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NATURE CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR BÖRZSÖNY MOUNTAINS (HUNGARY).

Integrated nature conservation management plan based on international cooperation and innovative tools developed under WPT2

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Content

1. Introduction

Centralparks Interreg CE1359 project aimed to mitigate the lack of capacity within the managers of nature conservation through the development, field implementation, and evaluation of innovative methods and tools for proper nature conservation management planning. The Activity's A T2.2. „Integrated nature conservation management planning based on the outcomes of A 2.1" main result is the preparation of an integrated, science-based nature conservation management plan for the Börzsöny Mountains, Hungary, based on international cooperation.

The Centralparks project

The Carpathians are one of the most important European ecoregions. They are one of the European wilderness refuges, where the natural values are threatened by biodiversity loss and increasing human pressure. Traditional nature conservation is lacking to succeed in the protection of these natural values. Such issues cannot be solved by individual countries, therefore transnational cooperation was needed. The Centralparks project aims to build management capacities of Carpathian protected areas for the integration and harmonization of biodiversity protection and local socio-economic development.

One of the specific objectives set up for the project is "improving integrated environmental management capacities of protected area administrations and other public sector entities dealing with the protection and sustainable use of natural resources". Within the project, the Danube-Ipoly National Park Directorate aims to build the capacities of Carpathian protected area managers.

Work of WPT2 – Building management capacities for protected area managers

Currently, nature conservation is lacking in human resources and expert capacities, which makes long-term planning of nature conservation difficult. Mostly old-fashioned habitat mapping methods are in the everyday use of protected area managers, which need special expertise and use a large proportion of resources. Nature conservation management planning is lacking effective, integrated, science-based information, therefore the preparation of innovative tools and methods is needed.

To face the main challenge, international cooperation and experience exchange will be built to address and share best practices in biodiversity and site management. As a base of the new approach, innovative site evaluation methodologies were developed and tested within the project. The methodologies and the field implementation experiences will be introduced within this output.

1. Detailed nature conservation management initiatives

1.1. Nature management practices, restrictions and prohibitions cannot be linked to land use forms / modes

A. Protection of geological and topological values

- Geological formations and surface rock formations (rock outcrops, rock ridges, rock walls, rock fungi, rubble slopes, and periglacial rock seas) must be preserved in their natural state. The further artificial formation is prohibited of formations that have previously been affected/altered by road construction, rock carving, or in any other way.
- In the narrower (10–25 m radius) environment of geological formations and surface rock formations, no activities (mining, road construction, earthworks, streambed management, logging, timber deposition, significant use of tourism and development) may be carried out. unfavorable changes would occur in their condition, and more erosive processes would start on their surface than would occur under natural conditions.
- In the narrower environment of geological formations and surface rock formations, logging or felling may only be carried out in extremely justified cases, for accident prevention, without the use of large machines.
- The designation of new tourist routes for geological formations and rock formations not currently affected by the tourist road network is possible only with the prior consent of the Danube-Ipoly National Park Directorate.
- The environment of geological formations and surface rock formations, especially those affected by high-traffic hiking trails, must be kept in a tidy, waste-free state at all times.
- It is advisable to place information boards next to some geological formations and surface rock formations (eg Szabó-stones, Oltár-stone) along the marked path from a tourist point of view. In addition to the information on the formation of formations/formations, the aspects of the protection of geological and geomorphological values must also be displayed on the tables!
- Visiting the geological formations and rock formations in the specially protected area is possible only with the permission of the nature conservation authority, except for the sites affected by the marked tourist route. The visit must not be accompanied by the destruction of the formations/shapes, their change of condition!
- The collection of protected minerals/mineral associations in the design area is only possible with a collection permit issued by the nature conservation authority!

- Due to the classification of a protected natural area (national park), the collection of non-protected minerals in the design area is also only possible with a collection permit issued by the nature conservation authority!
- The collection of fossils in the planning area is only possible with a research and collection permit issued by the nature conservation authority!

B. Protection of caves

- Caves must be preserved in their natural state. Further artificial expansion of caves that have previously been partially converted by rock carving is prohibited!
- In the narrower surroundings of the caves (within 10–25 m of the entrance) no activities (mining, road construction, earthworks, streambed management, logging, timber disposal, significant use of tourism and development) can be carried out, through which the caves and adverse changes in the condition of their surface protection area would occur.
- In the narrower surroundings of caves, logging or felling may only be carried out in extremely justified cases, for accident prevention, without the use of large machines.
- The designation of new tourist routes for caves not currently covered by the tourist route network is possible only with the prior consent of the Danube-Ipoly National Park Directorate.
- It is not justified to close the caves currently known in the design area or to build some sections.
- The utilization of caves currently known in the design area is not relevant due to their size and nature.
- The environment of the cave entrances, especially the caves affected by the busy tourist routes, must be kept in a tidy, waste-free state at all times.
- It is advisable to place information boards next to some caves (eg Hermit Cave) along some marked trails from a tourist point of view, as well as some open caves. In addition to the information related to the formation of the caves, the aspects of the protection of the caves and the rules of the behavior in the caves must also be displayed on the boards!
- In the planning area, caves not named in the law and not closed are free to visit. If a cave that is not named in the law and is not closed is located in a specially protected area (21 caves), its visit is possible only with the consent of the Danube-Ipoly National Park Authority and the permission of the nature conservation authority, except for the caves affected by the marked tourist route. Visiting the caves must not be accompanied by their destruction or change of condition!
- Exploration of the caves is possible only with the qualifications required by law, with the consent of the trustee of the Danube-Ipoly National Park Directorate, and with the permission of the nature conservation authority, in compliance with the regulations contained therein.

- The condition of the caves and their surroundings must be regularly checked by the regional nature conservation personnel (nature conservation guard service).

C. Conservation of hydrological value

- Further resource deployments should be avoided. The artificial objects of the previously constructed springs can be maintained, if necessary - with the far-reaching consideration of the water flow conditions - they can be renovated, rebuilt, and restored with appropriate, aesthetic solutions (eg with stone). However, the non-functional elements of previous source installations must be dismantled and removed from the area!
- Where artificial intervention (eg drainage) has previously taken place in small forest water bodies, an attempt must be made to restore and reconstruct the natural state.
- In accordance with local possibilities, care must be taken to ensure the supply of water to small forest water bodies and to provide additional assistance (eg by diverting run-off from forest roads).
- In the narrower environment of springs and small forest stands (within their 10–25 m radius) no activities (mining, road construction, earthworks, streambed management, logging, timber disposal, significant tourism use, and development) may be carried out, through which unfavorable changes would occur in the condition of springs and small water bodies and their surface protection areas.
- In the narrower environment of springs and small forest stands, logging or felling may only be carried out in extremely justified cases, for accident prevention, without the use of large machines.
- A continuous maintenance of a forest patch with a diameter of 20–50 m around the springs and small forest water levels without a significant lack of closure must be ensured.
- Mountain streams should be preserved by preserving the natural bed morphology as much as possible, minimizing the number of artificial crossings (waders, culverts, bridges), and eliminating and eliminating negative effects (diversion, uplift, pollution sources) affecting water yields/water quality.
- Along the mountain streams, on both sides with a width of 10–25 m, no continuous or only barely affected forest strips without significant closure deficiencies must be maintained with logging interventions. All interventions for forestry purposes (including the passage of large machines in the latter locations) are prohibited on the water wash sections and in the stocks of vulnerable habitats accompanying the streams!
- Hunting and game management facilities (sprinklers, feeders, salt marshes) may not be located within a 100 m radius of springs, small forest water bodies, and mountain streams. Existing facilities in the immediate vicinity of springs and shallows need to be relocated!

- The surroundings of springs, small forest water bodies and mountain streams, especially those affected by high-traffic hiking trails, must be kept in a tidy, waste-free state at all times.

1.2. Habitat management, preservation

Climatic forests

- In the stands of zonal forest associations (oak and hornbeam-sessile oaks, submontane and montane beeches) - where there is a special protection classification (natural zone, specially protected area to be maintained untouched, forest reserve core area), the presence of a special natural value, or (steep, extreme production areas) The nature of protected forests does not override this possibility - forest management based on natural forest dynamic processes and integrating nature conservation aspects to the maximum can be continued.
- In the stocks of zonal forests affected by forest management, the widest possible application of the modes ensuring continuous forest cover management (transitional mode in the classical sense and perennial forest mode) should be sought. At the same time, the application of nature conservation aspects is obligatory in the case of the continuation of felled forest management: in all cases, the establishment and maintenance of native tree species, mixed, diverse, horizontally and vertically divided (patterned, leveled) forests must be sought.
- The detailed management guidelines and rules for zonal forests, which also comply with nature conservation aspects, are set out in Section 4.2.2.1 of the Management Plan. chapter records.
- In the case of semi-arid oaks affected by farming, it is necessary to preserve the forest edges within the forest parts and within the detailed boundaries (consisting of lower-level tree specimens, and high and low shrubs) and to preserve them without any significant intervention.
- Affected forest associations / forest habitat types:

submontan beeches (Melittio – Fagetum) / ÁNÉR: K5 / Natura 2000: 9130

montane beeches (Aconito – Fagetum) / ÁNÉR: K5 / Natura 2000: 9130

Hornbeam-sessile oaks (Carici pilosae – Carpinetum) / ABP: K2 / Natura 2000: 91G0

