

Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 31 January 2025 Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2003

Latvia Northern Bogs



Designation date 27 March 2003 Site number 1385 Coordinates 00°00'N 00°00'E Area 7 718,00 ha

https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/1385 Created by RSIS V.1.6 on - 31 January 2025

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

The site comprises four large raised bogs (Kodu-Kapzemes mire 2167 hectares, Olla mire 2903 hectares, Limsanu mire 447 hectares and Pirtsmeza mire 571 ha respectively). Kodu-Kapzemes mire represents an open raised bog with a large bog lake in the middle. It is surrounded by a bog pool labyrinth and a hummock-hollow complex. Small minerogenic islands within the bog are covered with a pine forest, which is relatively untouched by forestry. Olla Mire, with the total area of 2949 ha, is a typical open raised bog, comprising of 2 large bog lakes of 170 and 25 ha and with a hummock and hollow complex with a labyrinth of bog pools. The extended area of Limsanu mire and Pirtsmeza mires represents open raised bogs with a bog pool and hummock-hollow complex. The forests around the bogs are of different types, dominated by mixed forests. Parts of Kodu Kapzeme and Ollu mires are located within the territory of the Republic of Estonia and are included in the Sookuninga bog Ramsar site (1748).

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	Nature Conservation Agency
Postal address	Baznicas Street 7, Sigulda, Latvia, LV-2150
National Ramsar Administrati	ve Authority
Institution/agency	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development
Postal address	Peldu Street 25, Riga, Latvia, LV-1494

2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	2009	
To year	2019	

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

ficial name (in English, French or	Northern Bogs
Spanisn)	
Unofficial name (optional)	Ziemelu purvi

2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

^(Update) A. Changes to Site boundary Yes ^(Update) No O
^(Update) The boundary has been delineated more accurately
^(Update) The boundary has been extended 🗹
^(Update) The boundary has been restricted
^(Update) B. Changes to Site area has increased
^(Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately
^(Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately
^(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension 🗹
^(Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction
^(Update) For secretariat only: This update is an extension 🗹

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(^{Update)} 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps 0

Boundaries description

Northern bog site is part of the bigger wetland complex, one part of it stretching into the territory of the Republic of Estonia in a form of three bog lobes (Torga/Kodaja, Sandre, Rongu bogs) and having joint name Sookuninga bog on Estonian side. Estonian Authorities nominated Sookuninga bog as protected area (2006) and later the area obtained the status of the Ramsar site (1748). In cooperation with the Administration of Nigula bog Ramsar site joint activities were undertaken to develop joint Transboundary Ramsar site memory of the protected area of the undertaken to develop joint Transboundary Ramsar site memory.

maintaining the integrity and ecological character of the whole wetland complex. Transboundary Ramsar site between Latvia and Estonia was approved in 2007. Ongoing forestry operations still are active outside the existing Ramsar site. To maintain integrity and ecological character of the whole wetland complex on Latvian side, the area in 2011 was extended including 2 additional Natura2000 consisting of raised bogs as well wet forests and an area between them.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does	Limbazi Valmiera
the site lie?	
h) What is the percent town or population	
N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	Mazsalaca

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party?

idem No O

d) Transboundary Ramsar Site name: North Livonian Transboundary Ramsar site

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Sites part of transboundary designation

Nigula - Estonia

Sookuninga - Estonia

Official area, in hectares (ha): 7718

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries 7723.294

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions									
Regionalisation scheme(s)		Biogeographic region							
Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	Boreal biogeographical region								

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

Hydrological services provided	The site is a representative example of a natural raised bog complex characteristic to the boreal biogeographical region. Three dystrophic lakes (total area 284 hectares), bog-pools and upper reach of small rivers and streams form the hydrological network in the area. The Wetland complex acts as water recharge area. According to the estimation about 187 million cubic meters of peat are stored within the wetland complex. This volume is significant water storage instrument, stabilizing runoff to the River Salaca via R.Pigele. In turn, it has an impact on the river Salaca, located 2 km southwards from the wetland complex, which is officially acknowledged as the fourth most productive spawning river for the natural Atlantic (Baltic) Salmon Salmo salar (HELCOM). Part of water enters the catchment of the R.Parnu.
Other ecosystem services provided	Regulating services: The wetland has a definite role in regulating the local microclimate and recharging groundwater. Supporting services: The wetland supports a variety of different life forms. The Wetland has a definite cultural role - they served as historical winter roads, as well as a refuge during the Second World War.

Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification The site supports particular elements of biological diversity that are rare or particularly characteristic of the boreal biogeographic region such as nearly untouched raised bogs and bog woodlands, which are highly valuable for maintaining the genetic and ecological diversity on a regional scale.

Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers	25 000
Start year	2009
End year	2015
Source of data:	National monitoring of birds, inventory in 2015 site manegment plan
Optional text box to provide further	Natura 2000 monitoring of birds (2009, 2012) Pluvialis apricaria (70 pairs), Tringa totanus (50 pairs).
information	

Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

Optior

	Natura 2000 monitoring of birds (2009, 2012) Ruff Philomachus pugnax (5-15) During migration
hal text box to provide further	assamblages of Greater white fronted geese Anser albifrons (1.000-5.000) and Anser fabalis (3.000 -
information	10.000)

3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Plantae								
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Agrimonia pilosa	×	V	×			VU	EU habitat directive (Annex II)
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	Cypripedium calceolus	V	V	V	LC		EN	EU habitat directive (Annex II). 80 individuals

Bog vegetation is characterised by presence of Sphagnum magellanicum, S. fuscum, S. rubellum on hummocks associated with Calluna vulgaris, Rubus chamaemorus, Andromeda polifolia, Oxycoccus palustris, and Empetrum nigrum. Rhynchospora alba and Carex limosa communities are found in bog hollows. The species diversity is supported by a number of lichen species like Cladina rangiferina, Cladonia sylvestris and Cladonia stellaris, sometimes occurring in great abundance.

This is one of the few bogs in Latvia hosting both species of northern distribution Betula nana and species of western distribution Trichophorum cespitosum.

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion 2 4 6 9	Species contributes under criterion 3 5 7 8	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% I occurrence 1)	UCN Red List A	CITES ppendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Others	Others										
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	Canis lupus	ØOOO					LC	×			
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	Castor fiber	ØOOO					LC			VU	EU Habitats directive (Annex V)
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	Lutra lutra	ØOOO					NT	V		EN	EU Habitats directive (Annex II)
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	Lynx lynx	ØOOO		20			LC			EU habitats directive	EN
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	Ursus arctos	ØOOO		2			LC	V		EU habitats directive	EN
Birds											
CHORDATA / AVES	Anser albifrons			10000			LC			EU Birds directive	EN
CHORDATA / AVES	Anser fabalis			16000		2.9	LC			EU Birds directive	EN
CHORDATA / AVES	Aquila chrysaetos			2			LC			EU Birds directive	EN
CHORDATA / AVES	Ciconia nigra			4			LC			EU Birds directive	EN
CHORDATA / AVES	Cygnus cygnus			2			LC			EU Birds directive	Spring migrations
CHORDATA / AVES	Grus grus						LC			EU Birds directive	reproducing
CHORDATA / AVES	Numenius phaeopus			15			LC			EU Birds directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	Pluvialis apricaria			85			LC			EU Birds directive	EN
CHORDATA / AVES	Tringa glareola			180			LC			EU Birds directive	EN

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

important for reproduction of birds Black-throated diver Gavia arctica (1 p), Pluvialis apricaria Golden plover (40-45 p), Ciconia nigra Black Stork (1-2 p), Aquila chrysaetos Golden Eagle(1 p)

