



BLOOMING city

MOSONMAGYARÓVÁR

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Content

Welcome note

Mosonmagyaróvár: The Gateway to Szigetköz

Our Aim is to Create Harmony between Tradition and Modernism

Planning and Development

Development Plans of the Local Government - Green Dimensions of Development Plans ■ Involvement of Voluntary Bodies, Consultation

Environment

Natural Environment ■ Water, River, Landscape ■ Policy on Emissions and Use of Fossil Fuels

Responsible Use of Chemical Products ■ Actions Taken for Air Quality ■ Actions Taken for Waste Minimization

Built Environment ■ Quality and Maintenance of Public and Private Buildings ■ Derelict Buildings – Tasteful Infill ■ Streetscape and Street Furnishings

Nature and Landscape

Environment Policy and Guidelines ■ Environment Policy and Guidelines ■ Activities, Supporting Sustainability

“Contextual Landscape” - Interfaces With Villages

Open Green Spaces

Location, Function for Climate, Health ■ Parks, Botanic Public / Private Gardens ■ Cemeteries ■ Sport- and Playgrounds

Streams, Ponds, Lakes and Banks

Permanent Planting

Trees, Shrubs, Bushes

Seasonal Planting

Education and Participation

Environmental Education and Participation

Community Effort, Cooperation and Participation

Volunteering - Existence of Active Voluntary Bodies

Tourism and Leisure

Attractiveness and Infrastructure ■ Development Policy and Town Marketing ■ Development Trends in the Town's Tourism Development ■ Sustainability



Welcome note



LOCAL GOVERNMENT

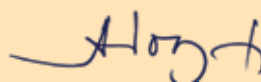


OF MOSONMAGYARÓVÁR

Distinguished Guests,

I'd like to extend a heartfelt welcome to you on behalf of the inhabitants and of the Municipality of the City of Mosonmagyaróvár. Mosonmagyaróvár is located in the so-called Small Plain in the embrace of the Moson-Danube, and the branches of River Leitha, Szigetköz, and Hanság just 85 km from cosmopolitan Vienna, 35 km from Bratislava offering a so-journ rich in adventures to all its visitors. We have designed the jury's 8 hour assessment tour to maximise their exposure to our public areas, local culture, and places important for our community. Numerous projects over the past years share the common feature of having been implemented jointly by the Municipality, various local authorities, NGOs, and the city's inhabitants with the aim of safeguarding, and adding to the beauty of our natural, and constructed environment. Both my co-workers and myself attribute great significance to our citizens' contribution, therefore we do our best to ensure that, as a result of our efforts, several generations can enjoy natural beauties, valuable green areas, and the local fauna and flora along with our constructed environment. Our aim is to help Mosonmagyaróvár earn the appreciation of both locals, and visitors through its quality of life, and its general atmosphere.

Thank you for the privilege of being your host!



Dr. István Árvay

Mayor of Mosonmagyaróvár

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Mosonmagyaróvár: The Gateway to Szigetköz

Our Aim is to Create Harmony between Tradition and Modernism

■ Approaching Mosonmagyaróvár one sees the changing forms of the natural, and man-created environment unfold. Walking its streets one marvels first at its medieval buildings, then its early modern, and 20th, and 21st century structures, its flood plain forests, its park of a past of several hundred years, the green spaces of its residential areas, leisure zones with flowers, and shrubs, gardens, and its streets.

■ In etymological terms the first part of the name Mosonmagyaróvár ('moson') refers to the once surrounding marshland offering refuge, and protection in ancient times at the same time as providing food, and medicinal herbs to experts of the land. Swamp forests and bushy areas continue to supply oxygen to the city and its environment to this day. ■ The population around Mosonmagyaróvár used to be farmers; the Szigetköz area has a long tradition of growing vegetable, and fruit in the floodplains, fishing, hunting, and working in forestry. Grain crops were grown a short distance from the city, and animal husbandry was also a major source of living. Two nearby capitals, Bratislava and Vienna were important markets. Industrialisation in the 19th century greatly affected the professional setup of the city's population, and the cityscape itself. ■ The city is proud of its agricultural university operating in the castle that used to be the first of its kind in Central Europe upon its establishment. Its **park, bearing the name of Antal Wittmann** continues to be an important source of oxygen for the city. ■ Its position next to a major road has had a decisive effect on the settlement since ancient times, thus the development of trade, mostly grain trade with the related mills, and produce storage units have long been part of Moson ensuring it financial, and cultural progress. Its markets, and fairs have always attracted large crowds. ■ The Municipality is formally in charge of maintaining public spaces, but daily care is shared by NGOs, and schools. The flowered front yards of Károly utca planted jointly by the inhabitants of the so-called house-factory made concrete panel houses are, in this regard, a unique phenomenon at the entry of housing estates. Its colourful splotches of flower are a source of visual pleasure.



