

Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 18 September 2018 Update version, previously published on : 31 January 2013

SwedenMellanljusnan



Designation date 19 March 2013
Site number 2173
Coordinates 61°50'32"N 15°56'01"E
Area 1711,36 ha

https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2173 Created by RSIS V.1.6 on - 18 May 2020

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 Mellanljusnan consists of a 50 kilometres long unexploited part of the river Ljusnan. Mellanljusnan is devoid of power stations and dams. Rapids and streaming parts are mixed with slowly moving waters. In the lower part of the site the river runs in a broad valley trough farmland area surrounded by big forest-covered hills. The middle and upper parts are dominated by the forest landscape with dry pine forests on sandy glacial deposits. The vegetation of the shores is of great interest since it includes several alpine plants otherwise absent from this region. Along the shores of the lakes Vikarsjön and Borrsjön there are several red-listed aquatic plants. The river holds strong populations of grayling Thymallus thymallus and brown trout Salmo trutta and is very popular for fishing as well as other open-air activities.

The site is also of large geological value. The landscape is dramatic as the river has eroded down to the bedrock trough 40 metres deep layers of glacial delta sediments. Along the river runs an esker and there are several other good examples of other types of landforms, for example gullies. In these gullies, there are deciduous forests with high groundwater and parts have seepage water or are flooded with spring water. A lot of springs exists along the site. Several of the meadows along the river have been managed by mowing earlier. The near-natural forests of the site are rich in dead wood.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1	.1	-	Name	and	addre	ess of	the	comp	iler o	fthis	RIS
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Compiler 1						
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2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and From year To year	2013					
2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site						
Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Mellanljusnan					
Unofficial name (optional)	Mellanljusnan (river)					
2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries an	d area of the Site since its designation or earlier update					
(Update) A	Changes to Site boundary Yes [®] No ^O					
(Update) The boundary has been d						
	undary has been extended ✓					
	undary has been restricted					
	B. Changes to Site area the area has increased					
(Update) The Site area has been o						
	lelineated more accurately 🗹					
	(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension (Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction □					
2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological cha						
(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?						
applicable Official Charige	(Update) Are the changes Positive Negative ○ Positive & Negative ○					
(Update) Positive %						
	^{a)} No information available □					
(Update) Changes resulting from causes of	perating within the existing boundaries?					

KIS for Site flo. 2175, IV	enanijusnan, Sweden
(Update) Changes result	ng from causes operating beyond the site's boundaries?
(Update) Changes conseque the exclusion of some wet	ent upon site boundary reduction alone (e.g., and types formerly included within the site)?
(Update) Changes consequ	ent upon site boundaryincrease alone (e.g., lusion of different wetland types in the site)?
	changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar Site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site.
The uppermost half of added to the site, so r	the site is now a protected nature reserve by act of the county administration. Land areas in that nature reserve has been ow there are wet forests, wet meadows and springs included in the site as well. Parts of the river that was missed due to digitalising have also been included.
(Update) Is the change in ec AND a significant ch	ological character negative, human-induced ange (above the limit of acceptable change)
2.2 - Site location	
2.2.1 - Defining the Site	boundaries
b) Digital map/image <1 file(s) uploaded>	
	Former maps 0
Boundaries description	
follows the Natura 200	id of including forest and water in the adjacent tributary valley. Downstream the nature reserve the Ramsar boundary 0 site Mellanljusnan Korskrogen-Edeforsen, but where water areas have been missed in the digitalised Natura 2000 site now included in the Ramsar site. The Natura 2000 sites Kyrksjön and Borrsjön-Vikarsjön are also included in the Ramsar
2.2.2 - General location	
a) In which large administra	tive region does the site lie? Gävleborg
b) What is the nearest to	wn or population centre? Ljusdal
2.2.3 - For wetlands on	national boundaries only
a) Does the wetland	extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes O No No
b) Is the site adjace	to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes O No ●
2.2.4 - Area of the Site	
Official area,	in hectares (ha): 1711.36
Area, in hectares (ha) as	GIS boundaries 1712.55
2.2.5 - Biogeography	
Biogeographic regions	
Regionalisation scheme(s) Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	Biogeographic region West Eurasian Taiga
Bailey's Ecoregions	130, Subarctic division
WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions	Scandinavian-Russian taiga
Other scheme (provide	Scandinavian-Russian taica

