

Designation date: 13/02/12 Ramsar Site no. 2074

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) – 2009-2012 version

Available for download from http://www.ramsar.org/ris/key_ris_index.htm.

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX. 22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 14, 3rd edition). A 4th edition of the Handbook is in preparation and will be available in 2009.
3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

Vladimír Melichar

Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection of the Czech Republic
(ANCLP CR), Administration of the Slavkovský les Protected Landscape Area and Karlovy
Vary Regional Office
Drahomířino nábřeží 197/16 360 09 Karlovy Vary
vmelichar@seznam.cz

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

23.3.2012

3. Country:

Czech Republic

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

The precise name of the designated site in one of the three official languages (English, French or Spanish) of the Convention. Alternative names, including in local language(s), should be given in parentheses after the precise name.

Jizera Headwaters (Horní Jizera)

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for (tick one box only):

- a) Designation of a new Ramsar site ; or
b) Updated information on an existing Ramsar site

6. For RIS updates only, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area

The Ramsar site boundary and site area are unchanged:

or

If the site boundary has changed:

- i) the boundary has been delineated more accurately ; or
ii) the boundary has been extended ; or
iii) the boundary has been restricted**

and/or

If the site area has changed:

- i) the area has been measured more accurately ; or
ii) the area has been extended ; or
iii) the area has been reduced**

** **Important note:** If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:

7. Map of site:

Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:

- i) a hard copy (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): ;
ii) an electronic format (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) ;
iii) a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables (ESRI shapefile)

b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:

e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park, etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

Eastern part follows the Jizera River which forms the Czech-Polish border, and the Jizera River catchment area.

Western part is situated in pass of the Smedavská hora Mt., Černa hora Mt. and Jizera Mt. where meets catchments of the Černý potok Brook, Bílá Smeda River, Bílá Desná River, Jedlová River and Jelení potok Brook.

The selected areas constitute well defined, comprehensive and most representative range of wetland habitats of the Jizera Mountains. The small protected areas in the neighbourhood are mostly non-wetland sites, and they are surrounded by planted secondary spruce forests with very limited nature conservation value.

8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude, in degrees and minutes):

Provide the coordinates of the approximate centre of the site and/or the limits of the site. If the site is composed of more than one separate area, provide coordinates for each of these areas.

Western part: 50° 50' 24'' N 15° 13' 45'' E

Eastern part: 50° 50' 51'' N 15° 19' 32'' E (Central Point)

9. General location:

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s) the site lies and the location of the nearest large town.

Northern part of the Czech Republic at the Polish border. Liberec Region (CZ051); nearest large town is Liberec (ca 100,000 inhabitants) – the site is situated ca 20 km north-east from Liberec.

10. Elevation: (in metres: average and/or maximum & minimum)

Mean 905.1 m a.s.l. (Min: 795 m a.s.l., Max: 1,035 m a.s.l.)

Western part: 974.6 m a.s.l. (Min: 920 m a.s.l., Max: 1,035 m a.s.l.)

Eastern part: 886.1 m a.s.l. (Min: 795 m a.s.l., Max: 1,011 m a.s.l.)

11. Area: (in hectares)

2,302.9 ha (Western part 495.7 ha; Eastern part 1,807.2 ha)

12. General overview of the site:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

Raised bogs and transition mires are situated within the flood plains of the Jizera River Valley, in the central part of the Jizera Mountain, following the Czech-Poland state border. Dominating vegetation of raised bogs are non-forest communities and spruce forests. Variable morphology of raised bogs establishes from frost and wind erosion. There are elongated wet gaps and ditches and dry elevated peaks, which are very similar to the features of the north

Scandinavian mires. Species poor fens border the raised bogs. Mire vegetation has subalpine tundra character hosting combination of arctic, subarctic, arctic-alpine and circumboreal species. Thanks to the habitat structure and local climate, the site also serves as postglacial refuge for unique vegetation and fauna, such as spiders, diving beetles or dragonflies (see point 14 below). Locality includes one of the largest characteristic raised bogs complexes in the Czech Republic and in the temperate Europe. Because of the political borders, Czech raised bog complex is adjacent to a large similar one in Poland (where Ramsar Site is under preparation in close cooperation with the Czech proposal).

13. Ramsar Criteria:

Tick the box under each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11). All Criteria which apply should be ticked.