Hornbeam-pedunculate oaks (Circaeo – Carpinetum) / ÁNÉR: K1a / Natura 2000: 91G0

Sessile oak (Quercetum petraeae – cerris) / LAND: L2a / Natura 2000: 91M0

Limestone forests

- Lime-avoidance forest stands are protected areas that are usually small in size and should be treated as a special, vulnerable habitat type. Their maintenance should normally be based on natural forest dynamics without treatment. The minimum possible interventions could be treatments to address a specific conservation problem (eg removal of spontaneously established non-native tree species, restoration of forest cover in case of large-scale natural disturbance) or accident prevention works (eg removal of dangerous trees along roadsides).
- Larger stands (as a separate forest parcel) should be classified as non-timber production, in the case of smaller stands, the undisturbed maintenance should be solved by differentiated treatment within the forest parcel (delimitation as a conservation area, as a group of abandoned trees).
- Approximation traces and loaders may not be formed in the stands of the bypass forests in connection with the work carried out in the adjacent forests.
- Hunting and game management facilities (sprinklers, feeders, salters) may not be located within a 200 m radius of the limestone forests. Existing facilities in the immediate vicinity of the herds must be relocated!
- Affected forest associations/forest habitat types:

lime-avoiding beeches (Luzulo nemorosae – Fagetum sylvaticae) / ÁNÉR: K7a / Natura 2000: 9110

Lime-avoiding oaks (Deschampsio flexuosae – Quercetum sessiliflorae) / LINE: L4a / Natura 2000: ---

Middle-aged hornbeam oaks (Genisto pilosae – Quercetum petraeae) / ÁNÉR: L4b / Natura 2000: ---

Rocky forests, rocky shrubs

- Stocks of rock, gorge, and rubble forests (and entrained rocky shrubs) are usually protected areas that have a special area of high conservation value (eg montane plant and animal species) and are protected as protected habitats. Their maintenance is normally based on natural forest dynamics and without treatment. The minimum possible interventions are treatments to prevent a specific nature conservation problem (eg removal of spontaneously established non-native tree species, restoration of forest cover in case of large-scale natural disturbance), or emergency response works (eg removal of roads, railways, buildings, utilities).).
- Larger stands (as a stand-alone forest) should be classified as non-timber-producing, and in the case of smaller stands, the intact maintenance should be resolved by differentiated treatment within the forest (as a conservation area, as an abandonment tree).
- Approximation traces and loaders may not be formed in the stands of rock-topped forests in connection with the work carried out in the adjacent forests.

- Hunting and game management facilities (sprinklers, feeders, salt marshes) may not be located within a 200 m radius of rocky forest stands. Existing stock facilities should be placed in the immediate vicinity of the grounds!
- Affected forest associations / forest habitat types:

gorge forests (Parietario – Aceretum) / ÁNÉR: LY1 / Natura 2000: 9180

rubble forests (Mercuriali – Tilietum) / ÁNÉR: LY2 / Natura 2000: 9180

lime-ash rock forests (Tilio – Fraxinetum excelsioris) / ÁNÉR: LY4 / Natura 2000: 9180

Northern Shrub Shrubs (Waldsteinio – Spiraeetum mediae) / ABP: M7 / Natura 2000: 40A0

Warming oak and bush forests

- Stocks of warm-loving oak and bush forests are usually protected areas that have a special area of high conservation value (eg warm-loving, sub-Mediterranean plant and animal species) and should be treated as special vulnerable habitat types. Their maintenance should normally be based on natural forest dynamics without treatment. The minimum possible interventions are treatments to prevent a specific nature conservation problem (eg removal of spontaneously established non-native tree species, restoration of forest cover in case of large-scale natural disturbance), or emergency response works (eg removal of roads, railways, buildings, utilities).).
- Larger stands (as a separate forest parcel) should be classified as non-timber production, in the case of smaller stands, the undisturbed maintenance should be solved by differentiated treatment within the forest parcel (delimitation as a conservation area, as a group of abandoned trees).
- In the stands of warm-loving oak and bush forests, no proximity tracks or loaders can be formed in connection with the work carried out in the adjacent forests.
- Hunting and game management facilities (sprinklers, feeders, salt marshes) may not be located within a 200 m radius of warm oak and bush forests. Existing facilities in the immediate vicinity of the herds must be relocated!
- Affected forest associations / forest habitat types:
    - warm-loving oaks (Corno – Quercetum pubescentis) / ÁNÉR: L1 / Natura 2000: 91H0
    - andesite slate oaks (Poo pannonicae – Quercetum petraeae) / ÁNÉR: L1 / Natura 2000: 91H0
    - andesite (Ceraso mahaleb – Quercetum pubescentis) / ÁNÉR: M1 / Natura 2000: 91H0
    - bush forests (Ceraso mahaleb – Quercetum pubescentis): / price: M1 / Natura 2000: 91H0

Stream and riparian forests, willow bogs

- The small, small-area, narrow stocks of alder and willow groves along the stream and river should normally be maintained without management interventions. Natural dynamic processes must be ensured in the case of groves that are partly wedged between zonal forests (usually included in a forest area) and partly between the agricultural areas of foothills/floodplains, and only minimal-volume, maintenance treatments can be performed.
- Possible interventions in grove forests to preserve natural values, remove specimens of spontaneously established non-native tree species, restore forest cover in case of large-scale natural disturbance, prevent flood danger, and (eg along roads, railways, buildings, utilities) prevent and remedy risks.
- In the case of groves outside the planned forest blocks, the reason for the interventions may be to ensure the cultivability of the adjacent agricultural areas (arable land, meadows, pastures). In doing so, bent or fallen trees can be harvested.
- Willow stands are small-area, special (shrubby) habitat types in the planning area. Their maintenance is possible only based on nature conservation considerations, based on natural dynamic processes, without treatment, or with treatment with a maximum degree of intervention to remedy a specific nature conservation problem (eg removal of spontaneously established non-native tree species).
- In the case of groves and willows wedged into forest-planned forests, the intact (with minimal intervention) maintenance must be resolved by differentiated treatment within the forest area (delimitation as a conservation area, as a group of leaves).
- Approximation traces and loaders may not be formed in the stands of grove forests in connection with the work carried out in the adjacent forests.
- During logging work in adjacent stands, the passage through grove stands (especially in the case of large-scale approach and delivery machines) must be restricted to the fords of the existing forest road network!
- Hunting and game management facilities (sprinklers, feeders, salt marshes) may not be located within a 100 m radius of grove forests and willow stands. Existing facilities in the immediate vicinity of the herds must be relocated!
- Affected forest associations / forest and shrub habitat types:
    - Alder groves (Aegopodio – Alnetum glutinosae) / GI: J5 / Natura 2000: 91E0
    - white willow groves (Leucojo aestivi – Salicetum albae) / SNA: J4 / Natura 2000: 91E0
    - willow bogs (Calamagrostio – Salicetum cinereae) / SNA: J1a / Natura 2000: 91E0

Cutting areas, young forests

- The main task is to help the closure processes, to preserve the established diversity, to embrace the native tree species, and to control the adventitious woods in the

case of the habitat types formed mainly after felling, and to a lesser extent by deforestation.

- In the stocks classified as habitat types, the interventions carried out (nursing, cultivation cuts) must serve the development of forests with a favorable natural state, diverse species composition, and structure, which can be classified into an independent natural habitat type category within a decade or two.
- Affected (temporary) habitat types / stock types:
    - juveniles of native tree species / ÁNÉR: P1 / Natura 2000: ---
    - cutting areas / PINE: P8 / Natura 2000: ---

Wood pastures and mowers

- Habitat types have developed as a result of previous land use patterns, but have survived to the present day, with a temporary forest and deforestation component, where the conservation of the fraction of old trees (and possibly the grassland component) is the main nature conservation task.
- The survival of old trees should be facilitated by accepting the closure processes in the forest stands of former wooded pastures. To do this, young trees that grow into the crown of old trees from below must be regularly removed (cut out) within a radius of 5 to 10 m around the trunk.
- In the case of mowers consisting of groups of mowed grasslands and old trees, additional regular treatment of the grasslands (by mowing) and the maintenance of the tree groups intact must be ensured.
- Affected (temporary) habitat types / stock types:
    - former wood pastures, mowers / ÁNÉR: P45 / Natura 2000: ---

Indigenous tree species-forest forests, derivative forests

- Spontaneously formed or artificially created groups of trees or forests of partially or completely native tree species, in which the interventions must serve to maintain and increase the proportion of native tree species, gradually reduce the alien fraction, and maintain and expand the existing stand structure diversity. Within a few decades, the stocks that can be classified here must be (gradually) transformed into forests that can be classified as natural habitat types.
- In the case of stands formed exclusively by native tree species (eg forest patches formed by pioneer tree species), care must be taken with spontaneous forest dynamic processes!
- Affected forest habitat types/stock types:
    - Indigenous tree groups / rows of trees / ÁNÉR: RA / Natura 2000: ---
    - indigenous softwood uncharacteristic / pioneer forests / ÁNÉR: RB / Natura 2000: ---

- indigenous hardwood uncharacteristic forests / ÁNÉR: RC / Natura 2000: ---
- pine derivative forests mixed with native deciduous tree species / ÁNÉR: RDa / Natura 2000: ---
- Indigenous deciduous and mixed forests mixed with native deciduous tree species / ÁNÉR: RDb / Natura 2000: ---

Non-native forest forests

- Non-native tree species are, almost without exception, forests in felling mode in the design area (with one exception detailed below) to be converted to potential forest communities in accordance with site conditions.
- During the rearing of young and middle-aged stands of non-native tree species, the primary task is to maintain the existing native deciduous fraction and to gradually increase its proportion (if possible).
- In the case of old, end-of-age stands - in the presence of deciduous fraction at the lower level - the gradual end-to-end end-use of non-native forest species should be sought. Transformation of tree species based on natural forest dynamics is possible, especially in black pine and pine stands with light-rich interior native deciduous tree species (highly recommended in protected forest areas).
- In the case of pine forests without a significant native deciduous fraction, as well as in the case of acacias and red oaks, there is usually no alternative to pruning, but this use is limited by area (max. 3 ha, but practically only 1-2 ha). as and/or as a group of onion trees.
- When using clear-cutting, the incineration of slaughterhouse waste should be avoided if possible, or at most partial soil preparation should be performed. Afforestation must be carried out by introducing the main and mixed tree species of the forest association or forest habitat type according to the production conditions (in the case of acacia or idol progenitors, chemical technologies can be used if necessary).
- In view of the relatively neutral nature conservation impact and the partial preservation of the history of farming history and forest history, the sporadic presence of larch in Diósjenő (in the area of forest members 1–20 and 36–61) is acceptable in the long term.
- The detailed management guidelines and rules for non-native forest species, which also comply with nature conservation aspects, are set out in Section 4.2.2.1 of the Management Plan. chapter records.
- Affected forest habitat types / stock types:
  - acacias / SNA: S1 / Natura 2000: ---
  - poplars / SNAI: S2 / Natura 2000: ---
  - red oaks and other non-native deciduous woods / ÁNÉR: S3 / Natura 2000: ---
  - forest and black pine forests / ÁNÉR: S4 / Natura 2000: ---