Planning and Development



Development Plans of the Local Government - Green Dimensions of Development Plans

■ Mosonmagyaróvár created its **settlement development concept plan** in 2015 to determine the city development guidelines on a long term. The plan projects the growth of developed, environment-friendly industrial undertakings, and of health preservation tourism based on the natural, and the constructed heritage through which also the general traffic, environmental, and housing situation would improve by 2030 in Mosonmagyaróvár. Apart from the dynamic growth of the city's population even the structure of the local society features a favourable change, and its cohesion strengthens. Considering current trends Mosonmagyaróvár may expand to a medium sized city of 50,000 by the end of the period. **1.** Liveable city: the city's liveability improves as a result of the rise in the standards of the living environment, the housing situation, and the level of service provided to the local, and the surrounding population **2.** Integrative city: Social cohesion increases through the strengthening of the local population's sense of identity, and through more powerful relationship with its surroundings. **3.** Competitive city: there is an ever increasing number of environmentally friendly industries employing trained local workforce, and creating a high rate of added value. **4.** City on water: Health and activity tourism develops on the basis of traditions associated to the city's waters, natural treasures, and constructed heritage. ■ **Areas of development of sustainable city development, and environmental protection:** • Improving transport, building ring-roads, relief roads, and thereby 'freeing' the inner city, building bicycle roads inside the city • Developing tourism, more specifically water tourism, and health tourism • Further development of industrial areas, developing agriculture, and organic farming • Mosonmagyaróvár should become the district's service centre • Landscape protection, environmentally friendly energy use • Water protection (drinking water, ground water, running water) • Energy saving, renewable energy use • Professional waste treatment, reducing the amount of waste produced • Environmentally friendly shopping, environmental education ■ Mosonmagyaróvár is a member of the European Society for Soil Conservation, meaning that it is a Soil Friendly Community. The city's **Integrated Settlement-Development Strategy** was created parallel to the settlement development concept. The strategy describes our Municipality's policy concerning the constructed



environment, industrial zones, noise protection, transportation, agriculture, the natural environment, water, environmental safety, leisure time, and tourism. In implementing our settlement development concept it is particularly important to ensure all conditions of **sustainable development** in response to global challenges, which means not just environmental, but also economic, and social sustainability. ■ The city's strengths: high-value natural environment, rivers, woodlands, high quality soil, large ratio of agricultural areas, spatial expansion, low build-up ratio, thermal water, geothermal energy, transport corridor, logistics centre, agricultural university, (processing) industry. Our objective is to maintain the forests so that meanwhile we ensure sustainable development to the local industry, agriculture, processing industry, and the service sector all of which offer livelihood to the local population. The **city's transportation concept** is subject to continuous review. Earlier evaluations have highlighted the need for urgent intervention in the network. Another important area of development is the relief road connecting the industrial areas with one another, and with the motorway.

Involvement of Voluntary Bodies, Consultation

■ Local NGOs, typically associations of a local patriot approach with strong links to a given district also devised plans independently to embellish the constructed environment, plant more flowers, promote environmental protection, and provide the related education to the population, mostly children. The plan is to ensure that development projects, industrial production as well as the construction of residential buildings, and structures of other functions should be performed in a sustainable manner, safeguarding both our natural, and constructed heritage. The city operates the so-called **Civil Forum** whose members are in on-going communication, and cooperation with each other, and the Municipality, and local institutions. In their periodic publication, the Civil Mirror they provide regular information to the citizens, and shape public opinion on local patriotism, and environmental awareness. The Municipality supports NGOs in implementing their action plans through a variety of funding options. ■ The city's Municipality, and the Civil Roundtable representing NGOs have concluded an agreement in which the parties commit themselves to mutually inform each other concerning matters of interest to the other party.