1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9

14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

Criterion 1:

Horní Jizera is located on the slopes of the Jizerské Mountains in the West part of the Sudety Mountains. Eastern part is situated within the flood plains in the upper Jizera River Valley of a large shallow concave form in approximately 850 m a.s.l. surrounded by the mountains. This morphological structure is unique within the Sudety Mountains and rare in the temperate region. The site includes one of the largest characteristic raised bogs complexes in the Czech Republic and in the temperate Europe (Active raised bogs (7110*) and Bog woodland (91D0*) are listed as priority habitats according to the EU habitats Directive 92/43/EEC).

Furthermore, the area has an important role in functioning of the transboundary peatland.

Criterion 2:

The mires provide habitat for many rare, threatened and protected species of flora and fauna, some of them protected under European regulations.
 See point 21 and 22 for details.

Criterion 3:

3a: The area is important for biodiversity conservation.

Some of the most valuable phenomena include unregulated meandering mountain streams, remainders of the local indigenous spruce population and largest Czech population of endemic Mountain Juniper (*Juniperus communis subsp. alpina*).

The site serves as refuge for postglacial relicts such as spider *Arctosa cinera* – species dependent on river gravel beds, upper Jizera River is one of only three known localities in the Czech Republic. The mountain cold-loving spider community as a whole is nationally exceptional; other notable species include *Alopecosa pinetorum* (1st record in the Czech Rep.), *Peponocranium praeceps*, *Semljicola faustus*. Individuals collected from the site were used to describe a new species of spider *Meioneta milleri* which has so far only been found in the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Romania.

The site is a nationally important refuge of peatbog-associated cold-loving community of diving beetles (*Dytiscidae*).

It is also one of only three known localities of post-glacial relict Azure Hawker dragonfly (*Aeschna caerulea*) in the Czech Republic.

Criterion 4:

The open wetland communities of mires and peatbogs provide safe mating and nesting site for Black Grouse* (*Tetrao tetrix*) and Common Crane* (*Grus grus*). They also provide winter refuge and important food source for Black Grouse. The Black Grouse population in Jizerské Mountains represents approx. 1/4 of the national population. The importance of open wetlands in Jizerské Mountains will grow in time, as the ongoing regrowth of surrounding spruce forest will close the now existing open gaps and canopy will close.

(*species listed under EU Birds Directive, Annex I)

15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:

- 1) Continental
- 2) Holarctis (Circumboreal; Central European floristic regions)

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

1) Biogeographical regions, Europe 2005, European Environment Agency

2) Culek M., Grulich V., Povolný D. (1996): Biogeografické členění České republiky [*Biogeographical Regions of the Czech Republic*]. Praha: Enigma. 347 p. (in Czech)

16. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

Horní Jizera is located on the slopes of the Jizerské Mountains in the West part of the Sudety Mountains. Eastern part is situated within the flood plains in the upper Jizera River Valley of a large shallow concave form in approximately 850 m a.s.l. surrounded by the mountains. This morphological structure is unique within the Sudety Mountains and rare in temperate region.

Western part is situated in a pass between three mountains in 920 – 1035 m a.s.l.

Bedrock is acidic granite rock. Ground waters are poorly mineralised, oligotrophic with pH ranging from 3.5 to 7.0. Bogs and mires water is supplied by precipitation and ground water – very active underground water fluxes (from primeval and derivative sources) were measured near streams and rivers. The Jizera River catchment is part of the Elbe River catchment, and therefore a part of the North Sea drainage area. Bogs and mires are part of European hydrological system within the Sudety Mountains, and they are the source of water for the Jizera River. A natural character of the Jizera River is preserved in the upper part of the valley with many meanders cutting deep in the peat layers, and forming shallows and large gravel beds.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, and climate (including climate type).

The area of the site has a relatively harsh climate with average year temperature about 3.5°C and frequent frosts occurring even in the middle of summer. Temperature drops below –20°C (minimal recorded temperature –36.6°C).in winter. Highest annual precipitation within the Sudety Mountains was measured within the site (1,700 mm.year⁻¹). Depth of peat ranges from 1 to 5 m. A relatively high SO₂ imission influenced the ecosystems, especially forests, during the 1970-80s . A big improvement has been done within the last twenty years in decrease of SO₂ imission.

18. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

Bogs and mires are the source of water for the Jizera River. They act as water reservoirs, providing water retention in the upper parts of the catchment area and stabilising water flow in the Jizera River during dry summer periods. During spring snow melt and periods of heavy rain the mires slow downstream water flow, limiting flood damage on the river below. During periods of extreme temperatures they have a stabilizing climate effect. Carbon fixation in peat contributes to climate change control (greenhouse effect).

