



# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 24 September 2019

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## Poland

### Krkonoše/Karkonosze Subalpine peatbogs



Designation date	29 October 2002
Site number	1566
Coordinates	50°44'30"N 15°42'29"E
Area	40,00 ha

## 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

Krkonoše/Karkonosze subalpine peatbogs (Subalpejskie torfowiska w Karkonoszach) is located in Dolnośląskie Voivodeship in south-western Poland, near the town of Jelenia Góra. The Site is a complex of oligotrophic raised bogs, supported at least partially with oligotrophic water seepage from granite bedrock. The Site lays at the division line of European watersheds of the Baltic Sea and Northern Sea basins. The Site consists of eight separate areas with vegetation typical of subarctic tundra type, combining arctic and alpine species. The joint surface of the open peatbogs on the Polish side is about 40 ha while a major part of the wetland, i.e. about 250 ha is situated in the Czech Republic. The most important elements of the vegetation cover are: poor sedge (*Carex magellanica*), sudeten lousewort (*Pedicularis sudetica*) and cloudberry (*Rubus chamaemorus*). The open raised bogs are surrounded with mountain pine bog woods (*Pino mugo-Sphagnetum*). The bog surface has a rich relief, in the form of numerous hummocks, oblong ridges, trough-like hollows filled in with water and permanent pools. In the pools a unique flora of algae is to be found. The site is also protected as the Bilateral Biosphere Reserve Karkonosze/Krkonoše (UNESCO - MaB) since 1992.

## 2 - Data & location

### 2.1 - Formal data

#### 2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

##### Compiler 1

Name	Marek Jobda, Rafał, Rzepkowski, Paweł Szałański
Institution/agency	Pracownia Przyrodnicza
Postal address	ul. Bohaterów Powstania Styczniowego 4, 05-480 Karczew, Poland
E-mail	pracownia@przyrodnicza.eu
Phone	+48 509 029 647

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

From year	2005
To year	2015

#### 2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Krkonoše/Karkonosze Subalpine peatbogs
Unofficial name (optional)	Subalpejskie torfowiska w Karkonoszach; Originally designated as 'Subalpine peatbogs in the Karkonoski National Park'

#### 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  No

(Update) B. Changes to Site area No change to area

#### 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? No

## 2.2 - Site location

### 2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image  
<3 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps 0

#### Boundaries description

The site is composed of eight subalpine peatbogs complexes (in three localities) situated on mountain flats in the dwarf pine zone, along the Polish-Czech border in the Karkonosze/Krkonoše Mts (The Sudetes). The site constitutes a complementary area to the Czech subalpine bog site (160 ha) which is already recognised as Krkonoská raseliniste (Krkonoše mountains mires) Ramsar Site. The first of the three Polish locations is situated between Snieżka, Kopa and Smogornia Peaks, second one - west of Łabski Peak and the third one - west of Szrenica Peak.

Karkonosze National Park plans increasing area of the Ramsar site to 186,49 ha by incorporating the subalpine peatbogs buffer zone.

### 2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Dolnośląskie
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Jelenia Góra

### 2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes  No

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes  No

idem No

d) Transboundary Ramsar Site name:

#### 2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha):

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

#### 2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	10. Boreonemoral
Bailey's Ecoregions	220 Hot Continental Division
WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions	Temperate broadleaf and mixed forest
EU biogeographic regionalization	Continental

### 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 wetland constitutes a main element of hydrological system for local streams (supplying water for people, animals, agriculture and industry) at the line of hydrological division between basins of the Baltic and North Sea. Wetlands of the Ramsar site accumulate sediment and nutrients and thus play an important role in: regulation of greenhouse gases, climactic processes, water purification and soil formation. The bogs that lay above the tree line are of special importance for groundwater recharge and flood control in the mountains.

Other ecosystem services provided

**Research and Education**  
The site has mostly scientific and natural values as a unique wetland of subarctic tundra character.

**Recreation and tourism**  
The Ramsar site attracts many visitors – up to 2 mln tourists visit Karkonosze National Park every year.