- spruce and red pine forests, other pine forests / SNA: S5 / Natura 2000: ---
- stands of invasive tree species / ÁNÉR: S6 / Natura 2000: ---

Secondary shrubs

- In some secondary shrub stands (eg abandoned foothill pastures, inclusion shrubs, and roadside shrubs), additional shrubbing-afforestation processes can be allowed based on natural succession processes.
- In the case of the additional mosaic part of the secondary shrubs with grassy habitats, in the framework of selective shrubbery (in the form of habitat reconstruction), it is possible to reduce the shrub cover and create mosaic habitats providing favorable conditions for both flora and fauna.
- In the presence of alien invasive tree species (acacia, idol, green maple, etc.), their control should be ensured by mechanical methods (regular re-cutting) or, if necessary, by chemical technology.
- Shrub habitat types / stock types affected:
  - fresh and wet shrubs / PINE: P2a / Natura 2000: ---
  - hawthorn-blackthorn dry shrubs / BAT: P2b / Natura 2000: ---

Rocky grasslands and dry grasslands

- Rock grasslands, rocky slopes, sloping steppes, and semi-arid grasslands are habitat types that are normally maintained without active and regular intervention, with low disturbance and moderate wildlife impacts.
- Hunting and game management facilities (sprinklers, feeders, salt marshes) may not be located within a 100 m radius of rocky grasslands and dry grasslands. Existing facilities in the immediate vicinity of the herds must be relocated!
- In some sloping steppes (typically not rocky but with bound soils) or semi-arid grasslands, it may be necessary to loosen the closing shrub sections. Should such treatment be required, shrub clearing should be carried out selectively outside the period from 15 March to 15 August and the cut shrub material should be removed (but shrub material may be placed under the surrounding forests).
- In the presence of non-native invasive tree species (acacia, idol, etc.), their control (in order to increase efficiency) must always be ensured by mechanical methods combined with chemical technology (injection).
- Grassland habitat types / stock types affected:
  - open rocky vegetation / ÁNÉR: I4 / Natura 2000: 8220
  - open silica rock meadows and debris slopes / ÁNÉR: G3 / Natura 2000: 6190, 8150, 8230
  - stony steppe steppes / HNA / Natura 2000: 6240
  - semi - dry meadows / HNV: H4 / Natura 2000: 6210
  - sloping steppe steppes / HNA: H5a / Natura 2000: 6240

Secondary fresh, dry, and lean grasslands

- Secondary grassland of clearing origin should be maintained by annual mowing (possibly every two years in the case of lean grassland).
- Mowing can usually start after 15 July (1 July for uncharacteristic grasslands without protected plant species), but the grazing and scrubbing work required for restoration can only be carried out during the autumn-winter period, from 15 August to 15 March.
- During the maintenance of secondary grasslands, efforts should be made to establish and maintain the mosaic habitat structure, so scattered solitary trees ("abandoned trees") and groups of shrubs should be left behind.
- In the presence of non-native invasive tree species (acacia, green maple, etc.), their control (to increase efficiency) must always be ensured by mechanical methods combined with chemical technology (injection).
- Grassland habitat types / stock types affected:

French perch meadows / ÁNÉR: E1 / Natura 2000: 6510

red meadow meadows / ÁNÉR: E2 / Natura 2000: 6520

lean grasslands in the hills / ÁNÉR: E34 / Natura 2000: 6520

uncharacteristic fresh grasslands / ÁNÉR: OB / Natura 2000: ---

uncharacteristic dry-semi-dry grasslands / ÁNÉR: OC / Natura 2000: ---

Wet grasslands and high pathogens:

- Interventions in the field of blue-swamp marshes, which are unique habitat types, can only be carried out for nature conservation purposes. The treatment to be carried out every year in the autumn period (September-October, under relatively dry soil conditions) should serve to preserve the grass structure and prevent reeds. The cut meadow (biomass) must be removed from the area!
- Floodplain meadows and herds can be used for mowing or grazing (cattle, possibly buffalo). Mowing work can be started after July 15, in case of grazing, care must be taken to avoid overgrazing.
- Habitat populations along streams are to be maintained without treatment. It is not possible to use their territory as a loader, they cannot be traversed with big machines.
- (Selective) scrubbing can be carried out during the autumn-winter period (August 15 to March 15) on the closing patches of wet grasslands and high-risk areas.
- Grassland habitat types / stock types affected:
    - blue-throated meadows / ÁNÉR: D2 / Natura 2000: 6410
    - marsh meadows / NÁR: D34 / Natura 2000: 6440

- high-risk pathogens along the stream / ÁNÉR: D5 / Natura 2000: 6430
- floodplain high-risk pathogens / ÁNÉR: D6 / Natura 2000: 6430

Wetlands

- Different wetland types should normally be maintained without active and regular intervention, with low disturbance and moderate wildlife impact.
- Within a radius of 100 m of wetlands, no hunting and game management facilities (sprinklers, feeders, salters) may be located. Existing facilities in the immediate vicinity of the herds must be relocated!
- Affected wetland types / stock types:

seaweed vegetation in stagnant and slow-flowing waters / ACE: Ac / Natura 2000: 3150

reeds, mats / ÁNÉR: B1a / Natura 2000: ---

dewdrop, frog-hazy waterfront vegetation / ÁNÉR: B2 / Natura 2000: ---

elevation meadows / REN: B5 / Natura 2000: ---

spring bogs / ÁNÉR: C1 / Natura 2000: ---

uncharacteristic (woodless) wetlands / ÁNÉR: OA / Natura 2000: ---

Living waters

- Living waters should be maintained as far as possible by ensuring the greatest possible natural morphology, with minimal external interventions, guaranteeing adequate water quantity and water quality, and excluding pollution sources.
- Hunting and game management facilities (sprinklers, feeders, salters) may not be located within a 100 m radius of living waters. Existing facilities in the immediate vicinity of the herds must be relocated!
- Affected wetland types / stock types:
  - rivers / AER: U8 / Natura 2000: ---
  - stagnant waters / UAN: U9 / Natura 2000: ---

Agricultural habitats

- Agricultural habitats can be cultivated according to their cultivation, but chemicals (fertilizers, chemicals) need to be minimized during different agricultural technologies.
- The technologies used in agricultural areas must be used to ensure the protection of habitats against surface erosion, as well as to maintain and, if possible, improve the water management and water circulation of the areas.
- Affected forest habitat types / stock types:

- annual, intensive field crops / ÁNÉR: T1 / Natura 2000: ---
- perennial, intensive field crops / ÁNÉR: T2 / Natura 2000: ---
- sown grasslands / AER: T5 / Natura 2000: ---
- extensive arable land / AER: T6 / Natura 2000: ---
- intensive vineyards and orchards / ÁNÉR: T7 / Natura 2000: ---
- extensive vineyards and orchards / ÁNÉR: T8 / Natura 2000: ---
- small gardens / PRICE: T9 / Natura 2000: ---
- fallow areas / REN: T10 / Natura 2000: ---

Other cultural areas

- The maintenance of real estate affected by residential and farm buildings and objects operated for tourism purposes may be carried out in accordance with the conservation of the surrounding protected natural areas. The planting of invasive species and the discharge of municipal waste or sewage are, of course, strictly prohibited at all sites!
- Destructed, contaminated areas should be rehabilitated: municipal and construction waste deposited there should be collected as much as possible, invasive species should be repressed, and protective vegetation should be started in the areas (using indigenous pioneer and generalist species).
- The road and rail network must be maintained in accordance with the relevant technical criteria, but the level of woody and woody vegetation in the adjacent areas must be maintained to a level that meets the needs for safe operation. Chemical technology may only be used in the maintenance of the road and rail network with an individual official permit.
- Affected forest habitat types / stock types:
  - tourist houses, leisure facilities / ÁNÉR: U2 / Natura 2000: ---
  - villages, rural settlements / ÁNÉR: U3 / Natura 2000: ---
  - sites, wreck areas / ÁNÉR: U4 / Natura 2000: ---
  - waste dumps, landfills / ÁNÉR: U5 / Natura 2000: ---
  - mines, mining surfaces / ÁNÉR: U6 / Natura 2000: ---
  - extraction sites / REN: U7 / Natura 2000: ---
  - homesteads, farm buildings / ÁNÉR: U10 / Natura 2000: ---
  - road and rail network / ÁNÉR: U11 / Natura 2000: ---

1.3. Protection of species

Protection of mushrooms

- Protection of fungal species in the design area in accordance with general habitat protection aspects (maximum gentle, extensive use of forests, grasslands, and other mosaic habitats where fungi grow; preservation of balanced water

management of habitats; prevention of significant changes in microclimatic conditions in forests; and prohibiting mass collection beyond personal collection. The collection of protected mushroom species for personal use is also prohibited!

- Fungal species of special nature conservation importance, are to be affected by individual species protection measures if necessary: none.