19. Wetland Types

a) presence:

Circle or underline the applicable codes for the wetland types of the Ramsar “Classification System for Wetland Type” present in the Ramsar site. Descriptions of each wetland type code are provided in Annex I of the *Explanatory Notes & Guidelines*.

Marine/coastal: A • B • C • D • E • F • G • H • I • J • K • Zk(a)

Inland: L • M • N • O • P • Q • R • Sp • Ss • Tp Ts • U • Va •
Vt • W • Xf • Xp • Y • Zg • Zk(b)

Human-made: 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • Zk(c)

b) dominance:

List the wetland types identified in a) above in order of their dominance (by area) in the Ramsar site, starting with the wetland type with the largest area.

U, Xp, M

20. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

Ombrotrophic habitats dominate the Jizera River Valley. Open areas in raised bogs are overgrow by non-forest communities of bog vegetation *Oxycocco-Sphagnetea* (*Eriophoro vaginati-Sphagnetum recurvi*, *Sphagnetum magellanicum*, *Sphagnetosum fuscum*, *Sphagnetum papillosum*, *Eriophoro-Trichophoretum caespitosum*, *Sphagnetosum compactum*, *Gymnocoleetosum inflatae*), and of *Scheuchzerietalia palustris* in the wet parts (*Caricetum limosae*, *Scheuchzerio-Sphagnetum cuspidatum*). These communities overgrow the flat surfaces at the tops of raised bogs. Shrubs of *Pino mugo-Sphagnetum* surround them. Large areas of raised

bogs are overgrown by spruce forests growing on peat – vegetation of *Vaccinio-Piceetea* (association *Sphagno-Piceetum*) with the typical following species: Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*), Purple Moorgrass (*Molinia caerulea*), Hare's-tail Cottongrass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*), Common Cranberry (*Oxycoccus palustris*), Bog Bilberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*), and Sphagnum Moss species: *Sphagnum fallax*, *S. angustifolium*, *S. nemoreum*, and *S. russowii*. There are transitional poor fens dominated by vegetation of *Caricetalia fuscae* (associations: *Sphagno recurvi-Caricetum rostratae*, *Junco filiformis-Sphagnetum recurvi*, *Caricetum fuscae (=nigrae) subalpinum*, *Eriophoro angustifolii-Sphagnetum recurvi*) in stream and river valleys and in borders of raised bogs. Spruce forests of *Vaccinio-Piceetea* also surround transitional mires. There can be found many small additional fens scattered within these forests.

Typical animal communities, especially invertebrates and birds, associated with mires and peat swamp spruce forest habitats are well developed, including post-glacial relict species.

21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14, Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Status is given according to the Czech Red List.

Nationally rare and threatened species:

Andromeda polifolia (Bog-rosemary), EN,
Arnica montana (Mountain Arnica), VU
Trichophorum cespitosum (Tufted bulrush), VU
Betula carpatica (Carpathian Birch), DD
Carex diandra (Lesser Panicle Sedge), EN
Carex limosa (Mud Sedge), EN
Carex pauciflora (Fewflower Sedge), VU
Dactylorhiza fuchsii (Common Spotted Orchid), LR
Drosera rotundifolia (Round-leaved Sundew), VU
Empetrum nigrum (Black Crowberry), LR
Erica tetralix (Cross-leaved Heather), CR
Juniperus communis subsp. *alpina* (Alpine Juniper), CR
Ledum palustre (Marsh Labrador Tea), VU
Lycopodiella inundata (Bog Clubmoss), EN
Lycopodium annotinum (Interrupted Clubmoss), VU
Menyanthes trifoliata (Common Bogbean), VU
Meum athamanticum (Spignel), LR
Montia fontana s.l. (Minerslettuce), CR
Oxycoccus palustris (Common Cranberry), VU
Pedicularis sylvatica (Small Lousewort), VU
Pneumonanthe asclepiadea (Marsh Gentian), LR
Potamogeton alpinus (Alpine Pondweed), EN
Scheuchzeria palustris (Pod Grass), CR

Nationally rare plant communities:

Sphagnetum magellanici, *Sphagnetosum fusci*, *Eriophoro-Trichophoretum caespitosi*, *Pino mugo-Sphagnetum*, *Caricetum limosae*, *Scheuchzerio-Sphagnetum cuspidati*, *Caricetum fuscae (=nigrae) subalpinum*

22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Status is given according to the Czech Red List.