**Biodiversity**  
The site is crucial for survival many rare plants, animals and microorganisms, their gene pools, and the ecosystems of which they form a part.

**Soil formation**  
Shallow waters and peat-bogs at the edge play a big role in accumulation of organic matter.

Other reasons

The site is considered important for conserving biodiversity in the biogeographical region as it supports rare ecosystems - the mountain peatbogs of subalpine-subarctic type at the area over the mountain timber line (plant communities Oxycocco-Sphagneteta and Scheuchzerio-Caricetea nigrae).

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

The site is considered important for conserving biodiversity in the biogeographical region as it supports rare ecosystems - the mountain peatbogs of subalpine-subarctic type at the area over the mountain timberline. Species important for maintaining the biological diversity of the region are: Corcontochrysis noctivaga (an endemic algae), plant species: Oxycoccus microcarpus, Empetrum hermaphroditum, birds: Charadrius morinellus, Gallinago gallinago, Anthus spinoletta, mammals: Sorex alpinus and the others species and plant communities, especially relict or endemic. Other endemic communities include Sphagno dusenii-Caricetum limosae and Sphagno lindbergii-Caricetum limosae.

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

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

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
<i>Carex magellanica</i>	Boreal Bog Sedge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	Polish Red Data Book of Plants (EN), Species protected in Poland	
<i>Pedicularis sudetica</i>	Sudetic Lousewort	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	Polish Red Data Book of Plants (EN), Species protected in Poland; Species listed in Annex 2 and 4 of the Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC)	Local population size is 10-100 individuals
<i>Rubus chamaemorus</i>	Cloudberry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	Polish Red Data Book of Plants (EN), Species protected in Poland	
<i>Trichophorum cespitosum</i>	Deergrass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Polish Red Data Book of Plants (EN), Species protected in Poland	

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence <sup>1)</sup>	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
<b>Birds</b>																		
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Bluethroat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2012-2014			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I Birds Directive, Polish Red Data Book of Animals (NT)	pop. size: 5-6 pairs in the Polish part of Karkonosze Mountains, population stable; breeding refuge
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Lyrurus tetrix</i>	Eurasian Black Grouse; Black Grouse	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2012-2014		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Polish Red Data Book of Animals (EN)	pop. size: 30-35 pairs in the Polish part of Karkonosze Mountains, decrease of the population in Poland; breeding refuge
<b>Others</b>																		
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	<i>Somatochlora alpestris</i>	Alpine Emerald	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2013			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Polish Red Data Book of Animals (EN), species protected in Poland,	stable population

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

### 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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sphagno robusti-Empetretum hermaphroditum, Scirpo caespitosi-Sphagnetum compacti, Sphagnetum magellanicum	Habitat listed in Annex I Habitats Directive
7140 - Transition mires and quaking bogs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Caricetum nigrae subalpinum	Habitat listed in Annex I Habitats Directive
91D0 - Bog woodland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pino mugo-Sphagnetum	Habitat listed in Annex I Habitats Directive
7150 - Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sphagno lindbergii-Caricetum limosae, Sphagno duseni-Caricetum limosae, Carici rostratae-Drepanocladetum fluitantis, Calliergo sarmentosum-Eriophoretum angustifolii	Habitat listed in Annex I Habitats Directive

Optional text box to provide further information

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

### 4.1 - Ecological character

The site is located at the watershed on the ridges of the (built of granite) Karkonosze Mts. range. The highest peak in the vicinity is Śnieżka (1602 m above sea level). In the Quaternary period, the mountains were twice subject to glaciation, the traces whereof are seen in the form of glacial cirques and moraines. The highest uplifts of alpine zone are covered with weathered rocks of periglacial origin. The alpine bogs are fed mainly by precipitation but also by lateral flow and surface runoff. The wetland constitutes the main element of hydrological system for local streams at the line of hydrological division between basins of the Baltic and the North Sea. The local climate is alpine with the precipitation of 1800 mm and the average annual temperature close to 0.2° C. The site and surrounding area are subject to protection as national parks on both sides of the border.