Environment

Natural Environment



The liveability of the urban environment is powerfully affected by the state of the surrounding natural environment (**Szigetköz Nature Reserve, Hanság nature reserve units**), the **Natura 2000** areas, woodlands, and urban public areas. One of the most effective ways of countering, and managing climate change, and of mitigating the effect of urban heat islands is to create large green spaces, and aquatic surfaces. This concept of renewing public areas along with the pedestrian-friendly conversion of spaces used for traffic is a major encouragement for people to spend their leisure time going for a walk, which, in turn, reinforces the community spirit. Opening waterfronts, and developing parks, and erecting sports/leisure centres serves the purposes of rest, and recreation. Renovating, and adding community functions to some items of the constructed heritage, and protected buildings could play a similar role. ■ The city manages its policy of space use to ensure that it protects its colourful, and partly sensitive natural environment from inappropriate use, and pollution.

Water, River, Landscape

■ Mosonmagyaróvár is a characteristically aquatic city. The River Leitha breaking into branches zigzags through its inner part to unite with the Moson-Danube close to densely populated sections of the city. The city's lakes, and rivers are a beautiful part of the landscape, and an attractive location for recreation, and rest. The city has a drinking water, and sewage water network connecting every home. The sewage treatment plant located in the city cleans the incoming wastewater, and **handles the disposal of sewage sludge**, and ferment it to generate electric power.

Policy on Emissions and Use of Fossil Fuels

■ Renewable energy sources gain ground in the energy supply of Mosonmagyaróvár. Approximately a total of 3500 flats in the housing estates, and in the inner city, and numerous institutions are **district-heated** from a central heat generation unit. The construction of a geothermal power plant has also been undertaken. There are 12 wind power plants inside the city with further 31 in the neighbouring settlements totalling an output of 90 MW. There is more land available to erect new ones. In the course of institutional energy system upgrades the buildings involved have been equipped with a heating system using renewable energy (three large educational institutions had **biomass systems** installed), and solar cells have been placed on the roof of buildings housing educational, health, and sports institutions. ■ The Municipality supports the energy system upgrades of buildings erected using house-factory made concrete panel technology. 90% of the 4-10 storey buildings in the city centre have been given new, heat insulating windows, wainscot, footing, and the engineering system has also been modernised to reduce local climatic effects. ■ One of our important projects in using renewable energy sources is called 'Join forces for nature', in the framework of which a **wood briquette** factory will be built. We have made arrangements to collect the base material. The end product will be handed out on a means tested basis.



District heating
Geothermal energy
Wind power plants
Solar cell systems
Biomass heating systems
'Warmth of the home' program
Wood briquette production



Responsible Use of Chemical Products

■ In maintaining public areas, and green surfaces we use environmentally friendly technologies, pesticides, and nutritive solutions for plants. E.g. in line with the mixing recommendation of chemical company DCM, for longer cultures we use 1 kg/m³ Vivisol + 4 kg/m³ EcoXtra1 with an effect of three months (e.g. annual plants), while for species of shorter breeding season we apply the combination 1 kg/m³ Vivisol + 2 kg/m³ EcoMix4 equally with an effect three months

Actions Taken for Air Quality

■ The orbital section of the M1 motorway relieves the city of some of its traffic load. ■ Our city has an **air pollution and a noise map**, and a strategic action plan. A permanent air pollution measuring system was installed funded by the cross-border Air pollution-measuring Project under the European Interregional Cooperation Program a permanent air pollution measurement system has also been installed to publish daily facts of the city's air quality. The digital public information system, and the city's website shares up-to-date air quality information with interested passers-by.

Actions Taken for Waste Minimization

■ 24 abandoned solid waste disposal sites have recently been re-cultivated in the framework of a large project in the city, and neighbouring settlements. ■ We have introduced a doorstep pick-up service for **selective, and green wastes**, home-based composting, and created a waste centre, and recycling depots both in the city, and in the neighbouring settlements. The service provider collects communal waste on a state-of-the-art waste



Re-cultivation
Doorstep waste collection,
and recycling depots
Home-based composting
Collection of used household oil





National, and local protection of
heritage sites/items
Program for renovating
protected buildings
'Value saving' renovations
Inner city rehabilitations
Uniform impression of streets



processing site, and uses a waste sorting facility for processing. ■ Selective waste collection is available to each of the city's households (approx. 12,600) through 40 recycling depots, but the doorstep system now serves also small condominiums beyond the family house zone. The amount of mixed deposited waste has reduced by 25%. 90% of the paper, plastic, and glass from the selectively collected waste is re-used. All the legally permitted waste types may be deposited at the waste dump site. Batteries, and light sources used in offices, institutions, stores are also collected selectively. Locals have been given out compost bins. ■ The collection of used household oil in our city is a particularly commendable, moreover, exemplary exercise.