Aquila clanga Great-Spotted Eagle (1 p), Black-throated diver Gavia arctica (1 p), Wood sandpiper Tringa glareola (50 - 100), Whimbrel Numenius phaeopus (25-35 p), Curlew Numenius arquata (25-35 p). Ruff Philomachus pugnax (5-15) During migration assamblages of Greater white fronted geese Anser albifrons (1.000-5.000) and Anser fabalis (3.000 - 10.000) are observed. Jointly with Nigula bog Reserve (Ramsar site no. 910. since 1997) and Sookuninga bog, this wetland complex regularly support more than 1% of the individuals in the relevant populations of Anser albifrons and A. fabalis (40,000-50,000), that stopover during autumn migration Mammals Lynx Lynx lynx (15-25), Bear Ursus arctos (2), Otter Lutra lutra (2), Beaver Castor fiber (10-40)

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
7110* Active raised bogs	Ø		EU Habitats Directive
91D0* Bog woodland	V		EU Habitats Directive
9010* Western Taïga	Ø		EU Habitats Directive
3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	Ø		EU Habitats Directive
9080* Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods	Ø		EU Habitats Directive
7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs	Ø		EU Habitats Directive
91E0* Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	V		EU Habitats Directive
7120 Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	Ø		EU Habitats Directive
9050 Fennoscandian herb-rich forests with Picea abies	Ø		EU Habitats Directive
9020* Fennoscandian hemiboreal natural old broad-leaved deciduous forests (Quercus, Tilia, Acer, Fraxinus or Ulmus) rich in epiphytes	Ø		EU Habitats Directive
6270* Fennoscandian lowland species-rich dry to mesic grasslands	Ø		EU Habitats Directive

4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

The site comprises a complex of for large raised bogs (Kodu-Kapzemes mire 2167 hectares, Olla mire 2903 hectares, Pirtsmeza mire 571 hectares, Limsanu mire 447 hectares respectively). All mires represent an open raised bog with bog pool labyrinth and hummock-hollow complexes. Olla Mire, with the total area of 2903 ha, is a typical open raised bog, containing 2 large bog lakes (170 and 25 ha respectively), hummock and hollow complexes with a labyrinth of bog pools. Within Kodaja mire, the dystrophic Soka lake (94 hectares) is located. Forests around the bogs are of different types, dominated by mixed forests.

Parts of Kodu-Kapzemes mire and Olla mire are divided by the State border between Republic of Latvia and Republic of Estonia. Respective bog parts located within the territory of Estonia are protected there as Nature Reserve and Ramsar Site "Sookuninga". Together with Nigula Nature Reserve in Estonia (Ramsar site no. 910 since 1997, located approximately 1 km westwards from the Kapzemes bog) the whole area comprises one of the biggest untouched wetland complexes in the Baltic Republics. Marginal forests around the wetland complex on the Latvian side are considerably drained.

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Inland wetlands				
Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes	Dystrophic lakes	3	296	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non- forested peatlands	Active raised bogs	1	3790	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands	Transitional mires	4	225	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands	Bog woodland	2	1159	Representative

Human-made wetlands			
Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type
9: Canals and drainage channels or ditches		4	2

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
6270* Fennoscandian lowland speciesrich dry to mesic grasslands	4
9010* Western taiga	437
9080* Fennoscandian decidous swamp forests	257
91E0* Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	82
9050 Fennoscandian herb-rich forests with Picea abies	43
9020* Fennoscandian hemiboreal natural old broadleaved deciduous forests (Quercus, Tilia, Acer, Fraxinus or Ulmus) rich in epiphytes	5