The bogs whose age is estimated to be some 4 000 -5 00 years are covered with a mosaic vegetation made up of several plant communities featuring various stages of mire development. The vegetation cover embraces three layers, i.e. composed of the moss carpet, dwarf shrub and vascular plants and Mountain Pine (*Pinus mugo*). The latter layer is represented with communities of the Class *Vaccinio-Piceetea* with the admixture of Lappish Willow (*Salix lapponum*), Silesian Willow (*Salix silesiaca*) and very rare single exemplar of Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*) and Rowan Tree (*Sorbus aucuparia*). Most typical of the site are bog moss communities including associations resembling subarctic tundra with a combination of alpine and arctic species and association of alpine tufted common bog (*Baeothryon caespitosum* – *Scirpo caespitosi-Sphagnetum compacti*), with such species as *Sphagnum compactum*, *Sphagnum russowii*, *Baeothryon caespitosum* and *Carex pauciflora*. Endemic community is *Sphagno robusti-Empetretum hermaphroditum*. Other communities: *Sphagno dusenii* - *Caricetum limosae* and *Sphagno lindbergii-Caricetum limosae*. At least one bird species of the Annex I to Birds Directive have been found to breed within the wetland – Bluethroat (*Luscinia svecica*).

### 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 > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands		1	40	Rare
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic or peat soils >> Va: Montane wetlands		1	40	Rare

### 4.3 - Biological components

#### 4.3.1 - Plant species

##### Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>	Bog Rosemary	Species protected in Poland
<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	Black Crowberry	Species protected in Poland
<i>Pinus mugo</i>	Dwarf mountain pine	Species protected in Poland
<i>Swertia perennis</i>	Felwort	Species protected in Poland

#### 4.3.2 - Animal species

##### Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range / endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Acanthis flammsea</i>	Common Redpoll		2012-2014		IUCN Red List status (LC), Polish Red Data Book of Animals (LC), population stable, pop. size: 1530-2360 pairs in whole Karkonosze Mountains
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	<i>Aeshna caerulea</i>	Azure Hawker		2013		IUCN Red List status (LC), population stable
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Arthus spinoletta</i>	Water Pipit		2012-2014		IUCN Red List status (LC), decrease of the population size, 14-16 pairs in Polish part of Karkonosze Mountains
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Ring Ouzel		2012-2014		IUCN Red List status (LC), population stable, pop. size: 105-4200 pairs in Polish part of Karkonosze Mountains

### 4.4 - Physical components

#### 4.4.1 - Climate

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

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

- Entire river basin
- Upper part of river basin
- Middle part of river basin
- Lower part of river basin
- More than one river basin
- Not in river basin
- Coastal

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.

The site is situated at the European watershed dividing the Oder (Baltic Sea) and Elbe river (North Sea) basins.

4.4.3 - Soil

Organic

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

No available information

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

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

The main types of soil in the site are histosols (peat soils) and pseudo-podzols, in the surrounding area most common are podzols. Changes in hydrological conditions of the site impact the process of peat soils degradation.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from rainfall	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Water inputs from surface water	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Feeds groundwater	No change
To downstream catchment	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	No change

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology.

The alpine bogs are fed mainly by precipitation but also by lateral flow and surface runoff. The annual input of water with precipitation is 1600 – 1800 mm. This sum does not take into account the input of water with horizontal precipitation. The bogs are situated at the watershed between basins of the Baltic and North Sea thus they are of special importance for headwaters. The bogs that lie above the tree line are of special importance for groundwater recharge and flood control in the mountains.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site

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

Sediment regime unknown

4.4.6 - Water pH

Acid (pH<5.5)

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

Unknown

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

Oligotrophic waters of Subalpine peatbogs in Karkonosze are acidic, with pH values usually between 3.5 to 4.5.