Built Environment

Quality and Maintenance of Public and Private Buildings

■ Mosonmagyaróvár is home to 70 architectural monuments among which the most outstanding one is the city's symbol, the castle compound. The historic downtown area itself constitutes a monument meaning that protection covers not just the buildings, but also their environment. The local protection regulation applies to further 200 buildings, 40 public artefacts, and 25 tombs in the city's churchyards. ■ The Municipality has, every year since 1998, provided 15 million HUF (48,000 EUR) to support the renovation efforts of **buildings subject to protection as** either monuments, or **architectural values**, and to compensate for the additional renovation cost (e.g. wooden windows, unique roofing) resulting from protected status. Assistance to renovating concrete panel buildings for increased energy efficiency is provided for several reasons: apart from tangible energy savings, their façades, if given varied, individual colouring improve the overall image of the city, and render the entire housing estate friendlier.

Derelict Buildings – Tasteful Infill

■ The Municipality has recently purchased several dilapidated buildings, and abandoned commercial plots. The city has renovated the **Korona Szálló (Crown Hotel), an architectural monument**, and will relocate management functions in it given the shortage of space in the Moson district. Re-utilising an abandoned industrial area (Kaiser site) likewise in the inner city of Moson offers an opportunity of performing preliminary evaluation before a rehabilitation project, and constructing residential buildings.

Streetscape and Street Furnishings

■ The city has a total of three roundabouts each of which has had its vegetation re-planted over the past years. Attractive flowerbeds in the roundabout created on the two in-roads of the city are the gateway welcoming visitors to Mosonmagyaróvár. ■ Mostly catering units in the inner city, and on the waterfront excel in rendering the public areas used by them more beautiful, and more flowered. An outstanding example is the terrace of the Azúr restaurant in Fő utca (Main street), in Magyar utca (Hungarian street), and the terrace of Borclub, and Ambrózia restaurant, the neighbourhood of the Várkert café, and Engler restaurant on the Moson-Danube banks. ■ Playground equipment, and street furniture is being continuously renovated, replaced, and standardised. Street furniture is selected based on durability, ergonomics, design in tune with its environment (the principle of tradition, and modernity), and environmentally friendly renovation. They are typically made of wood and/or metal.



Nature and Landscape

Environment Policy and Guidelines

Usage of Environment Friendly Methods

■ Our keywords here are: water retention, water-permeable covering, mulching, selective scything, green roof, green walls, water saving irrigation methods. We try to use environmentally friendly covering materials. In 2016 we started to create a new promenade on the Malom-ági Leitha banks (at the Mill-branch) lined with wood, and covered with mulch. A typical procedure in renovating green surfaces is to cover its promenade, apart from grass, with gravel instead of paving blocks. New plants have been established using foil, and an irrigation system has also been installed. Year on year more gravel covered roads (in residential areas) are given solid cover. Attractive lines of trees/avenues, and shrubs are being continuously planted in residential districts to filter dust, and mitigate noise.

Activities,

Supporting Sustainability

■ Local businesses enjoy preference when various jobs, or investment projects become necessary, and similar preference is given to locally available materials. The public procurement regulation includes the concept of **'green public procurement'** whose stipulations, and considerations must be taken into account in the course of the procedure.

"Contextual Landscape" - Interfaces With Villages

■ The city is surrounded by forestland, and meadows. Forestland is found mainly in the floodplain of the Leitha, the Danube, and the Moson-Danube. Among the remains of the

High standard solutions that suit the cityscape

Taking advantage of help by

outside experts · Ecological corridors

Green areas, irrigated public areas

Public parks · Cemeteries · Sports fields,

and playgrounds · Natural, and curative

waters · Regulation of using public areas

Tree, and plant cadastre

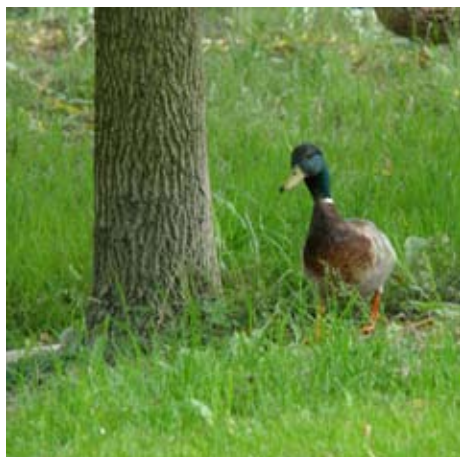
Environmental education, campaigns



one-time mixed forests the most valuable ones are the oak, ash, elm forest gardens, often transiting to hornbeam, and pedunculate oak parks. Apart from that the most widespread are the willow, and black, and white poplar forest gardens. In dry riverbeds, and on the banks willow shrub gardens have appeared. Remains of marshland, and swamps are seen up to this day. Gardens of hardwood, and splotches of marsh constitute the most valuable ecosystem in Szigetköz whose protection is sheer necessity. We strive at protecting the biodiversity of the fauna, and the flora. Forestland, parkland, floodplain forests, and rivers offer habitat to a varied set of species of small mammals, birds, reptiles, insects, and fish.