INVERTEBRATES:

Spider *Arctosa cinera*, EN – species dependent on river gravel beds, one of only three known localities in the Czech Republic.

Spider *Meioneta milleri* (not included in Czech Red List) – discovered and described at the Rašeliniště Jizery Peatbog as a completely new species in 1997.

Beetle *Pytho albieticola*, CR – post-glacial relicts, nationally rare

Beetle *Pteroloma forstroemi*, VU – post-glacial relicts, nationally rare

Fly *Scatophaga jizerensis* (not included in Czech Red List) – found and described from the Raseliniste Jizery Peatbog area in 2004 as a completely new species.

Leucorrhinia dubia (White-faced Darter), VU - rare tyrfophilous dragonfly

Somatochlora alpestris (Alpine Emerald), EN - rare tyrfophilous dragonfly

AMPHIBIANS:

Triturus alpestris (Alpine Newt), NT – regular occurrence and reproduction in water bodies within the area.

REPTILES

Vipera berus (Common Adder), VU – regular occurrence and reproduction in the area.

BIRDS - * listed in Annex I of the EU Birds Directive (2009/147/EC):

Tetrao tetrix * (Black grouse), EN – mires are especially important for sheltered reproduction and as lekking grounds, the black grouse population in Jizerské hory represents approx. ¼ of the national population.

Grus grus * (Common crane), CR – two or three pairs regularly nesting sites since 2000 (including Polish border area).

Aegolis funereus * (Tengmalm's owl), VU – one to several pairs regularly nesting depending on the season, both in natural cavities and provided nest-boxes.

Glaucidium passerinum * (Eurasian Pygmy Owl), VU - rare occurrence, but nesting likely.

Alcedo atthis * (Kingfisher), VU - rare occurrence along watercourses, nesting possible.

Actitis hypoleucos (Common Sandpiper), EN - occasional nesting on gravel beds along the river.

Charadrius dubius (Little Ringed Plover), VU - occasional occurrence on gravel beds along the river, nesting possible.

Scolopax rusticola (Woodcock), VU - regular nesting.

Nucifraga caryocatactes (Nutcracker), VU - regular nesting in spruce forests within the site.

Carpodacus erythrinus (Common Rosefinch), VU – regionally important, regular nesting site of several pairs.

MAMMALS:

Lutra lutra (European Otter), VU, EU Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC: Annex II and IV – has colonised area during last few years, presently regular occurrence, area is very important as a

migration corridor connecting the Jizera River system with the Smeda River catchment in the north.

Sorex alpinus (Alpine shrew), VU – regular occurrence and breeding.

23. Social and cultural values:

a) Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g., fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values:

Great part of the area is used for forestry. Parts of the site are used for recreation, however majority of tourist use is concentrated in less valuable habitats and marginal parts. To attract some localities and raise public awareness a tourist infrastructure has been done (i.e. nature trails at the Rašeliňišť Jizerky and Klečové louky peatbogs, tourist tower at the Na Čihadle peatbog).

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning?

If Yes, tick the box and describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

- i) sites which provide a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland:
- ii) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:
- iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:
- iv) sites where relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland:

24. Land tenure/ownership:

a) within the Ramsar site:

Owner – state

b) in the surrounding area:

Owner – state, municipality

25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site:

There is tourist and forestry use.

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

There is tourist and forestry use.

26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

a) within the Ramsar site:

The main dangerous impacts are air pollution and drainage for forestry use.

b) in the surrounding area:

The main dangerous impacts are air pollution and drainage for forestry use.

27. Conservation measures taken:

a) List national and/or international category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site:

In particular, if the site is partly or wholly a World Heritage Site and/or a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, please give the names of the site under these designations.