EU biogeographic regionalization

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW) 406, Northern Baltic drainages

Boreal

TEOW - Terrestrial Ecoregions of the World: Scandinavian-Russian taiga Nordiska ministerrådet, 1977. Naturgeografisk regionindelning av Norden: Boreal zone. EEA, 2002. Digital Map of European Ecological Regions (DMEER): Scandinavian-Russian taiga.

name below)

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 supports flood control and nutrient retention. It may also support sediment trapping to some extent in the part of the river with large basin and still-flowing waters. Surrounding deep sand deposits support infiltration of water from the nearby areas.

The site includes several habitats representative for rivers, their shores and wetland types connected to gullies in the EU boreal region. Mellanljusnan is a considerably long free running river without any dams for hydroelectric power or other purposes which is very rare in Sweden and especially in the southern half of the country. Such unexploited rivers are also rare in the EU boreal region. The 50-km long part of the river includes rapids mixed and shallow basins. There is a near natural water regime with large season-bound flooding despite some power plants in the upper parts of the river (upstream the Ramsar site). The shores along the river are diverse and include many wetland and vegetations types typical for EU boreal riparian areas. There are also numerous gullies along the river, containing wet forests and springs, these wetland types are also representative for the region.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

The site contains representative flora and fauna for boreal rivers. The high quality of the water supports several rare benthic species for example of the Trichoptera, Ephemeridae and Plecoptera tribe. The site Justification also supports the biodiversity of the riparian zone along the river, including some more rare vegetations types. Several alpine species also live in the riparian zone. Finally, the site supports the biodiversity of wet forests in gullies and springs.

- Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions
- Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

The site is an important spawning and feeding ground for several fish including brown trout, Salmo trutta, Justification grayling, Thymallus thymallus and bullhead, Cottus gobi and the freshwater pearl mussel Margaritifera margaritifera in the boreal region.

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
Astragalus alpinus	Alpine milkvetch		2					Alpine species. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Bartsia alpina	Alpine bartsia		2					Alpine species. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Carex heleonastes		2	Ø				Swedish Red List 2015 (VU).	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Carex ornithopoda	Bird's-foot Sedge		2					See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Crassula aquatica	Water pygmyweed		2				Swedish Red List 2015 (NT).	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Elatine hydropiper	Eight-stamen waterwort	2	Ø				Swedish Red List 2015 (VU).	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Evernia divaricata	Mountain oakmoss lichen	2	V				Swedish Red List 2015 (VU).	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Limosella aquatica	Water mudwort		2		LC		Swedish Red List 2015 (NT).	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Lythrum portula	Water-purslane		Ø		LC		Swedish Red List 2015 (NT). EC Habitats Directive Annex II.	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Persicaria foliosa			Ø				Swedish Red List 2015 (NT).	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Poa remota			2					See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Ramalina thrausta	Angels hair bush lichen	2	2				Swedish Red List 2015 (EN).	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Scapania apiculata		2	2				Swedish Red List 2015 (EN).	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Viola biflora	Alpine yellow-violet		2					Alpine species. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Viola selkirkii			2					See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.

Criterion 2: For all species, their status in the Swedish Red List and general information for that classification, their distribution etc can be found at http://artfakta.artdatabanken.se/.

Criteria 2 and 3: Observation of the species can be found in the Swedish database for observations http://www.artportalen.se/.