Open Green Spaces



■ Our city has a significant amount of green areas. Every district has large parks, green sections of land, avenues of unique importance connected to a type of green corridor through the city all the way to the waterfront. ■ **The size of the green areas equals 108.33 ha**; 76.3 ha is subject to intensive maintenance; 32 ha is treated in an extensive manner. 1900 m² is watered by an irrigation system; irrigated lawn extends to 1900 m², and extensive lawn is found on 32.1 ha. ■ There are a total of 17 green areas in Mosonmagyaróvár. More specifically: the protected forest of the **Szigetközi Tájvédelmi Körzet (Szigetköz Nature reserve)**, nature reserves subject to local protection (Wittmann Antal park, Háromtölgy), gardens of 3 institutions, 4 gardens of remembrance, 2 public beaches along the Moson-Danube, 3 public gardens, and 2 park forests (Kiserdő [small forest], Rudolf-liget). ■ These areas are not just the lungs of the city, but have additional functions that make them a worthy location for useful leisure time activities (promenades, sports grounds, playgrounds). ■ The district with the concrete panel housing estates is unique for its coverage of flowers eagerly looked after by the inhabitants. This year we have created a community garden with an added function on a less frequented grassy area of Erkel utca, a multifunctional central location (culture house, library, music school, police HQ). A noteworthy section of the garden is the **community spice garden**.

Location, Function for Climate, Health

■ Being a closed basin, the climate of Szigetköz is powerfully affected by airstreams from the surrounding mountains. The natural qualities of our city, and its vicinity, including in particular its **balneological resources** favour active leisure past times including outdoor sports, and attending spas, thus it offers an ideal combination of good air, and a healthy lifestyle..

Parks, Botanic Public / Private Gardens

■ The city has two nature reserves of local significance, but there are also several forest areas to supply clean air, and pleasant experiences to visitors. The Antal Wittmann park with its 14 ha land is located only a stone's throw from the historic centre of the city. The park is the oldest in the city established in the early 18th century with a rich flora of high quality. It was given protected status in 1990 as a local nature reserve. Dead trees are being felled, and new ones planted as a continuous process along with regular maintenance work to preserve the trees. Its flora today resembles that of Szigetköz' mixed garden forests. ■ The area of the Óvári Háromtölgy (2655 m²) in the outer areas was declared protected in 1982, and is owned by the Church. A small chapel, and a memorial cross make this romantic location even more pleasant to visit. ■ The 6 hectare area of the Kiserdő, and Rudolf-liget (7 ha), the park of the Óvári vár (Óvár castle), and the forestland of the Industrial site, the Báger Lake, and its surroundings and the large green spaces among the concrete panel houses ensure good air, and serve as a leisure time venue. ■ A high-standard renovation project of green areas got underway a few years ago. We continuously renew, and design individual appearance to often untended parks, and gardens created 20-30 years ago. The building, and the garden of the Hanság museum were renewed under this same project. Over-age trees were replaced by shrubs, and trees, which makes the museum's façade a magnificent sight from afar. ■ The historic parks, and green areas of the historic inner city were also renewed. The pedestrian precinct colourful with flower islands, and flowered terraces invite pedestrians for a pleasant stroll or

for culinary pleasures on the terrace of one of the restaurants. ■ The old city centre of Moson was given an entirely new image. Erzsébet tér is multifunctional used as marketplace, as leisure time venue, and to display items for visual pleasure. ■ The floral decoration of the roundabout on the two in-roads of the city are a real attraction functioning as a gate to welcome visitors. ■ One of the city's major memorial locations, and green areas is the garden of remembrance in commemoration of the victims of the fusillade of 1956.

Cemeteries

■ There city has four cemeteries, two in the Óvár, and two in the Moson district. One of them is not public but is the garden of remembrance of the Israelite community. From our two old cemeteries one in Óvár has been declared a garden of remembrance. The new public cemetery, designed by horticulture professionals is also located in the Óvár district. The cemeteries are to be kept in their original layout, and to be safeguarded for what they add to the city's historical values, structure, and overall image. Their valuable old trees, their tombs decorated mostly with flowerbeds classify these cemeteries with the city's green areas.





