



# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 13 July 2017

Update version, previously published on : 19 March 2013

## Sweden Rappomyran



Designation date	19 March 2013
Site number	2178
Coordinates	66°22'24"N 20°56'57"E
Area	3 031,00 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

Rappomyran is a mire complex widely stretched along the stream Pulisbäcken. In the west, the mire is delimited by a mountain ridge. Several larger tarns are located within the site and in the northern parts there are larger "islands" and parts of solid ground. The string fens have flarks with poor to intermediate vegetation and some of the flarks are affected by bog iron. Topogenous fens are widely spread within the site and soligenous fens with several springs occur at the foot of the mountain in the western part.

Spruce dominated wet forest grows closest to the stream Pulisbäcken. This forest has plenty of dead deciduous wood and is an important habitat for woodpeckers. Through the wetlands the stringed fens containing numerous wet flarks and is rich in flark pools. The area has a rich bird life.

## 2 - Data & location

### 2.1 - Formal data

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

##### Compiler 1

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##### Compiler 2

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

From year	2013
To year	2017

#### 2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Rappomyran
Unofficial name (optional)	Rappomyran (peatland)

#### 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? Not evaluated

## 2.2 - Site location

### 2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

#### b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0
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#### Boundaries description

The boundary is the same as for the Nature Reserve Rappomyran and the Natura 2000 site, SE0820615.

### 2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Norrbotten
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b) What is the nearest town or population centre? Vuollerim, Jokkmokk

### 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

### 2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 3031

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries 3028.07

### 2.2.5 - Biogeography

#### Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	West Eurasian Taiga
Bailey's Ecoregions	130 Subarctic division
Other scheme (provide name below)	DMEER
Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW)	Northern Baltic drainages
EU biogeographic regionalization	Boreal

#### Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

TEOW/DMEER: Scandinavian-Russian Taiga

### 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

Other ecosystem services provided

The mires in the area have good possibilities to continue functioning as a carbon sink and storage.

Other reasons

Rappomyran contains a representative example of a natural wetland complex in the EU boreal region. The wetland types present at the site are Non-forested peatlands (U), Shrub-dominated wetlands (W), Forested peatlands (Xp), Permanent freshwater lakes (O), Permanent freshwater marshes and pools (Tp), Permanent rivers and streams (M) and Freshwater tree-dominated wetlands (Xf).

Most of the peatlands consists of well-developed large mixed mires and string fens with large wet flarks and flark pools. There are also large areas with topogenous and soligenous fens and an area with a non-raised bog. Along the stream there are wet forests and close to the lakes there are regularly flooded marshes. Some of the wetlands has a little higher pH, (without being alkaline) than most mires in the boreal region and this is reflected in the vegetation with several species in favour of the not so acid conditions.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities








- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

The site with its large areas of wet mires and pools supports a rich avian fauna and is therefore important for maintaining the biological diversity of the EU boreal region. A bird census performed by the County Administrative Board of Norrbotten resulted in 64 observed species (Backe 2001) and several of which are red-listed species and/or species of annex 1 of the EC Birds Directive.

- 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 heleonastes</i> 	Hudson Bay Sedge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Swedish Red List 2015, (EN).	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
<i>Collema curtisporum</i> 	Small-spored jelly lichen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Swedish Red List 2015, (VJ).	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
<i>Collema furfuraceum</i> 	Mealy blistered jelly lichen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Swedish Red List 2015, (NT).	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
<i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i> 	Varnished hook-moss	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Swedish Red List 2015, (NT).	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
<i>Meesia longiseta</i> 	Meesia moss	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Swedish Red List 2015, (NT).	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
<i>Ranunculus lapponicus</i> 	Lapland buttercup	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	The species is listed in EC Habitats Directive Annex II.	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
<i>Saussurea alpina</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.