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	Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List		CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Birds												
CHORDATA/ AVES	Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper]							See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Bucephala clangula	Common Goldeneye		2 000]			LC Single				See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cinclus cinclus	White-throated Dipper]			LC •\$3 •\$5				Foraging, staging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Mergus merganser	Common Merganser)			LC Sign				See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey, Western Osprey]			LC •\$			EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Picoides tridactylus	Three-toed Woodpecker)			LC •#			Swedish Red List 2015 (NT). EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tetrastes bonasia	Hazel Grouse]			LC			EC Birds Directive Annex I.	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Fish, Mollusc	and Crustacea											
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYG	Cottus gobio	European bullhead]			LC Sites			EC Habitats Directive Annex II.	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
MOLLUSCA/ BIVALVIA	Margaritifera margaritifera	Freshwater pearl mussel			9			EN ●# ●#			Swedish Red List 2015 (EN). EC Habitats Directive Annex II.	The host fish for reproduction is present at the site, so reproduction takes place. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
MOLLUSCA/ BIVALVIA	Pseudanodonta complanata	Depressed river mussel		2 000)			VU Sir OTSF			Swedish Red List 2015 (NT).	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYG	Salmo trutta	Herling		2 00 2	1			LC •#				Important habits for the species including spawning. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYG	Thymallus thymallus	Grayling			9			LC ©				Important habits for the species including spawning habitats. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Others												
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Lutra lutra	European Otter		2 000]			NT Sign	Ø		Swedish Red List 2015 (NT). EC Habitats Directive Annex II.	Important area for this species since long time. Important foraging area which supports open water during the winter. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Criterion 2: For all species, their status in the Swedish Red List and general information for that classification, their distribution etc can be found at http://artfakta.artdatabanken.se/.

Criteria 2, 3 and 4: Observation of the species can be found in the Swedish database for observations http://www.artportalen.se/.

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
3130. Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation	Ø	Aquatic to amphibious short perennial vegetation, oligotrophic to mesotrophic, of lake, pond and pool banks and water-land interfaces.	The habitat is listed in EC Habitats Directive Annex I. The habitat had an unfavourable status in the Swedish part of the EU boreal region in 2013
5450. Northern boreal alluvial meadows	2	Along large rivers with placid river, sections which are frozen every winter, the type is affected by flooding in spring. The traditional management, mowing of hay, has usually ceased. Type includes areas not yet severely overgrown with wooded species.	The habitat is listed in EC Habitats Directive Annex I. The habitat had an unfavourable status in the Swedish part of the EU boreal region in 2013
3210. Fennoscandian natural rivers	2	EU-boreal natural river systems with nutrient- poor water. The water level shows great amplitude, up to 6 m during the year. Especially high water level after snow melting. The water-dynamics can vary, contain waterfalls and rapid streams.	The habitat is listed in EC Habitats Directive Annex I. The habitat had an unfavourable status in the Swedish part of the EU boreal region in 2013
7230. Alkaline fens	Ø	Wetlands mostly or largely occupied by peat- or tufa-producing small sedge and brown moss communities developed on soils permanently waterlogged, with a soligenous or topogenous base rich, often calcareous water supply.	The habitat is listed in EC Habitats Directive Annex I. The habitat had an unfavourable status in the Swedish part of the EU boreal region in 2013.
7160. Fennoscandian mineral-rich springs and springfens	Ø	Springs and spring fens are characterized by continuous flow of ground-water. The water is cold, of even temperature, and rich in oxygen and minerals, due to the rapid percolation.	The habitat is listed in EC Habitats Directive Annex I. The habitat had an unfavourable status in the Swedish part of the EU boreal region in 2013.
6430. Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	Ø	Wet and nitrophilous tall herb edge communities, along water courses and woodland borders.	The habitat is listed in EC Habitats Directive Annex I. The habitat had an unfavourable status in the Swedish part of the EU boreal region in 2013.

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The main habitat is classified as the Natura 2000 wetland habitat "Fennoscandian natural rivers" (3210). It is characterized by clear, nutrient poor water. The changing water levels and the natural erosion from running water create open eroded riverbanks with high biological diversity. Typical for the site are plant communities with influence of alpine plants mixed with lowland plants. Alpine plants such as the Astragalus alpinus, the Bartsia alpina, the Viola biflora, the Viscaria alpine and the Equisetum variegatum are characteristic. Many water insects depending on clean and oxygen rich water such as species of Trichoptera, Ephemeridae and Plecoptera thrive in the water as well as the freshwater pearl mussels Margaritifera margaritifera, the brown trout Salmo trutta, the grayling Thymallus thymallus and the bullhead Cottus gobio. The otter Lutra lutra is well-established in the area.

Important is also the Natura 2000 wetland habitat "Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoeto-Nanojuncetea" (3130). This is one of the few remaining and probably the best developed site for this vegetation in the river system. It holds a strong population of the threatened plants Elatine orthosperma and Persicaria foliosa and other red listed plants belonging to this threatened plant community.