Sport- and Playgrounds

■ Mosonmagyaróvár has 23 playgrounds, 9 football pitches, 3 tennis courts, 2 running courses, 2 volleyball courts, 1 skatepark, and 1 bike course. Of particular importance among these is the university sports hall in Witmann Antal park, and several football pitches (with artificial and real grass), the Kühne sports fields in Moson (with artificial and real grass), and the thermal bath with covered, and outdoor swimming pools, and fun pools.

■ Inhabitants both young, and elderly can spend quality leisure time on the green areas along the river, and the beach, in parks, e.g. Wittman Antal park, and the Kiserdő taking advantage of wellness, and fitness equipment. Particularly important are the inner city community space, the playground, where each age group can do sports outdoors. The skatepark in the green belt on the Gabona rakpart (Grain crop quay) is popular with local youth. We have renovated each playground over the past years to ensure they comply with EU standards. We are planning to build a complex, covered bicycle course for youth on the green area of one of the new housing estates.

■ The construction of the **city's new sports hall** is now in progress, and, when complete, it will be home to the national women's handball team, basketball players, and all branches of sport as well as cultural events, and exhibitions.

Streams, Ponds, Lakes and Banks

■ Also a weighty element in the development plans and in NGOs' action plans is the upgrading of waterways. The so-called Leitha-circle enables approaching the **inner city of Magyaróvár** on water. The Moson-Danube is a popular water route for canoe/kayak fans, which calls for further development of the required service infrastructure.

■ Two **free beaches** operate on the banks of the Moson-Danube during the summer season, and both have aquatic playground equipment, and a volleyball court. There is an **adventure park** on the banks of the Moson-Danube, inpark. In the Hétvezér (Seven Chieftains) park there is a recreational zone, a riverside promenade, and a skatepark for those wishing to do sports, or take a walk. Youth, elderly people, and families like spending time on the side of Báger Lake. We plan to renew the lake with its environment, and to rehabilitate the existing playground, and leisure park adding a new sports field, playthings, aquatic sports facilities, and service buildings along with a promenade around the lake suitable for running, and cycling.



Permanent Planting

■ Within its annual budget the Municipality sets apart an amount to ensure that this task is completed each year in line with needs, and plans. A municipality-owned company, and a private business join forces to maintain green areas, and avenues in the designated areas. Besides, property owners are also under obligations to look after the green areas in front of their buildings. We plan our budget to ensure that it guarantees funding for the on-going development of our professional staff, and our pool of equipment so that we can raise the standards of our services. In renewing our public areas we have been following carefully devised plans over the past 8 years. Our public areas are subject to strict local regulations concerning their use to include a description of obligations of the owners of adjacent real estate. We have increased the size of irrigated areas.

Trees, Shrubs, Bushes

■ Last year we started a new round of assessing the **city's tree stock** to update previous results from the year 2000. We start the exercise on the most important / central areas, continue along the main traffic arteries, and move outward to the city limits. There is specific documentation containing the state of each individual tree, recommendations for its treatment, and technical implementation of such treatment. ■ Statistics Annual plantscover ,while shrubs, and perennial crops decorate the city on 32, ..., trees clean the air of the city, and make the living environment more attractive. We have 16 old, and valuable avenues/lines