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

RIS for Site no. 1385, Northern Bogs, Latvia

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
MARCHANTIOPHYTA/JUNGERMANNIOPSIDA	Bazzania trilobata	1 localities
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Betula nana	6 localities
BRYOPHYTA/JUNGERMANNIOPSIDA	Calypogeia sphagnicola	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	Carex magellanica irrigua	1 localities
MARCHANTIOPHYTA/JUNGERMANNIOPSIDA	Crossocalyx hellerianus	7 localities
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	Dactylorhiza baltica	1 localities
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	Dactylorhiza fuchsii	1292 individuals
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	Dactylorhiza incarnata	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	Dactylorhiza maculata	639 individuals
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Drosera intermedia	
MARCHANTIOPHYTAJUNGERMANNIOPSIDA	Geocalyx graveolens	13 localities
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	Hammarb ya paludosa	1 localities
TRACHEOPHYTA/LYCOPODIOPSIDA	Huperzia selago	18 localities
MARCHANTIOPHYTA/JUNGERMANNIOPSIDA	Lejeunea flava	12 localities
BRYOPHYTA/BRYOPSIDA	Leucobryum glaucum	1 localities
ASCOMYCOTA/LECANOROMYCETES	Lobaria pulmonaria	11 localities
MARCHANTIOPHYTA/JUNGERMANNIOPSIDA	Lophozia ascendens	1 localities
TRACHEOPHYTA/LYCOPODIOPSIDA	Lycopodium clavatum	5 localities
MARCHANTIOPHYTA/JUNGERMANNIOPSIDA	Neoorthocaulis attenuatus	4 localities
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	Neottia cordata	5 localities
MARCHANTIOPHYTA/JUNGERMANNIOPSIDA	Odontoschisma denudatum	41 localities
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	Platanthera bifolia	15 individuals
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Primula mistassinica	
MARCHANTIOPHYTA/JUNGERMANNIOPSIDA	Riccardia palmata	1 localities
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Salix myrtilloides	3 localities
MARCHANTIOPHYTA/JUNGERMANNIOPSIDA	Scapania mucronata	1 localities
BRYOPHYTA/BRYOPSIDA	Schistostega pennata	31 localities
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	Sparganium glomeratum	1 localities
BRYOPHYTA/SPHAGNOPSIDA	Sphagnum wulfianum	4 localities
TRACHEOPHYTA/LYCOPODIOPSIDA	Spinulum annotinum annotinum	87 localities
MARCHANTIOPHYTA/JUNGERMANNIOPSIDA	Trichocolea tomentella	2 localities

Invasive alien plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Heracleum sosnowskyi	Potential	No change

Optional text box to provide further information

Information from new management plan (2018-2028)

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

RIS for Site no. 1385, Northern Bogs, Latvia

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Carabus nitens				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Ceruchus chrysomelinus				
MOLLUSCA/GASTROPODA	Clausilia cruciata				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Cottus gobio				
CHORDATA/CEPHALASPIDOMORPHI	Lampetra planeri				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Leucorrhinia albifrons				2 localities
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Leucorrhinia pectoralis	25			Pop. size 0-50 ind.
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Martes martes				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Rana temporaria				
MOLLUSCA/GASTROPODA	Strigillaria cana				
CHORDATA/AVES	Accipiter gentilis				
CHORDATA/AVES	Aegolius funereus				
CHORDATA/AVES	Aquila pomarina				
CHORDATA/AVES	Asio flammeus				
CHORDATA/AVES	Bubo bubo				
CHORDATA/AVES	Bucephala clangula	30			concentration
CHORDATA/AVES	Caprimulgus europaeus				
CHORDATA/AVES	Chroicocephalus ridibundus				reproducing
CHORDATA/AVES	Circaetus gallicus				
CHORDATA/AVES	Circus pygargus				reproducing 0-1 pairs
CHORDATA/AVES	Crex crex				
CHORDATA/AVES	Dendrocopos leucotos				permanent
CHORDATA/AVES	Dryocopus martius				permanent
CHORDATA/AVES	Falco columbarius				reproducing 0-1 pairs
CHORDATA/AVES	Ficedula parva				reproducing
CHORDATA/AVES	Glaucidium passerinum				permanent
CHORDATA/AVES	Lanius collurio				reproducing
CHORDATA/AVES	Lanius excubitor	6			3-5 pairs
CHORDATA/AVES	Lyrurus tetrix tetrix				permanent
CHORDATA/AVES	Numenius arquata	4			2-4 pairs
CHORDATA/AVES	Pandion haliaetus	2			reproducing 1 pairs
CHORDATA/AVES	Pernis apivorus	2			reproducing 1 pairs
CHORDATA/AVES	Philomachus pugnax	20			reproducing 5-15 pairs
CHORDATA/AVES	Picoides tridactylus				permanent
CHORDATA/AVES	Picus canus				reproducing
CHORDATA/AVES	Strix uralensis				permanent
CHORDATA/AVES	Tetrao urogallus				permanent 13-19 cmales
CHORDATA/AVES	Tetrastes bonasia	30			permanent 17-48 pairs
CHORDATA/AVES	Tringa totanus				27 localities