The site also presents good examples of streams, rapids, ravines, "nipor" (steep sandy brinks), stretches of slow-flowing water, and other hydromorphic and aquatic elements. Parts of the shore areas are affected by flowing groundwater not too far from the surface of the ground. The site represents an undisturbed middle part of a river system in the boreal region of the EU although the hydrology of the river is somewhat affected by hydroelectric power stations higher up in the river system.

The site is also of large geological value. The landscape is dramatic as the river has eroded down to the bedrock trough 40-meter-deep layers of glacial delta sediments. Along the river runs an esker and there are several other good examples of other types of landforms, for example gullies. In these gullies there are deciduous forests with high ground water and parts have seepage water or are flooded with spring water. Many springs exists along the site. Several of the meadows along the river have been managed by mowing previously. The near-natural forests of the site are rich in dead wood.

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 > Flowing water >> M Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		1	1015	Rare
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		2	34	Rare
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		0		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils		0		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non- forested peatlands		0		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub- dominated wetlands		0		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		0		Representative
Fresh water > Flowing water >> Y: Permanent Freshwater springs; oases		0		Representative

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
4: Seasonallyflooded agricultural land		0		Representative

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
9010. Western taiga	3

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

<no data available>

4.3.2 - Animal species

<no data available>

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Mid-Latitude dimate with cold winters	Dfc: Subarctic (Severe winter, no dry season, cool
diffiate with cold wifiters	summer)

D: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with cold winters	winter, no dry season, cool summer)		
Not known as far.			
4.4.2 - Geomorphic se	tting		
•			
a) Minimum elevation a	metres) 110		
a) Maximum elevation a	bove sea level (in metres)		
	Er	tire river basin	
	Upper pa	rt of river basin 🔲	
	Middle pa	rt of river basin 🗹	
	Lower pa	rt of river basin \square	
	More than	one river basin \square	
	No	ot in river basin 🗆	
		Coastal	
Please name the river basi	n 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.
			ne Baltic sea 110 km downstream the site Mellanljusnan.
4.4.3 - Soil			
		Mineral ✓	
	(Update) Changes	at RIS update No change ©	Increase O Decrease O Unknown O
		Organic 🗹	
	(Update) Changes	at RIS update No change ©	Increase O Decrease O Unknown O
	No availab	ole information	
	change as a result of changir		
conditi	ons (e.g., increased salinity or	acidification)?	
4.4.4.10/-t			
4.4.4 - Water regime			
Water permanence Presence?	Changes at RIS update		
Usually permanent water present	onangeo arreo apaare		
Source of water that maintair	ns character of the site		
Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update	
Water inputs from groundwater		No change	
Water inputs from surface	2	No change	

No change

Changes at RIS update

No change

Water inputs from rainfall

Presence?
To downstream catchment

Water destination

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.

Water levels fluctuating, high water levels during and soon after snow melting.	

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site 🗹 (Update) Changes at RIS update No change
Increase
Decrease
Unknown Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site $\ensuremath{\omega}$ (Update) Changes at RIS update No change

● Increase

O Decrease

O Unknown

O Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site $\ensuremath{\overline{\omega}}$ (Update) Changes at RIS update No change

● Increase

O Decrease

O Unknown

O Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually (Update) Changes at RIS update No change

● Increase

O Decrease

O Unknown

O Sediment regime unknown 4.4.6 - Water pH Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4) (Update) Changes at RIS update No change

● Increase O Decrease O Unknown O Unknown 4.4.7 - Water salinity Fresh (<0.5 q/l) (Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase O Decrease O Unknown O Unknown 4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water Mesotrophic <a> $^{ ext{(Update)}}$ Changes at RIS update No change lacktriangle Increase lacktriangle Decrease lacktriangle Unknown lacktriangleUnknown 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 O ii) significantly different o site itself: Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development \square

Surrounding area has higher human population density

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

The river has a high impact from regulation of the water regime for hydroelectric power purpose with several dams and power stations both upstream and downstream from the site. The geomorphology of the surroundings to the river is also different. Further away from the river, but along the site, there is a landscape more affected by forestry.

