Lowland wilderness

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The Pentezug Project

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Mountains – potential for wilderness

What about the lowland?



Hortobágy, the wet steppe of Europe

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Landscape evolution

at the end of the Pleistocene the taiga was directly replaced by wormwood (Artemisia) dominated steppe vegetation broad-leaved (oak-ash) forests on the banks of bigger water courses only results of pollen analytic studies of Hortobágy wetlands are comparable with those of Dalhai (Mongolia) and Pashennoe (Kazakhstan) Lakes archeological evidences on large herbivorous ungulates (wild horses, aurochs)

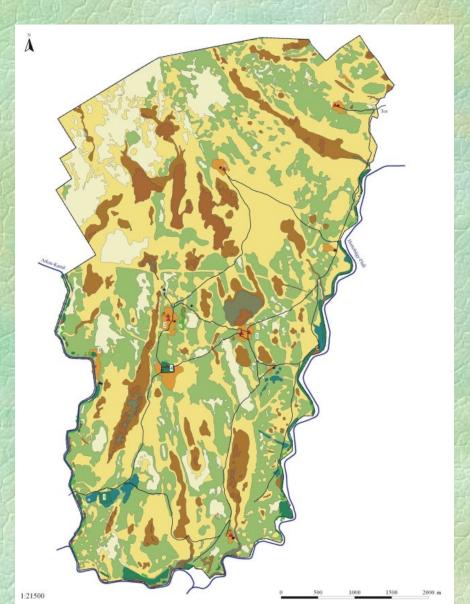
Large mammals of the Carpathian Basin in the Holocene

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Sus scrola		+					Charleston						
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Bos primigenius												ī	
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Equus caballus			۰.						-				
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Camelus sp.						•						. *	
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Zonation and fact sheet

Established: 1973 - 52 000 ha Total area: 1999 - 80 000 ha World Heritage site: 1999 - 75 000 ha **Biosphere reserve:** 1979 - 52 000 ha Ramsar site: 1976 - 30 000 ha **Major land cover categories:** Natural grassland – 54 000 ha Restored grassland - 6000 ha Natural wetland (incl. reedbeds) - 6000 ha Fishpond – 6000 ha Cropland – 5000 ha Forests and plantations – 2000 ha

The Pentezug Project (1997-?) *started NOT as a wilderness project*



A-zone of the HNP *Pentezug* area: 2500 ha

Habitat types of Pentezug

Alkaline meadow **Alkaline steppe** Fine-scale highly alkaline geomorphological mosaic of alkaline steppe **Alkaline marsh Reeds**, bulrushes **Ruderal vegetation** Forest **Temporary flooded area Degraded loess steppe River, chanel Dirt** road Fence Single tree Well **Building Observation point** Other artificial landmarks 1 - "Witch house" 2 - Big stable 3 - Kurgan

4 - Czinegetanya 5 - Töviskes

Areal photography



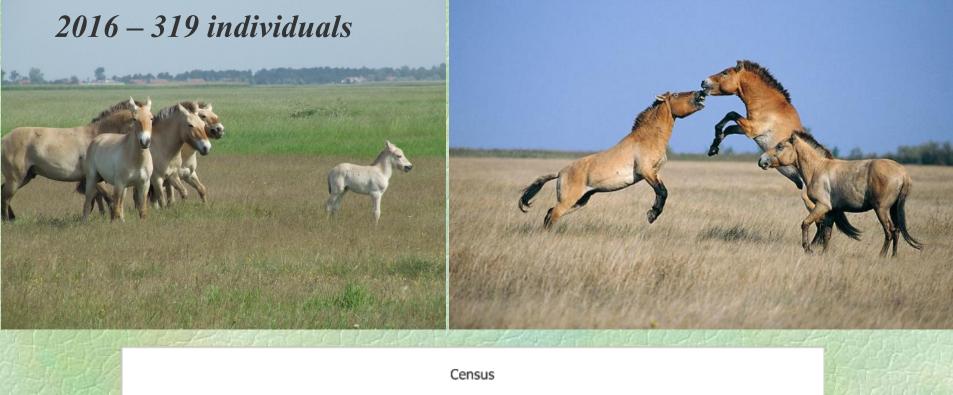
With the exception of the northern part, Pentezug is surrounded by the river Hortobágy in the East and the channel Árkus in the West, joining in the South. Mosaic pattern: dry steppe, meadows, marshes, river banks.

