

# Ramsar Information Sheet

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# Sweden Tärnasjön



Designation date 5 December 1974
Site number 29
Coordinates 65°56'12"N 15°32'56"E
Area 23 236,00 ha

https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/29 Created by RSIS V.1.6 on - 12 October 2017

# 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 Tärnasjön consists of a flat, alpine valley floor and the lower not so steep parts of surrounding mountain slopes. The site is surrounded by alpine mountains in the north, northeast and west. The northern and southern parts of the site consist of large mire complexes, including the southernmost palsa mires in Sweden. In the central part of the site is situated the large and partly shallow lake Tärnasjön. The southern part of the lake is characterized by an extensive archipelago. The lake is botanically important for its well-developed macrophyte vegetation including an extensive cover of charophytes and Potamogeton rutilus (endangered). The wetland is surrounded by alpine mountains and subalpine birch forest. The southeast of the site is a sub-alpine area, with a mixture of forests and wetlands rich in wildlife. The lake Tärnasjön and the surrounding mire complexes are important for breeding birds, especially alpine waders and ducks.

# 2 - Data & location

# 2.1 - Formal data

2.1	.1	- 1	Name	and	address	of	the	comp	iler	of	this	RIS	ò
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Compiler 1

Name	Henrik Sporrong (AA Jenny Lonnstad)
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2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year 2007

To year 2015

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Tärnasjön
Spanish)	
Unofficial name (optional)	Tärnasjön (lake)

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   No   O	
(Update) The boundary has been delineated more accurately □	
<sup>(Update)</sup> The boundary has been extended    ✓	
(Update) The boundary has been restricted □	
(Update) B. Changes to Site area the area has increased	
<sup>(Update)</sup> The Site area has been calculated more accurately ✓	
(Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately	
(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension ✓	
(Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction	

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?
<sup>(Update)</sup> Are the changes Positive O Negative O Positive & Negative ●
(Update) Positive % 50
(Update) Negative % 1
(Update) No information available
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating within the existing boundaries?
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating beyond the site's boundaries?   □
(Update) Changes consequent upon site boundary reduction alone (e.g., the exclusion of some wetland types formerly included within the site)?
(Update) Changes consequent upon site boundary increase alone (e.g.,

(Update) Please describe any changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar Site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site.

The Ramsar site was extended in 2013 and now covers the whole MSP-site "Tärnasjön och Ånkardalen" as well as other wetland areas.

Recent studies have shown that the palsa mire in Laivadalen is strongly degenerated, as a result from warmer climate during recent years. The melting of the ice cores and decomposition processes has been quite quick in parts of the palsa mire and a number of palsas are completely gone and others have collapsed. The conservation status for the palsa mires is bad.

(Update) Is the change in ecological character negative, human-induced AND a significant change (above the limit of acceptable change)

#### 2.2 - Site location

#### 2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

#### b) Digital map/image

Former maps 0

#### Boundaries description

The site includes the area with a high proportion of wetlands (central lake/water courses with surrounding flat areas and the lower and not so steep parts of nearby mountain slopes). The boundary is based upon an estimation of where the proportion of wetlands is high or not. Approximately 50% of the boundary of the Ramsar site corresponds with the border for the MSP-site (MSP=the Mire Protection Plan) "Tärnasjön och Ånkardalen (AC1)", especially in the southern part of the Ramsar site.

#### 2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Västerbotten County
b) What is the nearest town or population	Tärnaby (20km), Storuman (110 km), Umeå (315 km)

#### 2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

- a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries?
- b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party?

### 2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 23236

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from 1 23253.82

GIS boundaries

# 2.2.5 - Biogeography

#### Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	The Palearctic Realm: 3 West Eurasian Taiga
Bailey's Ecoregions	M240 Marine Regime mountains
WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions	Scandinavian montane birch forest and grasslands
EU biogeographic regionalization	Apine

#### Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

NMR. Nordiska Ministerrådet 1977. Naturgeografisk regionindelning av Norden. NU B 1977:34: NMR 36a, Rundade lågfjäll (Rounded low Alpine Mountains).