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	Medium	

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Storage and delivery of water as part of water supply systems for agriculture and industry	High
Erosion protection	osion protection Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	
Pollution control and detoxification	Water purification/waste treatment or dilution	High
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	Low

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance	
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	High	
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	High	
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	High	

Within the site:	1000
Outside the site:	1000

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

character of the wetland

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 $\hfill\Box$ 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
iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological $\hfill\Box$

<no data available>

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	₽	✓
government		

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	>	✓

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:	County Administrative Board of Gävleborg
Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:	Contact person for Ramsar sites
Postal address:	County Administrative Board of Gävleborg, S-801 70 Gävle, Sweden Tel. +46 10 225 10 00. E-mail: gavleborg@lansstyrelsen.se (to the registry).
E-mail address:	gavleborg@lansstyrelsen.se

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Biological resource use

biological resource use						
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Logging and wood harvesting					>	

Natural system modifications

duran o journ mountaino						
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Dams and water management/use			2		2	

Please describe any other threats (optional):

The not natural regulation of the water regime for hydroelectric power purpose is the most severe problem affecting the biology in the river. Forestry can cause erosion and leakage off nutrients in the river, but is more of a potential threat than a current problem today.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
EU Natura 2000	Borrsjön-Vikarsjön SE0630228	http://skyddadnatur.naturvardsve rket.se/	partly
EU Natura 2000	Djupbäcken SE0630176	http://skyddadnatur.naturvardsve rket.se/	partly
EU Natura 2000	Mellanljusnan Korskrogen- Edeforsen SE0630223	http://skyddadnatur.naturvardsve rket.se/	partly
EU Natura 2000	Mellanljusnan Laforsen- Korskrogen SE0630101	http://skyddadnatur.naturvardsve rket.se/	partly

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
nature reserve	Djupbäcken	https://www.lansstyrelsen.se/gav leborg/besok-och-upptack/naturre servat/djupbacken.html	partly
nature reserve	Kläppaängarnas naturvårdsområde	https://www.lansstyrelsen.se/gav leborg/besok-och-upptack/naturre servat/klappaangarna.html	partly
nature reserve	Mellanljusnan	https://www.lansstyrelsen.se/gav leborg/besok-och-upptack/naturre servat/mellanljusnan.html	whole

5.2.3 - IUCN	protected	areas c	ategories	(2008)
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la 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	Partially implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species	Partially implemented
management programmes	Faitally implemented

Other

The site is included in the action program for Persicaria foliosa. Some of the grasslands are supposed to be managed by grazing and/or mowing.

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 ●

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 oprocesses with another Contracting Party?

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

There are several walking trails along the site in the nature reserve Mellanljusnan as well as signposted information points and resting places and picnic areas. A wooden pavement path above one of the rapids gives access for disabled.

URL of site-related webpage (if relevant): See the management plans.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

Further information

Some of the grasslands areas in need of a re-established management with grazing and or mowing.

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Plant community	Proposed
Plant species	Proposed
Animal species (please specify)	Proposed

Monitoring is included in Nature reserves and Natura 2000 sites.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

ArtDatabanken 2015. Rödlistade arter I Sverige 2015.

Flodpärlmusslan i Gävleborg. Länsstyrelsen Gävleborg Rapport 1997:6.

Värdefull natur i Gävleborg, Naturvårdsprogram. Länsstyrelsen Gävleborg

Rapport 1997:12.

Riksintressen i Gävleborgs län. Länsstyrelsen Gävleborg Rapport 2003:9.

Vegetations- och substratkartering längs Mellanljusnans stränder 2008. Magnus

Andersson, Foran, 2008.

Monitoring av fisk i Mellanljusnan med hjälp av båtelfiske 2008. Mikael

Carlstein, Anders Bruks, Jerry Boberg, F.A.S.T. Fiskeresursgruppen.

Preliminär arbetskopia av "Slutrapport: Biologisk återställning av

Mellanljusnan, sträckan Laforsen – Korskrogen". Stefan Torfve, VFK. 2008.

Mellanljusnan. 2017 folder. Länsstyrelsen Gävleborg 2017

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

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

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available:

v. site management plan

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



Mellanljusnan, Kölströmmen (Helena Persson, 04-06-2008)



Mellanljusnan, Håvrahällan (Helena Persson, 14-06-2006)



Mellanljusnan, view by Nygravsmon (Helena Persson, 25-06-2008



Broad-Leaved Cottongrass (2008)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2013-03-19