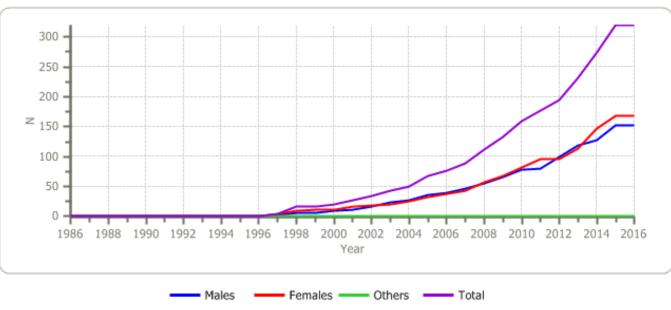
Vegetation





Sodium soil and salt tolerant plant communities, e.g. *Puccinellia, Campherosmetum* Black soil and fertile ground form a richer vegetation, here *Alopecurus pratensis*





Population Management

As little as possible: - in the beginning replacement of stallions - euthanizing of severely wounded or ill horses

- for research

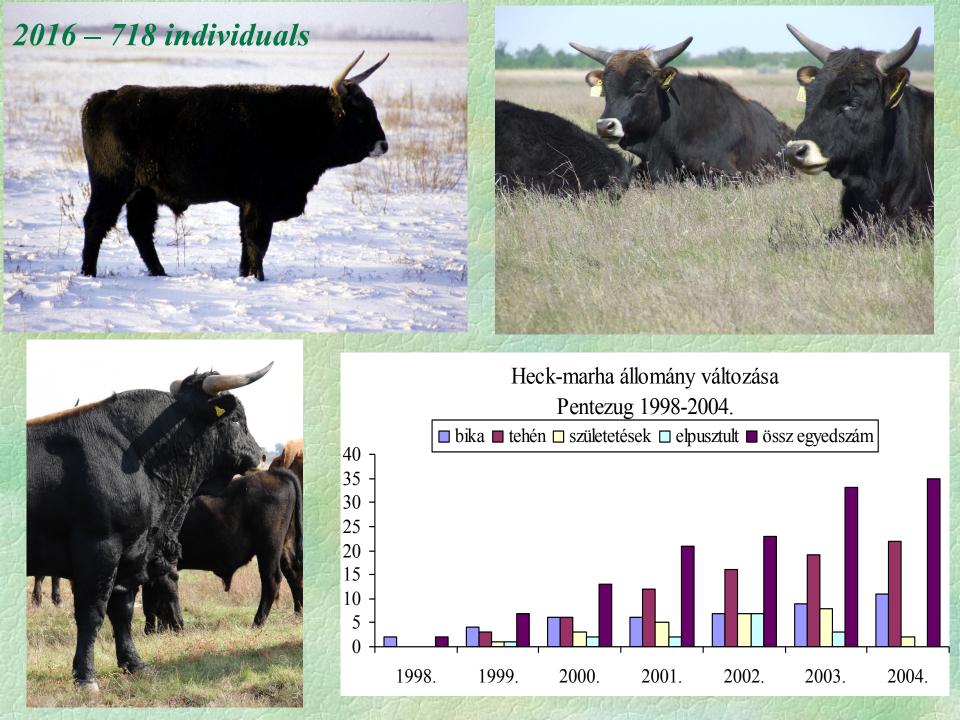
Contraception needed: PZP-vaccination programme since 2013

DNA-typing and parentage verification of every single horse by the Veterinary Genetics Laboratory, University of California, Davis



Introduction of cattle

For management reasons not only Przewalski's horses, but also Heck cattle (reconstructed aurochs) were introduced





Natural disturbances







Effect of not controlled grazing

Image © 2016 DigitalGlobe



6/23/2011

Képek dátuma: 6/23/2011 47°30'25.86" É 21°04'42.30" K magasság 84 m szemmagasság: 538 m 🔘

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Google Earth

Great Bustard observations in the Pentezug Project area



and a straight of	1994	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
No. observations	2	2	18	11	17	21	16
Average number of individuals	2	1,5	3,33	3,55	4,53	8,19	3,69

Contribution to endangered species protection



Human (EU) "disturbances"



- contradicting rules and regulations of animal keeping
- wild or domestic?
- problems with applying animal welfare regulations
- EU subsidies against natural processes and wilderness
- fire prevention + air quality protection
- need for excemptions/special regulations for such areas

Thank you for your attention!