DMEER 2002 (EEA): Scandinavian montane birch forest and grasslands.

# 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 provides water of good quality.
Other ecosystem services provided	The site is used for traditional reindeer herding.
Other reasons	The site is a representative example of a large subalpine lake surrounded by subalpine mire complexes almost completely unaffected by human activities.

- ☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities
- ☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

The site is important for maintaining biological diversity of the EU alpine region. There is a range of Justification different wetland habitat types and wetland species at the site. The site is especially important with regard to the large numbers of ducks and waders.

- ☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions
- ☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

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
Gymnadenia runei			<b>2</b>		NT		Endemic for Sweden	http://artfakta.artdatabanken.se/taxon/743
Potamogeton rutilus	null	<b>7</b>					EN 2015 Swedish Red-list	http://artfakta.artdatabanken.se/taxon/1283

Criteria 2 other species: Taraxacum crocodes is an endemic species for Fennoskandia that is listed as VU in the Swedish red-list for 2015.

Criteria 2 all species: http://artfakta.artdatabanken.se/taxon/1545.

Info Criteria 3: The site supports the world population for the species Gymnadenia runei. Ankardalen in the south of the Ramsar site is one of a 4-5 localities for the plant.

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Specie qualific unde criteric 2 4 6	es o er on	Spec contril und crite	outes ler rion	Pop. Size Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List		CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Birds													
CHORDATA / AVES	<b>EL</b> 🔊	Northern Pintail							LC Sign			Swedish Red List 2015, VU.	See text box below the table.
AVES	Anser erythropus	Lesser White- fronted Goose			20		10 2010	8	VU ©SSS		V	Swedish Red List 2015, CR. European Red List for Birds 2015, EN.	See text box below the table.
AVES	Asio flammeus	Short-eared Owl			<b>2</b> 0				LC oss oss			EC Birds Directive Annex I.	See text box below the table.
AVES	Bubo scandiacus	Snowy Owl	<b>2</b> 00						LC ©SS			Swedish Red List 2015, CR.	Occasional. See text box below the table.
CHORDATA / AVES	Circus cyaneus	Northern Harrier			<b>2</b> 0				LC Sign			Swedish Red List 2015, NT. European Red List for Birds 2015, NT. EC Birds Directive Annex I.	See text box below the table.
AVES	Clangula hyemalis	Long-tailedDuck; Oldsquaw			20				VU ©SSS			European Red list for Birds 2015, VU.	See text box below the table.
AVES	Gallinago media	Great Snipe			Z 🗆				NT				See text box below the table.
CHORDATA / AVES	Gavia arctica	Arctic Loon; Black- throated Loon	-000		<b>2</b> 0				LC ©SF			EC Birds Directive Annex I.	See text box below the table.
CHORDATA / AVES	A Haliaeetus albicilla	White-tailed Eagle	• 🗆 🗆 🗆		0				LC ●部	<b></b>	$\checkmark$	Swedish Red List, 2015, NT. EC Birds Directive Annex I.	See text box below the table.
AVES	Limosa Iapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit			<b>2</b> 0				LC oss oss			Swedish Red List 2015, VU.	See text box below the table.
AVES	Luscinia svecica	Bluethroat							LC ©SF			EC Birds Directive Annex I.	See text box below the table.
AVES	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey, Western Osprey			<b>2</b> 0				LC •S			EC Birds Directive Annex I.	See text box below the table.
CHORDATA / AVES	Phalaropus Iobatus	Red-necked Phalarope			20				LC			Swedish Red List 2015, VU.	See text box below the table.
/	Philomachus pugnax	Ruff			00				LC			Swedish Red List 2015, VU.	See text box below the table.
CHORDATA / AVES	Surnia ulula	Northern Hawk Owl; Northern Hawk-Owl			<b>Z</b> 🗆				LC ©SS			EC Birds Directive Annex I.	See text box below the table.