EASTERN PART:

Protected Landscape Area:

Jizerské hory: Ramsar Site lies within the Protected Landscape Area

National Nature Reserve:

Rašeliniště Jizerky: entirely included in the Ramsar site

Rašeliniště Jizery: entirely included in the Ramsar site

Nature Reserve:

Černá jezírka: entirely included in the Ramsar site

Rybi loučky: entirely included in the Ramsar site

Sites of Community Importance:

CZ0510402 Rašeliniště Jizerky: almost entire SCI is included in the Ramsar Site (East)

CZ0510405 Bukovec: only a small part overlaps with the Ramsar Site (East)

CZ0510415 Rašeliniště Jizery: the entire SCI is part of the Ramsar Site (East)

Special Protection Areas:

CZ0511008 Jizerské hory: the entire Ramsar Site lies within the SPA

WESTERN PART

Protected Landscape Area:

Jizerské hory

Nature Reserve:

Klečové louky: entirely included in the Ramsar site

Na Čihadle: entirely included in the Ramsar site

Prales Jizera: entirely included in the Ramsar site

Nature Monument:

Na Kneipe: entirely included in the Ramsar site

U Posedu: entirely included in the Ramsar site

Vlčí louka: entirely included in the Ramsar site)

Special Protection Areas:

CZ0511008 Jizerské hory: the entire Ramsar Site lies within the SPA

Sites of Community Importance:

CZ0510412 Jizerské smrčiny major part of the SCI is included in the Ramsar site.

b) If appropriate, list the IUCN (1994) protected areas category/ies which apply to the site (tick the box or boxes as appropriate):

Ia ; Ib II ; III ; IV ; V ; VI

c) Does an officially approved management plan exist; and is it being implemented?:

Protected Landscape Area:

Jizerské hory – valid from 01.01.2011 to 31.12.2020, the principal management plan for the site

National Nature Reserve:

Rašeliniště Jizerky – valid from 01.01.2002 to 31.12.2011, an update version is under adoption

Rašeliniště Jizery – valid from 01.01.2002 to 31.12.2011, an update version is under adoption

Nature Reserve:

Černá jezírka - valid from 01.01.2002 - 31.12.2011, and a new one from 01.01.2012 to 31.12.2021

Rybí loučky - valid from 01.01.2002 - 31.12.2011, and a new one from 01.01.2012 to 31.12.2021

Klečove louky - valid from 01.01.2002 - 31.12.2011, and a new one from 01.01.2012 to 31.12.2021

Na Čihadle - valid from 01.01.2002 - 31.12.2011, and a new one from 01.01.2012 to 31.12.2021

Prales Jizera- valid from 01.01.2002 - 31.12.2011, and a new one from 01.01.2012 to 31.12.2021

Nature Monument:

Na Kneipe - valid from 01.01.2002 - 31.12.2011, and a new one from 01.01.2012 to 31.12.2021

U posedu- valid from 01.01.2002 - 31.12.2011, and a new one from 01.01.2012 to 31.12.2021

Vlčí louka- valid from 01.01.2002 - 31.12.2011, and a new one from 01.01.2012 to 31.12.2021

d) Describe any other current management practices:

Hydrological revitalization on peatbogs, forest measures including cutting of non-native Blue Spruce, change in species composition of planted trees to increase proportion of broadleaved

species and native Common Spruce, zoological and botanical monitoring, and hydrological surveys.

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

Management plans of SCIs are under preparation. Also in preparation is a project aimed at hydrological revitalization of an area on the periphery of a part of the Rašeliniště Jizery peatbogs, previously affected by forest drainages. The project will be implemented in 2011-2012.

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

Zoological and botanical monitoring, hydrological surveys at the Rašeliniště Jizerky and Rašeliniště Jizery peatbogs. botanical research of vegetation development in connection with air pollution. Permanent botanical monitoring plots were fixed within the Bog woodland (91D0*) and Active raised bogs (7110*) habitat types for long-term monitoring of these habitats.

30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:

e.g. visitors' centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

There are nature trails for visitors (Rašeliniště Jizerky, Klečove louky), tourist tower (Na Čihadle), information booklets at disposal, excursions for specialists and public.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

Marginally used for recreation and tourism, slightly higher touristic use is in areas of Jizerka – Smedava, Čihadlo- Klečve louky (tourist paths). Mostly cycling and hiking, in winter cross-country skiing. Great majority of these activities are confined to existing tracks within the area.

32. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

Liberec Region (CZ051 NUTS2)

Protected Landscape Area Administration – state administrative body responsible for nature protection. Jizerské hory Protected Landscape Area Administration, U Jezu 10, Liberec 46001

33. Management authority:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection of the Czech Republic (ANCLP CR): Administration of Jizerské hory Protected Landscape Area and Liberec Regional Office / Agentura ochrany přírody a krajiny CR (AOPK CR): Správa CHKO Jizerské hory a krajské středisko Liberec

U Jezu 10, 460 01 Liberec

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