Information from new management plan (2018-2028)

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with cold winters	Dfa: Humid continental (Humid with severe winter, no dry season, hot summer)

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)	50	
a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in etres)	60	
	Entire river bas	in 🗆
	Upper part of river bas	in 🗆
1	Middle part of river bas	in 🗆
	Lower part of river bas	in 🗆
Ν	More than one river bas	in 🗹
	Not in river bas	in 🗆
	Coast	al 🗆

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean. Majority of the wetland area drains to the River Salaca . Minor part through the River Reiu drains to the river Parnu

4.4.3 - Soil

Organic 🗹

^(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase O Decrease O Unknown O

No available information \Box

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological Yes O No (a) conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)?

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

Soils are formed on glacial and melted water deposits on the sands deposited by Baltic Ice Lake, the Litorina and the Baltic Sea. Wetland complex is dominated by haplic histosols.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	No change

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown

<no data available>

4.4.6 - Water pH

Unknown 🗹

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) 🗹

^(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase O Decrease O Unknown O

Unknown 🗖

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Unknown 🗹

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological

characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the i) broadly similar O ii) significantly different $oldsymbol{0}$

site itself:

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development

Surrounding area has higher human population density \Box

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use 📝

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Low

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	Medium
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganizms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	High

Within the site: 100s

Outside the site: 100s

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes O No O Unknown O

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

i) the site provides 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

Description if applicable

Wetland is extensively used for berry picking, fishing. To minimize possible depletion of wetland resources, an increased number of visitors are redirected to the educational trail located outside the main wetland complex.

ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former $\hfill \hfill \hfill$

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples

iv) 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

4.6 - Ecological processes

(ECD) Primary production	Not assessed yet
(ECD)	
(ECD) Nutrient cycling	Not assessed yet
(ECD) Carbon cycling	Not assessed yet
(ECD) Animal reproductive productivity	Not assessed yet

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership		
Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Public land (unspecified)	s.	×
Private ownership		
Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	V	×

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

About 92,8% of the territory belongs to the state and is managed by State Joint Stock Company "Latvijas Valsts meži" ("Latvian State Forest"), the rest of territory belongs to private owners (4,6%), legal owners (2,3%). Control over use and protection regime is ensured by North Vidzeme Forestry and Nature Conservation Agency, Vidzeme Regional Administration. Management and use of forests is supervised by State Forest Service.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:	Nature Conservation Agency
Provide the name and/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:	Ize Millere, Director of the Vidzeme Regional Administration
Postal address:	Baznicas Street 7, Sigulda, Latvia, LV-2150
E-mail address:	pasts@daba.gov.lv

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

łuman settlements (non agricultural)						
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Tourism and recreation areas	Low impact	Low impact	×.	No change	×.	No change

Nater regulation						
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Drainage	Low impact	Low impact	×	No change	×	No change

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Roads and railroads	Low impact	Low impact	×	No change	×	No change

Biological resource use						
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	Low impact	Low impact	×	No change	×	No change
Gathering terrestrial plants					×	
Logging and wood harvesting	Medium impact	Medium impact		No change	×	increase
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Low impact	Low impact	V	No change		No change
Unspecified			×			

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities	Low impact	Low impact	X	No change	V	No change

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Vegetation clearance/ land conversion					×	
Unspecified/others	Low impact	Low impact	s.	No change	s.	No change