Criterion 2: For all species, the Swedish red-list status and general information for that classification 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				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>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Swedish Red List 2015, (NT).	Breeding. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Included in the EC birds Directive Annex I.	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Tundra Swan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Included in the EC birds Directive Annex I.	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	Rustic Bunting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Swedish Red List 2015, (VU).	Breeding. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	Great Grey Shrike; Northern Shrike	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	Jack Snipe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Swedish Red List 2015, (NT).	Breeding. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey, Western Osprey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Included in the EC birds Directive Annex I.	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	European Honey Buzzard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Swedish Red List 2015, (NT).	Foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Swedish Red List 2015, (VU).	Staging, foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Tetrastes bonasia</i>	Hazel Grouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Included in the EC birds Directive Annex I.	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
<b>Others</b>																		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Castor fiber</i>	Eurasian Beaver	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	European Otter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Swedish Red List 2015, (NT).	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, the Swedish red-list status and general information for that classification 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
7140. Transition mires and quaking bogs	<input type="checkbox"/>	Peat-forming habitat on oligotrophic to mesotrophic waters, including characteristics intermediate between soligenous and ombrogenous mire types. Swaying swards, floating carpets or quaking mires are also included. It includes many plant communities	The habitat is listed in EC Habitats Directive Annex II.
7310. Aapa mires	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mire complexes characterised by centres of minerotrophic fen vegetation. Included mire units: mixed mires, string-fens, flank-fens, unraised Sphagnum fuscum-bogs, unpatterned topogenous or soligenous lawn-, carpet or mud-bottom fens.	The habitat is listed in EC Habitats Directive Annex II.
91D0. Bog woodland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous and broad-leaved forests on a humid to wet peaty substrate, with the water level permanently high and even higher than the surrounding water table. The water is always very poor in nutrients (raised bogs and acid fens).	The habitat is listed in EC Habitats Directive Annex II.
91E0. Alluvial forest with <i>Alnus</i> and <i>Fraxinus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Riparian forest of <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> and <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> . Occur on heavy soils (often rich in alluvial deposits) periodically inundated by the annual rise of the water level, but otherwise well-drained and aerated during low-water.	The habitat is listed in EC Habitats Directive Annex II.
3210. Fennoscandian natural rivers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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 and contain waterfalls, rapid streams.	The habitat is listed in EC Habitats Directive Annex II. The habitat had an unfavourable status in the Swedish part of the EU boreal region in 2013.
9010. Western taiga	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Natural old boreal forests with little or none human impact. They often contain a lot of dead and rotten wood; have a variation in tree age and length and species composition. Both wet and non-wet subtypes exist. They often support red-listed species.	The habitat is listed in EC Habitats Directive Annex II. 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 habitats of Rappomyran are mire, swamp woods, tarns and the stream, Pulisbäcken. It is especially the large mixed mires and stringed fens with wet flarks that gives the site its special character. The bird life is rich. There are also mires with a pH a little bit higher than normal for the boreal region and the vegetation includes species in favour of the not so acid conditions. Bog iron occurs in some of the flarks.

Common species are mud sedge *Carex limosa*, *Carex chordorrhiza*, buck bean *Menyanthes trifoliata* and livid sedge *Carex livida*. Otter and beaver live along the stream. Rappomyran is situated in a depression and is surrounded by forested mountains, coniferous forests and mires.

### 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		0	35	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		3	46	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		4	38	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands		1	1694	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 > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		2	549	Representative
Fresh water > Flowing water >> Y: Permanent Freshwater springs; oases		0		Representative

#### Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Taiga (EU 9010)	357

### 4.3 - Biological components

#### 4.3.1 - Plant species

<no data available>

#### 4.3.2 - Animal species

##### Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Neovison vison</i>	American Mnk	Potentially	No change
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i>	Raccoon dog	Potentially	No change

### 4.4 - Physical components

#### 4.4.1 - Climate

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

The precipitation is low with an annual average rainfall of approximately 500 mm. The annual average temperature is -1 °C and the vegetation period is approximately 140 days.

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 drains through the stream Paulibäcken that later on become the river Flarkån. Flarkån is a tributary to the great river Luleälven that has its outlet in the Bothnian Bay.

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 bedrock in the area consists primarily of granite and pegmatite but also some smaller parts with gabbro and acid igneous rock can be found. The dominating soil type is peat except for some of the western parts which consists of till.