<sup>1)</sup> Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

For all the species information about observations can be found at http://artportalen.se/

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/.

Criterion 3: See text under 3.1.

Criterion 4: The site is of importance as a potential breeding site for Anser erythropus. There are suitable breeding habitats at the site and the species occur in the area. Breeding sites exist not too far away from the Ramsar site.

Criterion 6: The used population for the estimation is the Fennoscandia/Eastern Mediterranean 60-80 + 50-70 for the Swedish part of that population (that Wetlands International excludes from their accounting). Altogether approximately 130 individuals in total. Regular but few observations of the species at the site. Source: Niklas Liljebäck (the project for Lesser White-fronted Goose in Sweden) and David Schönberg Alm (the Swedish EPA).

# 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
Apine lake		Lake in the alpine region	Alpine lake with unusual rich flora and fauna.

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

#### 4.1 - Ecological character

Main habitat of the site is open fresh water areas and different kinds of mires. The lakeshore is composed of moraine deposits with a rich flora. North-west of the delta there are botanically important mires. The mires are surrounded by alpine heaths and forests of Betula pubescens. The site contains the following Natura 2000 wetland habitats: Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoeto-Nanojunceteas (3130), Aapa mires (7310), Nordic boreal alluvial meadows (6450), Palsa mires (7320), Alkaline fens (7230), Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds (3160), Alpine rivers and the herbaceous vegetation along their banks (3220), Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub (4080) and Nordic subalpine/subarctic forests with Betula pubescens ssp. czerepanovii (9040).

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

#### Inland wetlands

ii iidi id welalidə				
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 >> L: Permanent inland deltas		3		Representative
Fresh water > Flowing water >> M Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		4		Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		2	2000	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		4		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non- forested peatlands		1		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic or peat soils >> Va: Montane wetlands		4		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub- dominated wetlands		3		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf. Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		3		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		4		Representative

Other non-weitand habitat							
Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known						
Subalpine birch forest							
Subalpine dry heath							

# 4.3 - Biological components

#### 4.3.1 - Plant species

<no data available>

#### 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	Calidris temminckii	Temminck's Stint				
CHORDATA/AVES	Cygnus cygnus	Whooper Swan				
CHORDATA/AVES	Gavia stellata	Red-throated Diver;Red- throated Loon				NT 2015 Swedish Red-list
CHORDATA/AVES	Limicola falcinellus	Broad-billed Sandpiper				

#### 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 palsa mires in Laivadalen is strongly degenerated, as a result from warmer climate during recent years. The melting of the ice cores and decomposition processes has been quite quick in parts of the palsa mire and a number of palsas are completely gone and others have collapsed. The conservation status for the palsa mires is bad.

collapsed. The conser	valion status it	or the pais	sa miles is bau.			
142 Coorsessis "						
1.4.2 - Geomorphic sett						
a) Minimum elevation ab	pove sea level (in metres)	582				
a) Maximum elevation ab	oove sea level (in metres)	800				
		En	tire river basin			
		Upper par	t of river basin 🗹			
		Middle par	t of river basin			
		Lower par	t of river basin			
		More than o	one river basin 🗹			
		No	t in river basin 🗆			
			Coastal			
				e the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.		
			ent area. The south-wes upper parts of Umeälve	st of the site is part of the Bielloujuhka-Ånggájuhka catchment area. Both ns catchment area.		
1.4.3 - Soil			Mineral ☑			
	(Updai	e) Changes		Increase O Decrease O Unknown O		
			Organic 🗹			
	(Updat	e) Changes	•	Increase O Decrease O Unknown O		
			ele information			
Are soil types subject to condition	change as a resu ons (e.g., increase	It of changin d salinity or	g hydrological acidification)?			
Please provide further inform						
See annexed file on be	edrock, soils a	nd geom	orphology under addition	onal material.		
1.4.4 - Water regime						
Vater permanence						
Presence?	Changes at RIS	S update				
Usually seasonal, ephemeral or intermittent water present						
Usually permanent water present						
Source of water that maintains	s character of the	site				
Presence?	Predominant wa		Changes at RIS update			
Water inputs from rainfall Water inputs from surface			No change			
water			No change			
Water inputs from groundwater			No change			
Vater destination						
Presence?	Changes at RIS					
To downstream catchment	No chan	ge				
Stability of water regime						
Presence? Water levels fluctuating	Changes at RIS	_				
(including tidal)	No chan	ge				
Please add any comments of	on the water regim	e and its de	eterminants (if relevant). Use	this box to explain sites with complex hydrology.		
				in and/or fast melting of large quantities of snow.		
(ECD) Connectivity of surfa	ce waters and of groundwater	Unknowr	1			
(ECD) Stratification an	(ECD) Stratification and mixing regime Unknown					