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Air-borne pollutants	Low impact	Low impact	1	No change	×	No change

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Global legal designations			
Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
UNESCO Biosphere Reserve	Ziemelvidzemes biosferas rezervats	https://www.daba.gov.lv/lv/zieme lvidzemes-biosferas-rezervats	whole

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
EU Natura 2000	Ziemelu purvi	https://www.daba.gov.lv/lv/zieme lu-purvi	whole

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Nature reserve	Ziemelu purvi	https://www.daba.gov.lv/lv/zieme lu-purvi	whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Ziemelu bogs LV036		partly

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

la Strict Nature Reserve

- Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
 - Il National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
- III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
- IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
- V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation
- VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Implemented

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes O No O

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning Yes O No processes with another Contracting Party?

URL of site-related webpage (if relevant): https://www.daba.gov.lv/lv/ziemelu-purvi

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

RIS for Site no. 1385, Northern Bogs, Latvia

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No need identified

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Water quality	Implemented
Birds	Implemented
Plant species	Implemented
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented

The monitoring of birds (Natura 2000 site monitoring) The monitoring of mammals (Natura 2000 site monitoring) Monitoring in entomology (Natura 2000 site monitoring) Research of flora and vegetation

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Zingstra H., Roosalu A., Leivits A., Urtans A. & Kitnaes K. 2006. Master Plan for North Livonia. Wetland Protection and Rural Development in the Transboundary Area of Latvia and Estonia. – Wageningen International (The Netherlands), Nigula Nature Reserve Administration/State Nature Conservation Centre Pärnu-Viljandi Region (Estonia), North-Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve (Latvia). 44 pp http://ec.europa.eu/ourcoast/download.cfm?fileID=953

Druvietis.I.,Springe, G., Briede, A., Kokorite, I., Parele, E. A comparative Assessment of the Bog Aquatic Environment of the Ramsar Site of Teici Nature Reserve and North Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve, Latvia. In: Mires and Peat. Ed.M.Klavins Riga. University of Latvia Press, 2010. P. 19 - 40

http://www.lu.lv/fileadmin/user_upload/lu_portal/projekti/vpp/kuudra/Miresandpeat/mires-peat_19-40.pdf

Leivits, A., Kimmel, K., Kuris, M., Roosalu, A., Urtans, A., Lode, E., Pakalne, M., Ilomets, M., Leivits, M., Merivee, M., Endjärv, E. 2007. Guidelines for integrated transboundary monitoring of Ramsar Areas in North-Livonia. – Guidelines on DVD. INTERREG IIIA project "Tuned management and monitoring of the transboundary protected areas in North-Livonia as a support for local development" WETLIVONIA. Baltic Environmental Forum. Tallinn.

Leivits, A., Klein, A., Kuus, A., Sakala, A., Vilbaste, E., Aunins, A., Avotins, A., Kazubernis, J. 1998. Nesting birds in bog areas of Estonian-Latvian border region, their dynamics and nature conservation value. – In: T. Kukk (ed.) XXI Eesti Looduseuurijate Päev. Edela-Eesti loodus. Teaduste Akadeemia Kirjastus, Tartu-Tallinn. p. 97-106.

Ozolins, J., Laanetu, N. & Vilbaste E. 2005. Integrated Wetland and Forest Management in the Transborder area of North Livonia. Prospects of integrated game management in the trans-border area of North Livonia. – Final report. 41 pp.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3) <no file available>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

v. site management plan

<1 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature

<1 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:

Typical scenery of marginal







Pool and hollow systems are typical Northern bog landscape (*L.Urtane, 18-07-2007*)

Raised bog, winter (Janis

rle, 23-01-2019



Scale of the wetland (L. Urtane, 18-07-2007)



Lake Ramatas Lielezers (162 hectares) is located in the middle of the wetland (*I.Druvietis*, 24-07-2005)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

16-03-2020

Designation letter <1 file(s) uploaded>

Transboundary Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2003-03-27