of trees of uniform character to be preserved, each deserving priority care, consisting mostly of linden. ■ Municipality decree 38/2003. (XII.15.) on the local protection of the constructed environment, and green areas of is a piece of legislation of particular importance from the point of view of managing green spaces in the city. It is important to replace felled trees, and plant new ones in the currently treeless, recently erected residential parks. 250-300 broad leaved trees, and about 1000 shrubs, and evergreens are planted annually. We only plant autochthonous species that suit the cityscape, and tolerate well the city's climate. ■ When replacing trees we plant only trees that suit an already existing avenue, and thus do not upset the visual mix of the street. These are usually traditional species: linden maple, horse chestnut, ash, and sophora. With new establishments we prefer bred species that better tolerate changed climates, and are generally less sensitive thus taking into account rising temperatures, and decreasing levels of humidity. Typical plants are orb ash, ball catalpa, elmen, sugarberry and locust. In a street of one of our housing estates we planted Hungarian ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia* subsp. *pannonica*). Willow, and poplar (*Populus* sp.) are a typical choice for planting on a waterfronts are planted with sycamore ash, linden and maple. ■ Plant protection, i.e. spraying against mite on boxwood and lice or leaf miner on horse chestnut, which resulted in planting lower numbers of these, and today we only plant them if the uniformity with an existing avenue so requires, but we do not plant them new. ■ We plant increasing numbers of perennials, the individual species depending on conformity with the atmosphere of the environment, preferring draught resistant species given that we do not (yet) have irrigation systems in place everywhere. ■ We contribute to biodiversity by planting perennials having a large spectre of genera blooming in different periods. ■ When selecting shrubs, and annuals we also prefer so-called Mediterranean species to renew green spaces. In some streets with covered surfaces where green areas are scarce we try to make up for the shortage of green by placing flower pots, and flower boxes (e.g. Magyar utca). ■ During maintenance projects we started to apply environmentally friendly methods, and use chemicals responsibly, and we therefore apply organic manure. Initial irrigation is done by a 3 % solution of . Weed control is essentially done in any of three ways: 1. Mechanical weeding representing 40%, 2. General pesticide used 50% of the time, 3. Hand-held flame spewer, 10%. In our plant protection efforts we successfully apply two preparations: with ceria as active agent, and fungal as active agent. ■ We mechanise maintenance processes, and enrol our colleagues in training to help them acquire the skills to operate the equipment. We also greatly benefit from our colleagues' on-going professional education in our planning work, and their participation at horticultural fairs [Perennial Academy] where we have an opportunity of familiarising with new fresh styles, and trends, and machinery, instruments, and equipment. ■ We are proud to remark that this is not the final stage of development, and two new parks are going to add to the beauty of our city in the near future. The design phase takes place in the autumn of 2016, to be followed by implementation in spring 2017. One project will be the rehabilitation of the Alkotmány utca (Constitution street) park, and the other the park of the Sports hall to be newly erected.

Seasonal Planting

■ Keeping track of European trends we try to compose the atmosphere of green spaces, applying long-term solutions as much possible. ■ In accordance with that effort we reduce the ratio of **annual** establishments. Annuals take up a total of 1400 m² in containers, flower-boxes, plantainers, and flowerbeds. ■ Annual flower genera include – but are not limited to



Education and Participation



Environmental Education and Participation

■ Local NGOs have also elaborated plans to render both the natural, and the constructed environment more attractive, and more flowered, to promote environmental protection, and to provide the related education to the local population, but mostly children, and school children. Close cooperation has formed with institutions, NGOs, several businesses, and factories that support the Municipality's efforts at embellishing the environment. ■ Shaping the mentality of the population to be more environmentally aware is a continuous exercise through the media, and a variety of action programs (e.g. **Tiny hands, magic gardens**, a garden creation contest, The most beautiful vegetable garden contest, garbage picking campaigns (You pick!), tree planting campaigns (e.g. in elderly homes, and schools), organising the **European Mobility Week, Rolling city, River day**, etc. In this year's You pick! nationwide garbage picking campaign our city's performance was among the first ten settlements. Several of our educational institutions deserved the title 'Eco-school', and/or 'Green school', three of them being permanent members. Several businesses, and NGOs help, and support the municipality's endeavours to embellish the environment. A major role is played in this regard by children's' garden creation contest called 'Tiny hands, magic gardens' in the course of which gardening miracles were created in small flower beds in the main street of the inner city, on show for a month. The city participated for the second time in 2015 in the nationwide contest titled '**The most beautiful vegetable gardens**'. Last year the horticultural expert recommended by us was awarded a national prize. The campaign called 'Rolling city' is a popular event that helps shape the mentality of the locals as 200-250 cyclists pedal all around Mosonmagyaróvár each month from May to September. They familiarise with the city, and popularise cycling.

Community Effort, Cooperation and Participation

Volunteering - Existence of Active Voluntary Bodies

■ More and more businesses, and factories spend significant sums on rendering more attractive not just their own premises, but also areas outside their site. A good example is that has been supporting the municipality for a number of years by planting trees. ■ The emptying of inner cities is becoming a nation-wide problem. The reason in our case, apart from the shopping malls/supermarkets appearing on the edge of the city, is the dwindling of shopping tourism. Thanks to the events called **Cult Street**, and **Szigetköz Shopping Bag** organised by the Downtown Business Circle the street got suddenly filled by people as if by magic. ■ Several NGOs actively participate in embellishing the city, and in mentality shaping campaigns. A prominent one among them is the Association for the City Centre whose members make their neighbourhood in the concrete housing blocks more beautiful through the **flower planting contest**. The associations of the **individual districts of the city** (Moson Civil Circle, Majorok circle, Association of Inhabitants of Industrial Zones, Association of the Inhabitants of the Mofém District) also work on rendering more beautiful, and more liveable their own environment by tidying up some areas, and collecting refuse. The Garden Lovers' Circle often works with us by delegating jury members to the **Most Beautiful Vegetable Gardens** contest, and in promoting traditional vegetable gardening as well as producing healthier local food. The autumn Produce exhibition, an already traditional event is a magnificent event that always attracts large numbers of visitors.