Protection of mosses

- Protection of moss species in the design area in accordance with general habitat protection aspects (maximum gentle, extensive use of forests, grasslands, and other mosaic habitats where mosses are grown; preservation of balanced water management of habitats; prevention of significant changes in microclimatic conditions in forests; and prohibiting collection for commercial (wreath-tying) purposes.
- Moss species of special nature conservation importance, to be affected by individual species protection measures if necessary: none.

Protection of potted plant species

- The protection of the vascular plant species in the planning area in accordance with the general habitat protection aspects (maximum gentle, extensive use of the forests, grasslands, and other mosaic habitats where the vascular plants are grown; preservation of the balanced water management of the habitats; in a favorable natural state, with no more than moderate disturbance, by reducing the effects of wildlife, in particular, game washing and chewing, by maintaining sustainable management of secondary habitats (eg meadows), by restricting the use of grasslands for loading and hunting/feeding targeted species protection measures (partly for habitat conversion) in individual cases.
- In the case of forest management activities (taking into account the flowering and maturation periods), it is usually necessary to ensure undisturbedness and undisturbedness in the period between 15 March and 15 August, so that farming activities can be carried out largely outside this interval.
- Activities related to grassland reconstruction (selective shrub clearing, stubble crushing) should / should be carried out mainly in the autumn-winter months (between 15 August and 15 March) due to species protection reasons.
- In the case of grassland management/maintenance (taking into account flowering and ripening periods), mowing after 15 July usually ensures the long-term survival of protected species in fresh and semi-arid meadows.
- In special cases, especially for sensitive species, a separate set of rules must be established for the timing and method of grassland treatments (mowing). The population of the Austrian gentian (Gentianella austriaca) in the mountain meadow must accordingly be maintained by mowing between 15 October and 15 March (in snow-free weather).

- The Hungarian Hussong (Ferula sadleriana) is a key natural value of the planning area, and its relocation to its original production sites (Nagymaros) requires not only the elimination of the wild effect but also ex-situ propagation activities.
- Vascular plant species of special nature conservation importance, to be affected by individual species protection measures if necessary:
    - Alchemilla micans
    - Circaea alpina
    - Erysimum crepidifolium)
    - Erysimum witmannii ssp. pallidiflorum
    - Ferula sadleriana
    - Gentianella austriaca
    - Gladiolus imbricatus
    - Knautia dipsacifolia
    - Minuartia frutescens
    - Orobanche flava
    - Pleurospermum austriacum
    - Polystichum braunii
    - Primula elatior
    - Valeriana officinalis ssp. sambucifolia
    - Woodsia ilvensis

Protection of molluscs

- The protection of the shellfish species in the planning area must be ensured in accordance with the general habitat protection aspects (maintaining the bed morphology of the water bodies serving the habitats of the shellfish species;
- The protection of snail species in the design area must be ensured by enforcing the general habitat protection criteria (described for mussel species in the case of aquatic snails; maximum gentle, extensive use of forests, grasslands, and other mosaic habitats in the case of terrestrial snails).
- Adventitious mussel species occurring sporadically in the affected section of the Ipoly River to protect native mussel species and ensure their habitat - Asian clam (Corbicula fluminea), Corbicula fluminalis, zebra mussel (Dreissena polymorpha) must be squeezed back!
- It is forbidden to collect the edible snail (Helix pomatia) in a protected natural area!
- Mollusc species of special nature conservation importance, are to be affected by individual species protection measures if necessary: none.

Protection of arthropods

- The protection of arthropod species (decapods, crustaceans, falconers, dragonflies, waterfowl, terns) in the design area that are wholly or typically associated with

wetlands; prevention of releases, ensuring the relative integrity of water bodies and adjacent wetlands) and targeted

- The protection of arthropod species (spiders, cephalopods, orchards, beetles, beetles, moths, membranous species) that are wholly or typically associated with terrestrial habitats in the design area is subject to general habitat protection criteria (habitats, forests, , the maintenance of habitats in a favorable natural state, with a maximum of moderate disturbance) and, in individual cases, targeted species protection measures (partly for the purpose of habitat conversion).
- The protection of the populations of the stone crab (Austropotamobius torrentium) is a priority nature conservation task, the undisturbedness of the stream sections hosting the species must be fully ensured!
- In order to protect the native ten-legged crustaceans, it is necessary to repress and reduce the adventitious, invasive North American crayfish (Orconectes limosus) that has sporadically appeared on the affected section of the Ipoly River!
- To maintain the population of saproxylophagous beetles - Cerambyx cerdo, Cucujus cinnaberinus, Limoniscus violaceus, Rhysodes sulcatus, Rosalia alpina - in the forests (in the latter case within groups of abandoned trees) the damaged, rotting, split-trunk, partially dead, hollow-loose tree specimens must be left behind. To ensure the habitat of saproxylophagous beetles, the combined average amount of standing and lying dead wood must be increased from the current level of 5–10 m3 / ha to the interval of 10–25 m3 / ha!
- In order to protect the Rosalia alpina population, it is necessary to schedule the removal of harvested beech timber from forest areas before the breeding / laying period (before 1 May). 25% of the beech wood left in the forest area after May (mainly from the piles placed in sunny locations) must be left permanently in the forest area. However, laying on piles can be reduced by forming the wood in shady places.
- To protect the butterfly species (Lepidoptera) in the design area, it is necessary to ensure the continuous presence of host plants. This can best be achieved by maintaining habitat mosaicism, creating and preserving mosaic-diverse plant communities (including sporadic preservation of rarer mixed trees in forests).
- Arthropod species of special nature conservation importance, to be affected by individual species protection measures if necessary:
    - Austropotamobius torrentium
    - Arcyptera fusca
    - Paracaloptenus caloptenoides
    - Cordulegaster bidentata
    - Bolbelasmus unicornis
    - Eurythyrea quercus
    - Limoniscus violaceus
    - Rhysodes sulcat
    - Rosalia alpina

Protecting fish species

- Protection of fish species in the planning area in accordance with the general habitat protection aspects (preservation of the bed morphology of the mountain streams serving the fish species; minimization of flood risk intervention in the affected section of the Ipoly ensuring relative integrity), compliance with fishing rules (prohibition of catches of protected species) and, in individual cases, targeted species protection measures (partly for the conservation/enhancement of habitats).
- Adventitious fish species occurring sporadically in the affected section of the Ipoly River to protect native fish species and provide habitat - silver carp (Carassius gibelio), sunfish (Lepomis gibbosus), river goby (Neogobius fluviatilis), bark-eating machine (Babka gymnotrachelus), black-footed gull, Proterorhinus semilunaris - its population should be reduced as much as possible!
- In the artificial fishing lakes in the area of the Börzsönyi basins (Kóspallagi fishing lake, Békásréti fishing lake, Törökmező fishing line) locations must prevent adventitious fish from entering the downstream sections by overflowing water!
- The regular depletion and control of the population of the dwarf catfish (Ameiurus nebulosus) in Lake Bajdázói is also a priority nature conservation task!
- Further introduction of non-native fish species into the water bodies of the planning area is prohibited!
- Fish species of special nature conservation importance, to be affected by individual species protection measures if necessary:
    - Phoxinus phoxinus
    - Barbus carpathicus

Protection of amphibians

- Protection of amphibian species in the planning area in accordance with the general habitat protection aspects (preservation of the bed morphology of mountain streams and small forest water bodies serving as habitats for amphibian species; to ensure relative undisturbed use of forests, grasslands, and other mosaic habitats for amphibian species at most gentle, extensive measures and, in individual cases, targeted species protection measures (partly for the conservation/modification of habitats).
- During the breeding season, the drainage of water-filled wheel tracks on artificial forest dirt roads is prohibited, and the use of the affected road sections must be temporarily avoided (between 15 March and 15 August)!
- In order to ensure the relatively undisturbed nature of the wetlands that house amphibian species at home (to reduce the disturbance caused by dredging), a significant reduction in the number of feral pigs is needed!

- The protection and deflection system (system of deflection ditches and "frog tunnels" with the illuminating surface) was built along the main road 2 between Hont and Parassapuszta between the northern edge of Börzsöny and the Ipoly Valley in spring and autumn (wintering sites) and breeding sites) in order to protect migratory amphibians.
- In order to protect the spotted salamanders (Salamandra salamandra) during the rainy season, speed limits (max. 30 km / h) and warning signs ("Caution, amphibian migration!") Must be introduced on certain sections of the private forest road between Kemence and Diósjenő. must be placed!
- Amphibian species of special nature conservation importance, to be affected by individual species protection measures if necessary:
    - Salamandra salamander
    - Rana temporaria

Protection of reptiles

- Protection of reptile species in the design area in accordance with general habitat protection considerations (preservation of the bed morphology of wetlands serving as breeding and habitats for certain reptile species; avoidance of water abstraction and drainage; forests, grasslands, and other mosaic habitats used for reptile species) and, in individual cases, targeted species protection measures (partly for the conservation/conversion of habitats).
- In the highly visited habitat of the European pond turtle (Emys orbicularis) (Lake Bajdázói), the priority is to ensure the relative integrity of the habitat and to inform visitors about conservation issues. At the same site, the main task is to ensure that the soil surface is undisturbed (no road repairs, no leveling of grasslands) in the most frequented 100-200 m area of the lake during laying between hatching and hatching (May-October).
- Specimens of the Advent (North American) pond slider (Trachemys scripta) found in the water body of Lake Bajdázói must be captured and removed!
- Reptile species of special nature conservation importance, to be affected by individual species protection measures if necessary:

Ablepharus kitaibelii

Protection of birds

- The protection of the bird species of the planning area is enforced by the general habitat protection aspects (maximum gentle, extensive use of forests, grasslands, and other mosaic habitats serving as the habitat of the bird species; provision of habitats and habitat mosaics relevant to each bird species; the provision of feeding areas, the protection of hiding and nesting sites and, in individual cases, targeted species protection measures (partly for the conservation/conversion of habitats).