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

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

Unknown

Please provide further information on salinity (optional):

Electrical conductivity: 15-35 µS/cm

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Oligotrophic

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

Unknown

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

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  ii) significantly different  site itself:

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development

Surrounding area has higher human population density

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
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	High

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	High
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	High
Pollution control and detoxification	Water purification/waste treatment or dilution	Medium
Climate regulation	Local climate regulation/buffering of change	Medium
Climate regulation	Regulation of greenhouse gases, temperature, precipitation and other climatic processes	Medium
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Low
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Inspiration	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Low
Spiritual and inspirational	Contemporary cultural significance, including for arts and creative inspiration, and including existence values	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Spiritual and religious values	Low
Spiritual and inspirational	Aesthetic and sense of place values	High
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	High
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	High
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	High
Scientific and educational	Type location for a taxon	High

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High
Soil formation	Sediment retention	High
Soil formation	Accumulation of organic matter	High
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	High
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	High
Pollination	Support for pollinators	Low

Within the site:

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

#### 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
- ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland
- iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples

Description if applicable

The Polish part of the Site is strongly isolated from the influence of agricultural activity due to its location entirely in the strict protection zone of the national park, where such activity is not carried out. There are impacts of such activities as maintaining accommodation for tourists, organizing mass events.

- 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

<no data available>

## 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
National/Federal government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

Public land managed by Karkonosze National Park.

#### 5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:

Karkonosze National Park

Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:

Andrzej Raj, Director of Karkonosze National Park

Postal address:

ul. Chałubińskiego 23, 58-570 Jelenia Góra, Poland

E-mail address:

sekretariat@kpnmab.pl

## 5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

#### Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Drainage	unknown impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

#### 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	unknown impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	unknown

#### Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Problematic native species	unknown impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

#### Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified	unknown impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Major threatening factors are:

- trampling of the rare species and communities of plants and water eutrophication (littering and water pollution) resulting from illegal penetration by tourist visiting the Karkonoski National Park,
- changes in hydrographic conditions,
- peat layer erosion caused by deer overpopulation.

#### 5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

##### Global legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
UNESCO Biosphere Reserve	Bilateral Biosphere Reserve Krkonoše/Karkonosze, UNESCO - MaB		whole

##### Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
EU Natura 2000	SCI Karkonosze PLH020006		whole
EU Natura 2000	SPA Karkonosze PLB020007		whole

## National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
National Park	Karkonosze National Park		whole

## Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Karkonosze Site PL117		whole

## 5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

- Ia Strict Nature Reserve
- Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
- II 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

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

## Human Activities

Measures	Status
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Implemented
Regulation/management of wastes	Partially implemented
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented
Research	Implemented

## 5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? In preparation

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

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

Please indicate if a Ramsar centre, other educational or visitor facility, or an educational or visitor programme is associated with the site:

The Karkonoskie Centre of Ecological Education KPN in Szklarska Poręba. Interactive presentations show postglacial kettles, peat bogs, flora and fauna, woods, natural phenomena and many-sided influences on human beings on the mountains. The exposition is even more attractive due to big format panoramas, touch active miniature model of The Karkonosze in four language versions: Polish, Czech, German and English. Film shows, dioramas and all kinds of presentations are held in a comfortable show room. The Centre also organizes educational classes, both in the Centre and outside it, for organized groups of primary, secondary school and university students, teachers and local community. In the Centre visitors can buy books, maps, folders and other publications which promote the Karkonosze Mountains.

URL of site-related webpage (if relevant): <https://kpnmab.pl/en/lang>

## 5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No, but a plan is being prepared

#### 5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

<b>Monitoring</b>	<b>Status</b>
Water regime monitoring	Implemented
Water quality	Implemented
Plant community	Implemented
Plant species	Implemented
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented
Birds	Implemented

## 6 - Additional material

### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Bibliography attached in point 6.1.2 vi

#### 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)

<no file available>

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

<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<no file available>

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:



Peatbog on Równia below Śnieżka Mt ( Lidia Przewoźnik, 01-07-2012 )



Peatbog on Równia below Śnieżka Mt ( Lidia Przewoźnik, 24-10-2008 )



Karkonosze Subalpine peatbogs ( Małgorzata Opęchowska, 06-06-2011 )



Karkonosze Subalpine peatbogs ( Małgorzata Opęchowska, 06-06-2011 )

#### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Transboundary Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2002-10-29