Tourism and Leisure

Szigetköz 'delta'

Spas

Health tourism

Catering

Unique events, festivals

Sustainability

Attractiveness and Infrastructure

■ The city is the western gateway of Hungary, sometimes called the **gateway of Szigetköz**. Szigetköz was filled up by the Danube's sediment as its speed reduces considerably in this area creating **one of the largest inland deltas** in Europe with unique habitats, and with fauna and flora characteristic of floodplains. ■ Visitors to Mosonmagyaróvár having a population of 34,000 will look forward to the zigzagging streets, and the many monuments of the historic inner city, the Óvár castle, the promenades on the Leitha banks, the Moson main street, the market place, the beautiful stretches of the Moson riverbanks oozing with a unique atmosphere, along with lively squares, cafés, restaurants, and a friendly, welcoming spirit. An attraction of our city not to be missed is the thermal bath. The other engine behind health tourism is dental surgery relying on well-equipped, modern dental clinics. ■ The city has state-of-the-art infrastructure featuring Hotels, a **thermal bath**, restaurants, boat harbours, free beaches, horse riding centres, adventure parks, museums, cultural centres, the White Horse Community House, and sports facilities. ■ The Interactive Science Centre is our own development. An adventure park awaits visitors on the Mosoni-Danube banks. Numerous branches of the Leitha cross the city offering the unique experience of a rowing tour around the inner city. ■ The city houses several festivals, and international events ■ The EuroVelo6 bicycle road crosses the city. The bicycle road is complete up to the country borders Vienna and . The Sstetch extends all the way to .ig lehet eljutni. ■ A similarly weighty element in the plans is the development of the waterways. The Leitha-circle enables access to the inner city on water. The Moson-Danube is a popular river for rowing fans, necessitating the further improvement of the related infrastructure.

Development Policy and Town Marketing

Development Trends in the Town's Tourism Development

■ An important aim, rooted in natural features is to bring the rivers with their many branches flowing through the city, -Danube and three branches of the Leitha as close to the people as possible. Related investments result in an ever growing role of rowing tourism. Through the creation of jetties, and the completion, and continuous development of the riverbank promenade a variety of community spaces have come about at several locations of the city. ■ The importance of balneology: thermal water of 74 C° surfacing from 2000 m deep contains a long list of medically beneficial solved salts that groups it with iodine mineral waters. The Ministry of Health formally recognised it as having a curative effect in 1967, and today it is renowned as one of Europe's 5 most beneficial curative waters. Utilising its thermal water and the inherent potential as well as improving the related medical services is an important factor in Mosonmagyaróvár's tourism industry. The city has therefore initiated the certification of a specific area within its borders as a curative location. ■ Settlements along the Danube of the Hungarian section of the ancient Roman limes have submitted a joint application to the UNESCO for being listed as a World Heritage site. is now formally a World Heritage candidate. ■ The guest nights spent in equal almost 110,000, a number continuously rising over the past years. ■ Tourism of the city, and its surroundings is being coordinated by the Destination Management Agency for the Tourism of, which also holds together the municipalities, and service providers involved in tourism.





Virágos Magyarorszáért



Sustainability

■ The city has had an environmental protection program since 2003 modified in 2010. It likewise has a sustainability program since 2010 titled 'Local Strategy for Sustainable Development' wishes to continue the work started in effective energy utilisation, environmentally friendly measures, and eco-tourism related developments. A solar cell park equal to the size of a small power plant is planned at the border of the city hoped to result in a significant reduction of power consumption of public institutions. A further objective is to use geothermal energy in modernising the heating system of some institutions. Objectives of eco-tourism include the creation of the complex leisure park referred to above at the Báger Lake. Preparations are in progress to bring about aEco-touristic Visitor Centre to teach children environmental awareness, and help them familiarise with the region's natural values.

Long term development plans
Eco-tourism related developments
Renewable energy program



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