- In order to facilitate the nesting of large bird species (black storks, birds of prey, Ural owls) that breed in twig nests, it is necessary to preserve old flocks and parts of flocks, as well as to preserve large-crowned trees. The supporting trees of the existing twig nests and the trees adjacent to them cannot be affected by logging works, these groups of trees should be left as a conservation area (a group of quasi-leaves). In the absence of large, stable twig nests, it may be necessary to place artificial nests (braided twig nests) in certain parts of the area.
- In order to facilitate the nesting of large-bodied bird species (migratory falcon, owl) nesting on rock walls and abandoned quarries, it is necessary to disturb the rock walls and mine walls, and to reopen the surfaces closed with woody vegetation. In the absence of rocky ledges suitable for nesting, it is also possible to create artificial rock breeding cavities.
- To facilitate the nesting of species (woodpeckers, blue pigeons, owls, flycatchers, secondary dwellers) nesting in woodpeckers, split trunks and bark cracks during rearing, health logging, and end uses (in the latter case within groups of onion trees) hollow-bare tree trunks should be left behind.
- In order to ensure the feeding opportunities of woodpeckers (Picidae) and other bird species associated with dead wood, the combined average amount of standing and lying dead wood must be increased from the current level of 5–10 m3 / ha to the interval of 10–25 m3 / ha!
- In order to strengthen the population of the small flycatcher (Ficedula parva), it is recommended to place artificial nesting bees in suitable beech stands (with a relatively diverse structure at the bottom of the valley).
- No mowing or other lawn care work may be carried out between 15 April and 15 July in the vicinity of the nesting site of the highly protected Crex crex (100 m), which appears as an occasional nest in wet grasslands.
- To ensure the nesting of nesting bird species in wetlands (on the edge of artificial lakes) between 15 March and 15 August, relatively undisturbed nesting sites need to be ensured (see fishing activity) and water management without major changes.
- In order to avoid or minimize disturbance of the breeding sites, as a general rule, no shrubbery activities may be carried out in the area of shrubs, lawn-shrub mosaics and orchards between 15 March and 15 August.
- In order to avoid or minimize disturbance of breeding sites, no logging (felling) activities may be carried out in the planned areas, afforested areas and orchards between 15 March and 15 August, except in the event of an immediate accident or flood hazard. Different closed seasons may be set due to the nesting characteristics of some species.
- In the case of some (mostly highly protected) bird species nesting in twigs and woodpeckers, partially different guidelines apply to the interval of time restrictions, their spatial scope and the spatial extent of end-use restrictions in forest areas, as follows:

Bird spacies of the communitiy interes	Time limit	Area of thetime limit (m)*	Area (changei) limit (m)**
Ciconia nigra	March 1. – August 15.	400	100–300
Corvus corax	february 1. – June 30.	100	50
Halieetus albicilla	January 1. – July15.	400	100–200
Aquila heliaca	February 1. – August15.	300–600	100–200
Aquila pomarina	March 15. – August 31.	400	100–300
Circaetus gallicus	March 15. – August 31.	300	100–200
Pernis apivorus	April 15. – August s 31.	200	100
Falco peregrinus	February 15. – July 15.	300	100
Buteo buteo	March 15. – July 31.	100	50
Accipiter gentilis	March 1. – July 15.	200	50–100
Accipiter nisus	March 1. – July 15.	100	50
Strix uralensis	February 1. – July 15.	200	100
Bubo bubo	February 1. – July31.	200	100
Dendrocopos leucotos	March 1. – June 30.	100	200 (csak örökerdő-gazdálkodás végezhető)
Ficedula parva	April 15. – July 15.	200	200

* Forestry/logging activities may not be carried out for a limited period of time within the specified radius (adjusted for topography and stock conditions).

** Within the specified radius (specified taking into account the topography and stand conditions), no end-use activity (regeneration cutting, fiber cutting, clear-cutting) may be performed in native tree species (even beyond the limited period of time). In the case of end-use of non-native tree species and other uses (eg nursery felling), the temporal and spatial limitation of the planned works requires individual assessment.

Note: During the logging work in the vicinity of the nesting sites (regardless of the intervals specified by species), the time limit for the main breeding and vegetation period (March 15 - August 15) must be observed in the planning area. ! In the table, the bold type indicates the highly protected species.

Bird species of special nature conservation importance, to be affected by individual species protection measures if necessary:

- Ciconia nigra
- Aquila heliaca
- Haliaeetus albicilla
- Circaetus gallicus
- Falco peregrinus
- Bubo bubo
- Strix uralensis
- Dendrocopos leucotos
- Ficedula parva

Protection of vertebrates

- The protection of vertebrate species in the design area is subject to general habitat protection criteria (maximum gentle, extensive use of forests, grasslands and other mosaic habitats used as habitats for vertebrate species; provision of habitats and mosaics relevant to each taxonomic group; ensuring relative integrity) the provision of feeding areas, the protection of hiding and breeding grounds and, in individual cases, targeted species protection measures (partly for the conservation/conversion of habitats).
- There is a special case of bats (Chiroptera), which require the protection of winter and summer habitats and the presence of a mosaic of habitats that provide insect food and water demand for the species (drinking places: small forest stands).
- In order to protect the bats, there is a great need for the undisturbed but submerged maintenance of the underground accommodation (artificial cavities: mine cuts, cellars) within the planning area. the presence of hollow strains within forest stands.
- In order to provide summer, forest accommodation for bats, hollow-deciduous tree trunks with split / separated bark, split trunks should be abandoned during rearing, health logging and end uses (in the latter case within groups of onion trees).
- In order to avoid or minimize disturbance to summer forest accommodation, no logging activities may be carried out between 15 March and 15 August.
- Among the large carnivores, the rhododendrically observed gray wolf (Canis lupus) and lynx (Lynx lynx) require increased attention, but their long-term presence is mainly through territorial protection (undisturbed areas of special nature conservation areas (nature zone, specially protected area, forest reserve)). and to prevent possible shots.

- Mammal species of special nature conservation importance, to be affected by individual species protection measures if necessary:
  - Barbastella barbastellus
  - Myotis bechsteinii
  - Myotis brandtii
  - Plecotus auritus
  - Canis lupus
  - Lynx lynx

1.4. Protection of landscape and cultural historical values

- The protection of the landscape and cultural historical values of the planning area must be ensured in addition to the protection and preservation of the current surface - inanimate and living natural - values.
- Among the historical monuments, the preservation of archeological sites, earthen castles, high-altitude settlements, ramparts, and some stone castle remains must be ensured with continuous vegetation cover, by preventing increased surface erosion processes and by avoiding disturbance to the soil surface.
- In the demarcated area of the historical monuments and in the vicinity of them that can still be considered archaeologically relevant (50 m), no activities (mining, road construction, earthworks, streamlining, logging, timber disposal) may be carried out that would cause unfavorable changes in their condition. , more erosive processes would start on their surface than under natural conditions.
- In the narrower surroundings of historical monuments, logging or felling may only be carried out in extremely justified cases, for the purpose of accident prevention, without the use of large machines.
- Among the historical monuments, the area of Drégelyvár should be treated as an exception: the reconstruction of the castle ruins according to the plan approved by the heritage protection authority and the development of its narrower environment (50–100 m) for demonstration purposes is possible taking into account general landscape and nature protection aspects.
- Preservation of the historical monuments of the former noble ore mining and ore processing in Börzsöny (mining excavations, ditches, dams, smelting ruins, other mining monuments) by curbing the erosion processes of the narrower (50 m) environment and, in the case of technical excavations, must be provided.
- Preservation of monuments and artifacts that are more significant for the history of forestry (freezing places, light railway tracks, log houses, extermination meadows, etc.) partly by designating smaller conservation areas and partly (in the case of underground objects and earthworks) by demolition/erosion approach, transport by heavy machinery), partly (in the case of buildings) preservation-restoration works, partly (in the case of extermination meadows) regular treatments (shredding, mowing) must be or can be provided.
- Maintenance of other cultural and historical values of the planning area, each affecting a small area (memorial crosses, military graves, memorial plaques, building ruins, and other objects that can be treated as unique landscape values), taking into account general landscape and nature protection aspects. with its prior consent).
- Local (settlement) or locally interested (tourism, tradition-preserving) communities and social organizations should be involved in the maintenance works if possible!

- The creation of new memorial sites (memorial plaque, memorial column, cross, etc.) is possible only with the prior consent of the Danube-Ipoly National Park Directorate.

1.5. Visits, sports activities

- The sub-areas of the planning area with a special nature protection classification (natural zone, specially protected area, core area of the forest reserve) can only be visited on the marked tourist routes.
- The locations of the visit and the various sporting activities may be not particularly protected parts of the service area and the nature conservation area.
- With the exception of the larger-traffic, and marginalized settlements (Kemence, Diósjenő, Nagymaros, Királyrét), the visit to the planning area should be directed towards activities in small groups in accordance with the general ecotourism principles.
- Visiting the non-specially protected sub-areas of the planning area within the framework of walking (boots) tourism activities is normally possible on the marked hiking trails.
- In addition to the roads and private roads open to public traffic in the planning area, cycling tourism is possible on designated cycling routes.
- The use of cross-engines, quads and other internal combustion engine-powered equipment for tourism purposes is prohibited, except on incident roads and private roads open to public traffic. The use of these devices on the outskirts (on forest roads, hiking trails or other trails) is strictly forbidden!
- The wider spread of car tourism is not supported, the access of tourist destinations (park forest, lookout, forest rest area, etc.) by car to the environment of public roads passing through the planning area and private roads open to public traffic (parking places designated there) must be limited!
- The use of kite and paraglider departure/take-off points within the design area is not possible.
- The ski slopes of Nagy-Hideg-hegy (in case of their restoration) can be visited only within the framework of the transport system operated between Királyrét – Nagy-Hideg-hegy.
- Mass sports events (performance tours, night tours, etc.) are only possible with the prior consent of the Danube-Ipoly National Park Directorate, with the permission of the nature conservation authority.
- Tent camping in the planning area is possible only at the designated locations, with the prior consent of the Danube-Ipoly National Park Directorate.
- A new tourist/service facility defining a visit and/or sporting activity within the planning area can only be established in the service area.