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

Small erosion, transportation and depactive and with lakes where sedimen	position occur within the site. These are normal processes in an alpine area where wind, frost etc are to an deposit.
(ECD) Water turbidity and colour	Unknown
(ECD) Light - reaching wetland	Unknown
(ECD) Water temperature	
	GIAGOTT
.4.6 - Water pH	
Cir	rcumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4 ) ☑
(Update	e) Changes at RIS update No change
	Unknown
Please provide further information on pH (optic	inal):
Unknown	
.4.7 - Water salinity	
	Fresh (<0.5 g/l)
(Update	e) Changes at RIS update No change
	Unknown
Please provide further information on salinity (o	optional):
Unknown	
(ECD) Dissolved gases in water	
Unknown	
(Update	Mesotrophic ☑  Changes at RIS update No change  Increase  Unknown  Unknown
	Dystrophic   ✓
(Update	e) Changes at RIS update No change
	Unknown
Please provide further information on dissolved	d or suspended nutrients (optional):
Unknown	
(ECD) Dissolved organic carbon	Unknown
(ECD) Redov notential of water and D	
sediments	Unknown
(ECD) Water conductivity	Unknown
.4.9 - Features of the surrounding are	ea which may affect the Site
Please describe whether, and if so how, the I characteristics in the area surrounding the R	andscape and ecological amsar Site differ from the i) broadly similar ○ ii) significantly different ⊚ site itself:
Surrounding area has greater urba	anisation or development
Surrounding area has higher h	numan population density
Surrounding area has more	intensive agricultural use
Surrounding area has significantly different la	and cover or habitat types 🗹
Please describe other ways in which the surro	unding area is different:
The Ramsar site with its lakes and m birch forest.	ires is situated in a broad valley with surroundings of alpine mountains, alpine dry heath and subalpine

# 4.5 - Ecosystem services

### 4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Provisioning Services							
Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance					
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Medium					
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans	Low					

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance		
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium		
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	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 microorganizms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	Medium

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:								
Important area for native sami peopl	e for fishing and reindeer herding.							
Within the site:	100s							
Outside the site:								
Have studies or assessments been made of ecosystem services prov	Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site?							
4.5.2 - Social and cultural values								
i) the site provides a model of wetland wis application of traditional knowledge and met use that maintain the ecologic	hods of management and							
ii) the site has exceptional cultural trad civilizations that have influenced the ecologic								
iii) the ecological character of the wetland with local communiti	depends on its interaction es or indigenous peoples							
Description if applicable								
Reindeer herding by the native Sam	i people.							
iv) relevant non-material values such as sac their existence is strongly linked with the mai 4.6 - Ecological processes (ECD) Primary production	ntenance of the ecological  character of the wetland							
(ECD) Nutrient cycling	Unknown							
(ECD) Carbon cycling								
(ECD) Animal reproductive productivity	Unknown							
(ECD) Vegetational productivity, pollination,	UIIN IOWII							
regeneration processes, succession, role of fire, etc.	Unknown							
(ECD) Notable species interactions, including grazing, predation, competition, diseases and pathogens	Unknown							
(ECD) Notable aspects concerning animal and plant dispersal	Unknown							
(ECD) Notable aspects concerning migration	Unknown							
(ECD) Pressures and trends concerning any								
of the above, and/or concerning ecosystem integrity	Unknown							

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

# 5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

#### 5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

		OV			

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal		
government	[80]	

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

No complementary information needed.

