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| <b>Protected area</b><br>(original language and official English translation) | Nationalpark Neusiedler See - Seewinkel<br><b>Lake Neusiedl-Seewinkel National Park</b><br><br>Fertő Hanság Nemzeti Park<br><b>Fertő-Hanság National Park</b>  |
| 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<br>Petőfi utca 23/a  |
| Postal Code   | H - 9436 Fertőújlak, Hungary   |
| Website   | <a href="http://www.nationalpark-neusiedlersee-seewinkel.at/en/">http://www.nationalpark-neusiedlersee-seewinkel.at/en/</a><br><a href="http://www.ferto-hansag.hu/">http://www.ferto-hansag.hu/</a> |
| Contact person  | Mr Alois Herzig  |
| e-mail  | <a href="mailto:biol.stat@aon.at">biol.stat@aon.at</a>   |
| Phone (office)  | ++43 2175 2328-29  |

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| Map of the protected area | <a href="http://maps.google.de/maps?f=q&amp;source=s_q&amp;hl=de&amp;geocode=&amp;q=47%C2%B048%2756.94%22N+16%C2%B044%2732.97%22E&amp;sl=46.497764,20.634631&amp;sspn=0.042186,0.077162&amp;ie=UTF8&amp;t=h&amp;z=11">http://maps.google.de/maps?f=q&amp;source=s_q&amp;hl=de&amp;geocode=&amp;q=47%C2%B048%2756.94%22N+16%C2%B044%2732.97%22E&amp;sl=46.497764,20.634631&amp;sspn=0.042186,0.077162&amp;ie=UTF8&amp;t=h&amp;z=11</a>  |
| 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 <sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup> 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, |

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|                              | European Biogenetic Reserve, IUCN National Parks and World Natural Heritage. |
| Area Size [km <sup>2</sup> ] | 310  |

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| Main Area type<br>(wetland, forest, grassland, alpine area) [ha, %, if available] | Wetland  |
| Main land use types<br>[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  |

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| 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> )   |