1.6. . Education and presentation

- Educational and demonstration activities related to the acquaintance with the natural and cultural-historical values of the planning area are possible mainly in the non-highly protected parts of the service area and the nature-friendly utilization area.
- In the sub-areas of the planning area with special nature protection classification (natural zone, specially protected area, forest reserve core area), it is possible to carry out educational and demonstration activities only on the marked tourist routes.
- In addition to the presentation of local values, the educational and demonstration activities carried out within the area (linked to an on-site facility or organized from an external institution/site) should also cover general landscape and nature conservation aspects.
- In addition to the training of the preschool, primary and secondary school age groups, the educational and demonstration activities carried out within the field must also aim at informing adults and shaping their attitudes!
- Within the planning area, a new training point or demonstration point can only be established in the service area.

1.6.1. Research, investigation

- Due to the legal definition of the range of organizations responsible for nature conservation management, the Danube – Ipoly National Park Directorate is entitled to organize and coordinate research and monitoring activities related to the natural and cultural-historical values of the planning area.
- Other research activities initiated or planned by external organizations/institutions and private individuals related to the natural and cultural-historical values of the planning area may be carried out only with the permission of the Nature Conservation Authority, taking into account the criteria previously formulated by the Danube-Ipoly National Park Directorate.
- For the planned research in and around the historical monuments of archaeological significance (archaeological sites, earthen castles, high-altitude settlements, ramparts, stone castles, castle ruins), the permission of the heritage protection authority must be obtained!
- Research and monitoring activities carried out on behalf of the Danube-Ipoly National Park Directorate do not require a special nature conservation authority permit, however, the assignment/business contracts issued to the agents must

include the system of nature protection rules to be observed during the research/monitoring activities

- The research of the elements of the inanimate natural environment (geological-geomorphological formations, hydrological formations) and the artificial surface and subsurface geomorphological formations (mostly: quarries, and excavations) must not be accompanied by damage to the formations or changes in their physical characteristics.
- The examination, research, and monitoring of the populations of wild organisms (fungi, plants, animals) must not be accompanied by the endangerment or damage of the populations and the individuals belonging to them, in the case of animal species the individuals by disturbing.
- During the research/monitoring work, the collection of the examined fungal, plant and animal species is only possible with the permission of the nature conservation authority.
- The collection of protected species of fungi, plants, and animals is only possible in exceptional cases, with the permission of the nature conservation authority.
- Destructive collection methods should be avoided during the collection of animal species, this solution can only be accepted in exceptional cases, in the case of inferior animal species - especially arachnids and insects (eg beetles, and butterflies).
- In the case of vertebrate species, only traps for testing purposes (eg live traps for small mammals, curtain nets for bats) may be used in which the trapped individual is not damaged and where the release of the trapped individual can be ensured after the test/measurement.

1.7. Conservation management practices, restrictions and prohibitions related to land use forms / modes

1.7.1. Management standards for forestry

A) Handling instructions according to protection categories

- Located in the planning area, 14/2000. (VI. 26.) of the Ministry of the Environment, no farming and / or management activities may be carried out in the highly protected core area of the Forest Reserve;
- Any kind of forestry intervention in the highly protected forest areas classified within and outside the natural zone (including the protection zone of the Pagan–Rose Forest Reserve) only as part of nature conservation management, preservation and/or improvement of the natural state of the affected forests (eg alien species improving the degree of mixing, eliminating a homogeneous stand structure, generally improving the forest structure, diversifying enclosures, increasing the amount of dead wood, producing microhabitats) and ensuring the survival and living conditions of existing plant and animal species (partly protected and/or of Community importance) (eg to adapt to light conditions, to produce dead wood, to expand nesting opportunities).
- Protected forests (including those located on steep, erosion-prone slopes in zonal forests) and valuable, vulnerable forest habitat types (limestone bypass forests, rocky forests, warm-water forests) riverside forests, bog forests) (together with stocks with similar conditions, combined with them) should be delimited as a separate forest area if possible, treatments (eg removal of non-native elements, harvesting of trees harmful to their environment, reforestation in the event of major natural disturbances). In the case of smaller (less than 0.50 ha) stands that are not suitable for the establishment of an independent forest section, the intact maintenance must be solved by differentiated treatment within the enclosing forest section (delimitation as a conservation area, as a group of abandoned trees).
- In the areas affected by forest management “only” in the protected natural area, the widest possible use of the modes of management ensuring continuous forest cover (transition mode in the classical sense and mode of the perennial forest) should be sought. The application of continuous forest cover should play a particularly important role in the case of larger, contiguous forest blocks, where maintaining deforestation over time would result in a situation of great concern for nature conservation, large-scale, contiguous felling areas. Farming under continuous forest cover should be encouraged primarily in the case of beech tree stands, but in the case of moderate wildlife effects, stands treated in this way can also be designated in the oak belt stands.
- Where deforestation is taking place in areas affected by forest management “only” in protected natural areas, there is a need for greater enforcement of nature conservation aspects than before. The most important task during the cultivation (cleaning, thinning) of young and middle-aged stands is the establishment and maintenance of the appropriate mix and structural richness of the forests (closure

conditions, leveling, diameter distribution, standing and lying dead wood, microhabitats). dry matter production, harvesting of mixed trees, lower-level thinning) and practices that allow the expansion and long-term survival of non-native tree species should be avoided in all cases. In old, end-of-life stocks, even-decomposing canopy cuts with homogeneity, which also have a homogenizing effect and are carried out over a short period of time (5–15 years), should be gradually relegated to the background. Instead, regeneration cuttings should be applied as much as possible (for 15–30 years), resulting in a group-patched stand structure with a spatially variable reach, which better follows the internal pattern of the forests and the regeneration conditions, but even more so. exclusively for fattening cuts with a renovation period of 30 to 60 years. The latter solutions (combined with groups of onion trees) already offer an environmentally acceptable alternative to continuous afforestation (in the long run, the application of the perennial forest regime) in cases where continuous afforestation cannot take place due to a lack of farmer intentions or other reasons.

- In favorable cases (eg black and pine forests with strong deciduous subsoil), non-native forest forests can be gradually transformed, even in a temporary mode, but in most cases, tree conversion can take place in felling mode, regardless of the protection classification. It is also possible to use clear-cuts during the transformations, but their area needs to be strongly reduced compared to the possibilities (eg by spatial mosaic, leaving native groups of deciduous trees). Chemical technologies can be used with caution in the conversion of aggressively spreading non-native tree species (mainly acacia, sometimes idol), if necessary.
- The nature protection guidelines described in the forests affected by the management must be followed in the management of forests classified as “only” in the protected natural area, which is classified as public welfare (mainly park forest) for the purposes of recreational tourism (also for any purpose).
- In the areas of Community importance (Natura 2000) in the planning area - partly protected and partly highly protected - the aspects of forest management/forest management must not endanger the nature conservation status of the designated forest habitat types and forest species (also) associated with the designation. (extent and naturalness, and population size and individuals), their long-term survival.
- Forest habitat types of the “Börzsöny” priority nature conservation area (HUDI20008) (already included on the surface of the SDF or proposed for inclusion in the Natura 2000 maintenance plan) (representativeness: A // B // C), with regard to which forest management and forest management regulations required: 9130 = submontan and montane beeches (Asperulo-Fagetum), 91G0 = Pannonian hornbeam oaks with Quercus petraea and Carpinus betulus, 91M0 = Pannonian heather oaks // 9180 = Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes and rock debris , 91H0 = Pannonian downy oaks with Quercus pubescens // 9110 = Luzulo nemorosae-Fagetum sylvaticae, 91E0 = Alnus glutinosa .A „Börzsöny” kiemelt jelentőségű természetmegőrzési terület (HUDI20008) erdőkhöz kötődő (erdőben élő vagy erdőben is élő) jelölő státusú (az SDF felületén már szereplő, vagy a Natura 2000 fenntartási tervben felvételre javasolt) állatfajai (populációméret: A//B//C), amelyekre tekintettel az

erdőgazdálkodás/erdőkezelés szabályozása szükséges: --- // kerekvállú állasbogár (Rhysodes sulcatus), havasi cincér (Rosalia alpina) // harántfogú törpecsiga (Vertigo angustior), hasas törpecsiga (Vertigo moulinsiana), csíkos medvelepke (Callimorpha quadripunctaria), magyar tavaszi-fésűsbagoly (magyar barkabagoly) (Dioszeghyana schmidtii), nagy tűzlepke (Lycaena dispar), nagy hőscincér (Cerambyx cerdo), skarlátbogár (Cucujus cinnaberinus), kék pattanó (Limoniscus violaceus), szarvasbogár (Lucanus cervus), nyugati piszedenevér (Barbastella barbastellus), nagyfülű denevér (Myotis bechsteinii), hegyesorrú denevér (Myotis blythii), csonkafülű denevér (Myotis emarginatus), közönséges denevér (Myotis myotis), nagy patkósdenevér (Rhinolophus ferrumequinum), kis patkósdenevér (Rhinolophus hipposideros).

- Forest species associated with forests in the "Börzsöny and Visegrád Mountains" special protection area (HUDI10002) (already living on the surface of the SDF or proposed for inclusion in the Natura 2000 maintenance plan) (population size: A // B // C) for which regulation of forest management is required: white-backed woodpecker (Dendrocopos leucotos), falcon (Falco peregrinus), small flycatcher (Ficedula parva) // black stork (Ciconia nigra), blue pigeon (Columba oenas), middle woodpecker (Dendrocopos medius), black woodpecker (Dryocopus martius), mustache bunting (Emberiza cia), red flycatcher (Ficedula albicollis), mountain wagtail (Motacilla cinerea), wasp owl (Prixis apivorus), Ural owl (Bubo bubo), snakehouse (Circaetus gallicus), ash sparrow (Picus canus).

