

Protected area (original language and official English translation)	Nationalpark Neusiedler See - Seewinkel Lake Neusiedl-Seewinkel National Park Fertő Hanság Nemzeti Park Fertő-Hanság National Park
Name of Administration	Nationalpark Neusiedler See - Seewinkel Verwaltung
Address	Apetloner Hof
Postal Code	A-7143 Apetlon, Austria
Name of Administration	Fertő Hanság Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság
Address	Csapody István Természetiskola és Látogatóközpont Petőfi utca 23/a
Postal Code	H - 9436 Fertőújlak, Hungary
Website	http://www.nationalpark-neusiedlersee-seewinkel.at/en/ http://www.ferto-hansag.hu/
Contact person	Mr Alois Herzig
e-mail	biol.stat@aon.at
Phone (office)	++43 2175 2328-29

Map of the protected area	http://maps.google.de/maps?f=q&source=s_q&hl=de&geocode=&q=47%C2%B048%2756.94%22N+16%C2%B044%2732.97%22E&sl=46.497764,20.634631&sspn=0.042186,0.077162&ie=UTF8&t=h&z=11
Short description	The kidney-shaped lake lake Neusiedel (German: <i>Neusiedlersee</i> ; Hungarian: <i>Fertő tó</i>) is overgrown with reed. The open water is surrounded by 180 km ² reed belt, which is the largest closed monoculture of <i>Phragmites</i> area in Central-Europe. The <i>reed</i> area covers more than 50 % of the whole lake surface and in the Hungarian part it covers about 85 %. Due to the rising and stabilising the water level <i>reed</i> growth was stopped. Formerly the water level has been highly astatic and fluctuating. There have been reports in the past of a lake area exceeding 500 km ² and in the last two centuries the lake almost or completely dried out on several occasions. The water level was stabilized by the outlet sluice do to the resolution of the Hungarian-Austrian Water Commission. The lake is one of the most turbid, opaque inland waters in Europe, with a low degree of transmission. Even light breezes whirl up mud and organic/inorganic substances. The overall trophic situation of the shallow lake is meso-(eutrophic). The lake is the last and most western member of a so-called soda like lakes in Europe. It includes UNESCO Biosphere Reserve,

	European Biogenetic Reserve, IUCN National Parks and World Natural Heritage.
Area Size [km ²]	310

Main Area type (wetland, forest, grassland, alpine area) [ha, %, if available]	Wetland
Main land use types [ha or %, if available]	Pasturing, mowing, reed harvesting, water retention
Climate induced changes and problems	Loss of ecosystem due to changed precipitation patterns and temperature,
Technical, supportive partner	University of Vienna, ZGIS

<u>Habitat Code</u>	<u>Habitats Directive Description</u>
1530	Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation
3270	Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodium rubri p.p. and Bidention p.p. vegetation
6190	Rupicolous pannonic grasslands (Stipo-Festucetalia pallentis)
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
6240	Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels
6440	Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the Cnidion dubii
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)
7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae
7230	Alkaline fens
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests

40A0	Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub
91E0	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)
91F0	Riparian mixed forests of <i>Quercus robur</i> , <i>Ulmus laevis</i> and <i>Ulmus minor</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> or <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> , along the great rivers (<i>Ulmenion minoris</i>)
91G0	Pannonic woods with <i>Quercus petraea</i> and <i>Carpinus betulus</i>
91H0	Pannonian woods with <i>Quercus pubescens</i>
91M0	Pannonian-Balkanic turkey oak –sessile oak forests
91E0	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)