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
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.

Water levels fluctuating, with high waters during snow melting and after heavy rains.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown

4.4.6 - Water pH

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4)

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

Unknown

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

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

Unknown

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

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 site itself: i) broadly similar  ii) significantly different

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

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

Surrounding area contains more forest on dry ground and the forests are more affected by forestry and clear cuts. The part of the mire between the site and the railroad is drained.

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
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Aesthetic and sense of place values	Medium

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	Medium

Within the site:

Outside 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

Description if applicable

The wetlands were mowed in a traditional way until the 1950s when that management seized. The wetlands are still affected by this former land use.

ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland

Description if applicable

In the past, the mires were a pre-requisite for settlers in the interior of northern Sweden. There, they harvested hay as winter fodder for their livestock. There are still hay racks and hay sheds on Rappomyran as relics of the wetland haymaking that continued until the mid-20th century.

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

<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"/>

##### Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

Within Rappomyran the Sámi villages of Sirges, Jáhkågasska, Tuorpon and Udtja share the rights to utilize the reindeer grazing land. There is a reindeer fence in North-South going direction belonging to Sirges.

#### 5.1.2 - Management authority

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

Länsstyrelsen i Norrbottens län (County Administrative Board of Norrbotten)  
S-971 86 LULEÅ, Sweden.

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

Ramsar contact person, Emilia Vesterberg

Postal address:

Länsstyrelsen i Norrbotten  
971 86 LULEÅ, Sweden

E-mail address:

norbotten@lansstyrelsen.se

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

#### Energy production and mining

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

#### Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Logging and wood harvesting			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

#### Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Energy production and mining/mining and quarrying: Granted exploration permit for copper within 15 km from the site. It's unclear how much trouble the invasive species are for the biodiversity at the site.

#### 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	Rappomyran	<a href="http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/norbotten/SiteCollectionDocuments/Svdjur-och-natur/skyddad-natur/Naturreservat/Boden/Beslut%20och%20BP/Rappomyran_BP_2007.pdf">http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/norbotten/SiteCollectionDocuments/Svdjur-och-natur/skyddad-natur/Naturreservat/Boden/Beslut%20och%20BP/Rappomyran_BP_2007.pdf</a>	whole

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Core area of national interest for reindeer husbandry	Messaure (Sirges, Jåhkågasska, Tuorpon, Udtja)		partly
Nature reserve	Rappomyran	<a href="http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/Norr-botten/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-natur/naturreservat/boden/Pages/rappomyran.aspx">http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/Norr-botten/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-natur/naturreservat/boden/Pages/rappomyran.aspx</a>	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

Other:

The site is well protected, both as a nature reserve and a Natura 2000 site; no further conservation measures are proposed.

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  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

URL of site-related webpage (if relevant): <http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/Norr-botten/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-natur/naturreservat/boden/Pages/rappomyran.aspx>

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

<no data available>

## 6 - Additional material

### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

VISS-database. <http://www.viss.lansstyrelsen.se/>  
Gärdefors, U. (Remissversion) 2015. Rödlistade arter i Sverige 2015 - The 2015 Red List of Swedish Species. Artdatabanken, SLU, Uppsala.  
Länsstyrelsen i Norrbottens län. 2004. Våtmarker i Norrbottens län. Rapport 6/2004.  
Länsstyrelsen i Norrbottens län. 2003. Rappomyrans naturreservat. Länsstyrelsen beslut 511-2033-00 2502190.  
Länsstyrelsen i Norrbottens län. 2000. Skötselplan för Rappomyrans naturreservat. Länsstyrelsen beslut 511-2033-00 2502190.  
Länsstyrelsen i Norrbottens län. 2007. Bevarandeplan för Natura 2000 Rappomyran SE0820615.  
Länsstyrelsen i Norrbottens län, S Backe. 2001. Fågelinventering av Stormyran, Rappomyran, Päivävuoma och Tervavuoma. Unpublished.

#### 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

<no file available>

<no data available>

#### 6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Aerial photo of Rappomyran  
(Länsstyrelsen Norrbotten,  
2013 )

#### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation