7230	Alkaline fens
8150	Medio-European upland siliceous screes
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
8230	Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the Sedo-Scleranthion or of the Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii
9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests
9150	Medio-European limestone beech forests of the Cephalanthero-Fagion
9180	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines
91G0	Pannonic woods with Quercus petraea and Carpinus betulus
91H0	Pannonian woods with Quercus pubescens
91M0	Pannonian-Balkan turkey oak –sessile oak forests
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)