

The flora and fauna of the Landscape Conservation Area along the Mura

Gábor Németh, Ildikó Galambos, Tamás Kucserka

University of Pannonia, Soós Ernő Research and
Development Center

Its bedrock is made up of gravel alluvium accumulated by the ancestral Mura.

The river changes its bed after each major flood.



Flora

No classical zonation can be observed in the area.

The built side of the river is quickly forested by seeds drifting with the river and the greatest association is given by softwood floodplain forest.

Mud vegetation appears at the side of the riverbed.



Salix elaeagnos



Typha latifolia



Scilla vindobonensis



Leucojum aestivum

Dryopteris carthusiana



Galanthus



Alnus incana

Hardwood forest have formed in the higher parts of the floodplain, typically with *Fraxinus excelsior*.



Vitis sylvestris



Fraxinus excelsior



Epipactis helleborine



Nymphaea alba

Trapa natans



Salvinia natans

Riverside grasslands developed as a result of human activity at the site of forests. Due to the re-establishment of woody vegetation, they would require constant cultivation (mowing, grazing), but this is not common in most cases.



Iris sibirica



Dactylorhiza incarnata



Fraxinus pennsylvanica



Fallopia



Solidago gigantea

Fauna



Ophiogomphus cecilia



Onychogomphus forcipatus



Epitheca bimaculata



Leucorrhinia caudalis



Parnassius mnemosyne



Apatura metis



Cucujus cinnaberinus



Zerynthia polyxena



Cerambyx cerdo



Lucanus cervus



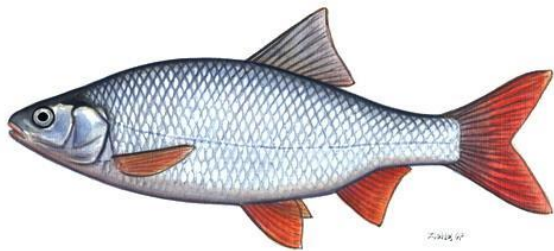
Romanogobio uranoscopus



Zingel zingel



Sabanejewia aurata



Rutilus pigus



Gymnocephalus schraetser



Umbra krameri



Emys orbicularis



Misgurnus fossilis



Bombina bombina



Ardea cinerea



Anas crecca



Ciconia nigra



Haliaeetus albicilla



Ardea alba



Bucephala clangula



Pandion haliaetus



Tachybaptus ruficollis



Charadrius dubius



Gallinula chloropus



Alcedo atthis



Lutra lutra



Barbastella barbastellus



Myotis alcathoe



Myotis emarginatus



Myotis daubentonii



Pipistrellus pipistrellus

The native eurasian beaver became extinct in Hungary in the 1800s, but due to the repopulation in recent decades, it reappeared.

Beavers migrating from the repopulation of the Drava River, appeared in the Mura River and in its tributaries (Kerka, Principális).



Castor fiber



Thank you for your attention!

Interreg

European Regional Development Fund



EUROPEAN UNION



Hungary-Croatia
Cross-border Co-operation Programme

*A cross-border region where rivers
connect, not divide*