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| 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 |

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| 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> |
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| 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> |

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| 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-Balkanic turkey oak –sessile oak forests |
| 91E0 | Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) |