#### 5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any Länsstyrelsen Västerbotten agency or organization responsible for S - 901 86 UMEÅ, SWEDEN managing the site:

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

Head of Unit, Björn Jonsson

Postal address:

Länsstyrelsen Västerbotten 901 86 UMEÅ, SWEDEN

E-mail address: | bjorn.jonsson@lansstyrelsen.se

# 5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Tourism and recreation areas	Low impact	Low impact	$\checkmark$	No change	<b>✓</b>	No change

Biological resource use

_	Biological rocourse doc						
	Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
	Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	Low impact	Low impact	✓	No change	✓	No change
	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Low impact	Low impact	<b>/</b>	No change	<b>/</b>	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	Low impact	Low impact	<b>2</b>	No change	<b>2</b>	No change

Climate change and severe weather

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Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Habitat shifting and alteration	High impact	High impact	<b>2</b>	No change	<b>2</b>	No change

#### Please describe any other threats (optional):

It's the palsa mires that are threatened by the climate change, except for the palsa mires that have been added.

#### 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	Vindelfjällen	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/vast erbotten/Sv/djur-och-natur/skydd ad- natur/naturreservat/sorsele-k ommun/vindelfjallen/Pages/defaul t.aspx	whole

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
nature reserve	Vindelfjällen	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/vast erbotten/Sv/djur-och-natur/skydd ad- natur/naturreservat/sorsele-k ommun/vindelfjallen/Pages/defaul t.aspx	whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Vindelfjällen mountains (including Lake Tärnasjön)	http://www.birdlife.org/datazone /sitefactsheet.php?id=874	whole

#### 5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

			_
la Strict	Matura	Rosena	1

- 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

Legal protection		
Measures	Status	
Legal protection	Implemented	

Species

Measures	Status
Reintroductions	Partially implemented

#### Human Activities

Measures	Status
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Partially implemented

# 5.2.5 - Management planning

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

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

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 opposesses 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 is no facility associated with the Ramsar site per se. But there is a "Naturum" (certified Nature centre) in Ammarnäs connected to the alpine nature reserve Vindelfjällen that the Ramsar site is a part of. The exhibition includes information about the lake and surrounding nature.

There are also a number of bridges between the small islands in the lake so it's possible to cross the long narrow lake instead of having to walk around it.

URL of site-related webpage (if relevant):

http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/vasterbotten/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-natur/naturreservat/sorsele-kommu n/vindelfjallen/Pages/default.aspx

### 5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

#### 5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

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

There have been investigations done of the palsa mires, (comparing the present situation with an old scientific research) while developing a national program and monitoring methods for the monitoring of palsa mires.

The site includes monitoring areas for a number of national monitoring programmes (for example birds and fresh water). There will be regularly investigations about the populations of water fowl and the population for Potamogeton rutilus within the work with assessment of the status of the Natura 2000 site. There is a royal fishing hut in the area; they have recorded all fish that have been catched since the 1930ties.

# 6 - Additional material

### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Delin, H., Myhrberg, H. & Svensson, S. 1957. Tärnasjön, Ahasjön och Laisan – tre fågelsjöar i Västerbottensfjällen. Sveriges Natur Årsbok. Stockholm.

Gärdenfors, U. (ed.) 2015. Rödlistade arter i Sverige 2015 - The 2015 Red List of Swedish Species. Artdatabanken, SLU, Uppsala.

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#### 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)

<1 file(s) uploaded>

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

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

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:



Lake Tärnasiön at the water

#### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 1974-12-05