Operating instructions according to operating modes

Cutting mode and transient mode (*)

(* = operating mode version that reduces felling to less than 1.5 ha)

- Increased emphasis should be placed on the conservation of existing native mixed tree species during the growing cuttings in young and middle-aged stands of zonal forests (TI, TKGY, NFGY, HGY). Mixed tree species (hornbeam, linden, ash, maple, elm, wild fruit, etc.) - if present in a dispersed or grouped mixture and their combined proportion does not exceed 20% - must be fully spared, abandoned or used only during the interventions. an intervention no greater than that intended for the main tree species may be used. In order to change the current landscape image of the region, which is poor in many places in the mixed tree, in the long run, the continuous presence of native mixed trees with a scattered group pattern of at least 20–30% should be targeted.
- In the young and middle-aged stands of zonal forests, the proportion of the most important tree-forming tree species (sessile oak and heather in semi-arid oaks; sessile oak and hornbeam in fresh oaks; beech and hornbeam in beeches) the systematic squeezing or removal of individual tree species should be avoided. Accordingly, the effort to reduce hornbeam and exchange in the horned and

exchanged herds should not lead to drastic herd breeding solutions. In general, efforts should be made to establish and maintain stands that are (also) diverse in terms of tree species composition.

- During cleaning and thinning, rarer mixed tree species should be preserved (at least sporadically or at the edges), including pioneer tree species traditionally considered to be highly undesirable in farming practices (eg birch birch, goat willow, aspen).
- During the growing cuts, the trees with special shapes (bumps, forks, shoots) that increase the diversity of the stand structure, as well as the strains that currently or potentially carry microhabitats, should be spared at least in part. The trees carrying the nest and the nesting bird of prey must be completely spared and left behind.
- In young and middle-aged stands, the occurring non-native tree species are produced simultaneously, in full quantities, in the case of a mixed mixture and a mixture of less than 20%, gradually in several parts in the case of a group-block-mosaic mixture and/or a higher mixture ratio. Abandoned trees of native tree species - even if they are alien forest species - must all be preserved. During the implementation of educational cuts, only vigorous intervention is possible in the lower level that keeps it closed or does not significantly reduce it. The so-called lower-level reductions are prohibited! Shrub levels and forest edges should generally be conserved, except for intensively propagated tree and shrub species, which should be completely removed.
- Schematic reductions with uniform vigor should be avoided everywhere, instead of grouped interventions to ensure spatial mosaicism should be given priority (these can increase the amount of seed yield and allow the appearance of regeneration). The use of depressions homogenizing the forest structure is prohibited, in all cases, it is necessary to apply interventions that maintain or strengthen the structural diversity of the stands (leveling, diameter class richness, deadwood supply).
- Healthy logging (EC) for the removal of standing and lying dead wood in native stands is normally prohibited! In the case of large quantities of dead wood caused by abiotic and/or biotic damage (windfall, snow, ice, windbreak, insect degradation), health logging shall be carried out in such a way that significant amounts of dead wood in patches or groups, on average at least 10-25 m3 / ha stay behind.
- In general, it is necessary to improve the supply of deadwood in forests during upbringing and end-use interventions, in particular, to ensure the wider presence of thick deadwood (over 20 cm in diameter for standing deadwood and 35 cm in diameter for lying deadwood).
- Explosive end-use should be explicitly avoided (in some cases prohibited by law) and may be used in non-gradually evolving stands of non-native tree species. In the case of clear-cutting, the incineration of slaughterhouse waste should be avoided if possible, and no more than partial soil preparation should be carried out prior to afforestation. During reforestation following felling, seedlings (including mixed

trees) from natural regeneration must also be embraced or at least partially preserved.

- During the natural reforestation process and artificial afforestation, the creation of mixed target types corresponding to the potential forest associations corresponding to the production conditions (mainly oak, submontane and montane beech sessile in the affected forests) should be aimed at. The formation of unmixed oaks, unmixed sessile oaks and unmixed beeches should be avoided.
- In the case of cut-off mode, the end-use gradual regeneration (FFV) for a period of 15 to 30 years or, even more so (only for stands belonging to the main group of beech stands), the 30-60-year-long fiber cutting (SZV) applies. The latter (by curbing further logging, postponing final felling and rethinking spatiality) can usually only be carried out in forests that are moderately and patchy.
- In the case of reforestation and demolition cuts (FVB), the overall intensity of the intervention for a forest planning period must not exceed 40% (this is the only way to ensure the renovation process, which has lasted for 2-3 decades).
- In the case of felling (SZV), the overall intensity of the intervention for a forest planning period must not exceed 25% (this is the only way to ensure the renewal process for 4-6 decades).
- In the case of the first felling cuts (FVB) and fiber cutting (SZV), only 50% of the tree species (eg hornbeam, high ash, mountain maple, field maple) that specifically produce many seeds and can be used for regeneration areas may be higher than 50%. (but nowhere 100%) intervention force. For other native mixed tree species, whether occurring at the lower or upper level, no more than the intervention force applied to the entire forest area may be applied.
- When carrying out the first felling (FVB) and fiber felling (SZV), non-native tree species (especially intensively propagated species) should be subjected to a 100% recovery force within the affected area. In the case of non-native species (mainly acacia) that react with increased shoot formation, the use of wood can only take place after preliminary chemical treatment, otherwise the intervention will have the opposite effect.
- Natural reforestation can be carried out by natural reforestation in order to embrace (increase the proportion of) sessile oak in forests that are suitable for sessile oak production, in felled or tanned forests (potentially in place of sessile or hornbeam-sessile oak stands).
- In strongly hornbeam-mixed beech and sessile oak forests and in hornbeam associations, in order to shift the tree species composition of the progeny to beech and sessile oak dominance, it is possible to apply the degree of pruning during the first felling cuts (FVB) and fiber cuttings (SZV). In addition, natural reforestation with artificial supplementation is recommended.
- When carrying out regeneration cuts (FVV) and final felling cuts (SZV), it must be taken into account that, if no stock of the same size or a valuable, vulnerable forest habitat type has been designated, at least 5% of the affected area as a whole. It is

necessary to leave abandoned trees or groups of abandoned trees in the sub-area. The designation of protected forests, vulnerable habitats and groups of onion trees must be carried out before the first end-user intervention!

- During end-use work, efforts should be made to create and maintain the greatest possible spatial diversity. This is done at the landscape level in the more or less contemporary forest blocks by splitting the felling areas, at the forest fragment level by fragmenting the affected areas of demolition and felling, by the system of separating forest strips and groups of leaves, must be provided.

Transient mode (**) and perennial forest mode

(** = Mode version for the transition from felling to perennial forest)

- The most important guidelines for growing cuttings (TI, TKGY, NFGY, HGY) are necessary as described in the cutting mode, and these principles must also be followed during stockpile use (KGH) in young forests. This situation, on the other hand, requires group interventions with varying intensities that help to create or maintain the spatial mosaic (in the affected age groups they already increase the amount of seed yield and the new appearance, if possible).
- Guidelines have already been described for health logging (EC) and deadwood abandonment, as well as for regeneration methods for older stands (in case of temporary operation) and for the mentioned target stock types in cutting mode.
- If the conditions of the production site and the health status of the stands, the species composition and closure of the stands allow it, the formation of the young age groups must always be based on natural regeneration of nuclear origin. In the renovation, suitable space must be given to the naturally occurring mixture species.
- Due to the extended fiber cut (SZV) for 40-60 years as an end-use mode in the temporary mode. This (by temporarily restraining further logging, leaving the final felling and rethinking the spatiality) can usually only be solved by deforestation (FVB) in moderately, patchy forests. In the case of perennial forest operation and felling forest form, in addition to the middle-aged starting stock, it is advisable to schedule the conversion (“transshipment”) divided into 50-100 years with stock management uses (KGH). In addition to the elongation over time, the formation of the appropriate spatial pattern is important for both functions.
- The strength of the end or stock management uses per tree species (per tree species line) must be determined by taking into account the need for approximation and maintenance of the perennial forest structure. In the case of transient operation, the forces shall be determined by taking into account the intended length of the conversion.
- Spatially diverse implementation in the first 10-year cycles It is generally not recommended to apply a higher intervention force to mixed-species than even the main tree species that can produce only many seeds and can regenerate, such as hornbeam, tall ash, mountain maple, field maple. sem).

- When carrying out the first felling (SZV) and stock management uses (KGH), the greatest possible extraction force should be applied to non-native tree species (especially intensively propagated species). Non-native species (primarily acacia) that respond to stem separation with increased shoot formation may only use wood after prior chemical treatment, or intervention may have the opposite effect.
- During the conversion process and in the management of perennial forests, it must be taken into account that - in the same order of magnitude a protected forest part or a valuable, vulnerable forest habitat type has been designated - at least 5% of the area groups or sub-areas to be retained intact and to be maintained intact. Areas that remain untouched, especially those delimited for reasons of production or natural values, must be designated at the beginning of the conversion/management process. Leaving (sporadic) abandoned trees must also be taken into account, also for technological reasons in the case of spatially fragmented wood uses.
- In general, during the transformation and perennial forest management, the greatest possible spatial diversity must be sought. This is also the case by dismantling the beginning and end of the planned transformations in each forest section; at the forest fragment level by fragmenting the affected areas of wood use and the system of groups of onion trees; At the stock level, it may / may be necessary to use spatially variable fiber (variable, group, line, combined) fiber cutting and inventory management uses.

Non-timber mode

- If the stands are contemporaneous with the surrounding, enclosing forests and show a cut stock, and the site and nature conservation factors do not preclude the intervention, then in the case of young and middle-aged forests a careful, structural improvement, mosaic and more favorable mixing conditions vigorous rearing (cleaning, thinning) is still acceptable or recommended in some cases.
- Young and middle-aged stands that do not require stock reduction or increased stability may only be harvested (cleaning, strain selection and growth reduction, profit reduction, other production) if they contain alien / intensively propagated tree species. In the latter case, the non-native / intensively propagating wood species must be harvested in one step, in full, in the case of a dispersed mixture and in a mixture of less than 20%, in a group-block-mosaic mixture and/or in a higher mixture. In the case of non-native species (mainly acacia) that react with increased shoot formation, the use of wood can only take place after preliminary chemical treatment, otherwise, the intervention will have the opposite effect.
- It is forbidden to carry out sanitary logging for the removal of standing and lying dead wood in all parts of the forest classified as non-timber production!
- In the middle-aged and old stands, it is usually not justified to carry out any logging work, they should be maintained in a protected forest-like manner, without

interventions (thus end-use), ensuring the conditions of natural forest dynamics processes. The emergence of non-native tree species or other special reasons (eg protection of roads, railways, buildings, utilities, track facilities) may necessitate smaller-scale logging, but may be carried out as other production.

- In the case of stands (mainly protected forests and other valuable, vulnerable stands) to be managed in accordance with the non-timber production mode, but not included in a separate stand, the above guidelines apply, separating the affected stands from the commercial forests together with a wide tree height protection zone!

General rules for logging and timber transport

- Logging work (including timber preparation, timber movement and felling area management) may only be carried out outside the general limits set by law (or beyond in the case of species protection considerations), without endangering the natural values that occur. In all cases, efforts should be made to harvest dry and/or frozen soils outside the main growing and breeding seasons.
- When moving wood, give priority to gentle approaches. Instead of a drag-and-drop approach that causes severe soil damage, solutions that allow the wood to be moved in an elevated form (longwood or shortwood) should be used. Increasing the leniency of logging, and reducing the damage to the remaining stock, forest soil, soil-bound microhabitats and undergrowth also require the use of modern technologies (eg forwarder, cableway). In addition, (in middle-aged herds and for special tasks) it would be desirable to maintain or restore at least a partial tooth approach.
- The use of forest clearings as loading and storage areas and the passage of approach traces through watercourses must be avoided in the presence of outstanding natural values! It is not possible to cross the sections of the streams between the waders and the small forest water levels with an approach machine!
- In order to preserve the populations of certain saproxylophagous species, in particular the mountain woodpecker (Rosalia alpina), most of the beech timber must be removed before 15 May (before the eggs are laid).

1.7.2. Management standards for agriculture

A) Handling instructions according to protection categories

- In the case of areas under full or partial agricultural use (arable land, grasslands, plantations, small gardens), there can be no question of differentiating the management guidelines according to protection categories. Some grasslands (eg mountain meadows) require regular management even in the case of special nature protection classification (natural zone, specially protected area), while other grassland habitat types (eg rocky grasslands, sloping steppes) need to be

maintained in the nature conservation area. touch. Management standards can be grouped much more according to the nature of the agricultural activity.

B) Management rules according to farming methods

Crop production in the field

- The cultivation of the existing (mostly in the area of small basins) arable land with a small number and small area (the cultivation of arable crops there) should be extended extensively.
- The area of annual, intensive arable crops should be minimized, replaced by perennial crops (eg butterfly fodder crops) or the cultivation technology (use of tillage, fertilizer chemicals) should be made extensive. In addition, regular scraping and scraping are recommended.
- Areas affected by arable farming must not grow, and some arable land must be converted to grassland!

Grassland management

- Straddling can be carried out on the clearing meadows inside the mountains, in the parts of the mountain range and in the Ipoly Valley (excluding the near-natural slope steppes and shrubby dry grasslands).
- Grassland habitat types that can be affected by strata management: marsh meadows (ÁNÉR: D34 / Natura 2000: 6440), French perch meadows (ÁNÉR: E1 / Natura 2000: 6510), red meadow meadows (ÁNÉR: E2 / Natura 2000: 6520), hilly meadows (ÁNÉR: E34 / Natura 2000: 6520), uncharacteristic fresh grasslands (ÁNÉR: OB / Natura 2000: ---), uncharacteristic dry-semi-dry grasslands (ÁNÉR: OC / Natura 2000: ---).
- Types of grassland that can only be mowed for nature conservation purposes: non-fossil meadows (ÁNÉR: B5 / Natura 2000: ---), blue-grass meadows (ÁNÉR: D2 / Natura 2000: 6410).
- For the restoration of the meadows, to reduce the shrubbery-blackout, it is possible to apply pasture crushing temporarily (for 2-3 years), however, as a general solution, the meadow cultivation should be continued with mowing.
- For reasons of species protection, grassland reconstruction activities (selective shrub clearing, stubble crushing) can be carried out mainly in the autumn-winter months (15 August to 15 March).
- Machine work (mowing, mowing, raking, baling) on mowed areas is only possible from sunrise to sunset.
- Mowing work can start no earlier than July 15 (July 1 for grasslands that do not carry protected plant species and are in poorer natural condition).

- Mowing must be carried out from the center of the area to be mowed. The use of a game repellent chain is mandatory during mowing!
- During mowing, a minimum of 5% and a maximum of 10% of the affected area, including land subject to ad hoc restrictions imposed by an official decision in the interest of nature conservation, must be left unmowed in a location that varies from mowing to mowing.
- After mowing, the cut plant material (including mowing after stubble crushing) must be collected or removed from the area within 30 days. It is forbidden to store fibrous fodder on lawns beyond 30 days after mowing!
- Nutrient replenishment (application of organic manure or fertilizer) and sowing must not be carried out on mowed lawns!
- Decree 269/2007 on the rules of land use for the maintenance of Natura 2000 grasslands during layer management due to the involvement with nature conservation areas of European Community importance (nature conservation area of special importance, special protection area for birds). (X. 18.) on the management of meadows (mowing) must be observed.

Grazing livestock

- Grazing livestock can be continued mainly in the mountainous areas and in the Ipoly Valley (excluding near-natural slopes and dry grasslands).
- Grassland habitat types that can be affected by grazing: marsh meadows (ÁNÉR: D34 / Natura 2000: 6440), floodplain and marsh meadows (ÁNÉR: D6 / Natura 2000: 6430), French meadows (ÁNÉR: E1 / Natura 2000: 6510), uncharacteristic fresh meadows ÁNÉR: OB / Natura 2000: ---), uncharacteristic dry-semi-dry grasslands (ÁNÉR: OC / Natura 2000: ---), herbaceous floodplain species (ÁNÉR: OD / Natura 2000: ---), high-risk ruderal weeds (ÁNÉR: OF / Natura 2000: ---), young fallow land and fallow land (ÁNÉR: T10 / Natura 2000: ---).
- Grazing can be done mainly with cattle, sometimes (individually) with horses. Grazing with buffalo is only possible in the affected grasslands of the Ipoly Valley. Grazing of sheep and goats is not permitted in the planning area!
- In the case of grassland used for grazing, overgrazing must be avoided at all times. The number of pasture animals and the intensity of grazing must be determined or limited on the basis of the characteristics of the grassland types concerned (taking into account the current rainfall supply).
- At most partial (selective) shrubbing can be carried out on grazed grasslands, larger shrubs (if any) should be left scattered, ensuring at least 5% area coverage. Shrub eradication can only be carried out during the autumn-winter period (15 August to 15 March).
- After September 1, cleaning mowing should be carried out on grasslands used for grazing on an annual basis.

- The placement of the infrastructure related to grazing (paddock, electric shepherd, drinking place, farm building, etc.) in the pasture area is possible only with the prior consent of the Danube-Ipoly National Park Directorate.
- Decree 269/2007 on the rules of land use for the maintenance of Natura 2000 grasslands during grazing in the pasture due to the involvement with nature conservation areas of European Community importance (special nature conservation area, special protection area for birds). (X. 18.) of the Government on grazing must be observed.

Cultivation of orchards, vineyards and small gardens

- Grape and orchard cultivation can be carried out primarily using extensive varieties, with minimal use of chemicals (fertilizers, chemicals).
- During the restoration of vineyards and orchards, shrubbery and felling are only possible during the autumn-winter period (15 August to 15 March).

1.8. Management rules for game management

- The permanent presence of large numbers of large game (red deer, wild boar, roe deer) in the planning area, which allows maintaining and restoring the favorable natural condition of forests, grasslands, and other habitats, is possible. a drastic reduction in the number of feral pigs is needed.
- The mouflon stock, which causes very serious erosion damage and degradation in rocky areas and in steep, protected forest stands, should be completely eliminated by trampling, chewing, and fertilizing (especially in the southern part of Börzsöny).
- The gradual expansion of the dam from the neighboring areas - partly from the west (from Slovakia) and partly from the east (from the Cserhát) - must be stopped, and the stable settlement of the wild species within the mountains must be prevented.
- The herd of foxes in the area and the herd of sporadic goldfish must be kept under constant control (headcount control).
- Hunting and trenching infrastructure facilities are set up at least 100-200 m from the stands of vulnerable, valuable habitat types (eg sloping steppes, rock, gorge and rubble forests) that are not problematic from the nature conservation point of view in the design area (scatterers, large game feeders).
- Sprayers and feeding areas with a strong weed-degrading effect and concentrating on wildlife movement should be relocated to more valuable grasslands (fresh mountain meadows, sloping steppes, etc.) or to stocks of valuable, vulnerable forest habitat types.

- New hunting and game management facilities - with the exception of portable (mobile) highlands - can only be established or located in certain areas with the permission of the nature conservation authority.
- Wild game lands can only be cultivated (plowed) in the foothills for the purpose of game feeding (except for extensively cultivated wild fields near the Királyháza)

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