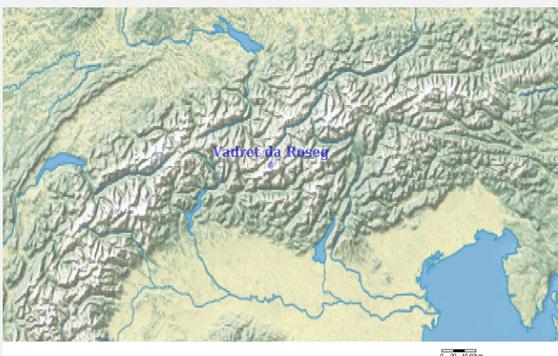




Ramsar Information Sheet

Update version, previously published on : 2 February 2005

Switzerland Vadret da Roseg



Designation date	2 February 2005
Site number	1446
Coordinates	46°24'27"N 09°51'16"E
Area	383,00 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

Vadret da Roseg is a typical glacier foreland formed by the two glaciers Vadret da Roseg and Vadret da Tschierva. It is situated at an altitude between 2,000 and 2,800 meters asl and encompasses a total area of 383 ha. The Site is characterized by a lake and the meanders of the melt water stream Ova da Roseg.

The melt water stream with its natural dynamic and the constantly changing meander network create a highly diverse mosaic of successional stages of plant communities that are typical of alpine alluvial zones.

The vegetation encountered at the site ranges from pioneer associations on raw ground up to early stages of larch and pine forests. Rare alpine plant communities include among others pioneer vegetation on gravel (*Epilobion fleischeri*), alpine grasslands, pioneer groups of sedge (*Carex bicolor*), early stage of larch and Swiss stone pine forest as well as initial stage of mires (*Caricion nigrae*) along riverbanks. The Site is home to a rich and diverse wetland flora and fauna with six plant and 14 animal species listed on the red lists of endangered species in Switzerland.

The Site is susceptible to impacts of climate change.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	Dr. Reinhard Schnidrig
Institution/agency	Federal Office for the Environment FOEN
Postal address	Federal Office for the Environment FOEN Species, Ecosystems, Landscapes Division CH-3003 Bern
E-mail	reinhard.schnidrig@bafu.admin.ch
Phone	+41 58 463 03 07
Fax	+41 58 463 89 74

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

From year	2005
To year	2014

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Vadret da Roseg
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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

<2 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0
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Boundaries description

The boundary of the Ramsar site largely corresponds to the boundary of a site protected by virtue of the Ordinance on the protection of alluvial zone of national importance (i.e. site no 1235, Vadret da Roseg) with exception of the rocky and moraine landscape south of lake "Lej da Vadret" not included in the Ramsar site.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Grisons
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b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Town: Pontresina. Cantonal administrative capital GR: Chur
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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):

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

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW)	Central and western Europe

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

Biogeographic regions of Switzerland. Federal Office for the Environment FOEN, 2001.

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 reasons

As a mountain wetland, the site belongs to wetlands currently under-represented in the Ramsar List. (Resolution VIII.12: Enhancing the wise use and conservation of mountain wetlands). Wetlands of glacier forelands and of mountain alluvial zones are vulnerable and threatened by river corrections, constructions, gravel quarrying and hydroelectric power exploitation. The site includes glacier forelands, a lake formed on the foreland following the filing of a moraine, and an alluvial zone, crossed by the torrent Ova da Roseg with a high natural dynamic.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

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>Botrychium lanceolatum</i> 	Lance-leaf Grapefern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	CR (National Red List Ferns and Flowering Plants 2002)	
<i>Botrychium simplex</i> 	Least Grapefern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	CR (National Red List Ferns and Flowering Plants 2002)	
<i>Carex maritima</i> 	Curved Sedge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	VJ (National Red List Ferns and Flowering Plants 2002)	
<i>Juncus arcticus</i> 	Arctic Rush	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	VJ (National Red List Ferns and Flowering Plants 2002)	
<i>Montia fontana</i> 	Blinks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	EN (National Red List Ferns and Flowering Plants 2002)	
<i>Sedum villosum</i> 	Hairy Stonecrop	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	VJ (National Red List Ferns and Flowering Plants 2002)	

The natural dynamic of the stream and the constant evolution of its meanders network create the conditions for a high biodiversity of vegetation to develop. The site is characterised by an extremely diverse mosaic of dynamic habitats and of various stages of plant successions, which depend particular on the substrate, on moisture and on soil stability, on exposure and on succession time. It includes rare and special alpine species communities.

Therefore, various stages of plant successions from pioneer associations on raw ground up to early stages of larch and pine forest and different types of vegetation developing on wet, moist and even dry grounds.

Plant associations on the site are of rare and threatened groups in Switzerland. In particular arctic relict sedges (*Carex bicolor*). Plant communities of glacier forelands and of montane alluvial zones are very vulnerable and threatened by river corrections, constructions, gravel quarrying and hydroelectric power exploitation.

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 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Birds																		
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2009		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EN (National Red List Breeding Birds 2010)	
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2013		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VU (National Red List Breeding Birds 2010)	
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Bearded Vulture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2014		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CR (National Red List Breeding Birds 2010)	
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2013		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VU (National Red List Breeding Birds 2010)	
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Ring Ouzel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2014		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VU (National Red List Breeding Birds 2010)	
Others																		
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	 <i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Least Weasel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1994		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vulnerable (National Red List Mammals 1994)	
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	 <i>Pseudophilotes baton</i>	Baton Blue	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1979		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VU (National Red List Butterflies and Bumble Moths 2014)	
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	 <i>Vipera berus</i>	Northern Viper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2009			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EN (National Red List Reptiles 2005)	

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

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

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
glacier foreland with alluvial character	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Characterised by siliceous rocks associations with gravel pioneer vegetation at different stages (<i>Epilobion fleischeri</i>), alpine grasslands, permanent snow patches, and pioneer groups of sedge (<i>Caricion bicolori-atrofuscae</i>).	The named communities harbor threatened species and are listed in the Ordinance on the Protection of Nature and Cultural Heritage (of 16 January 1991 (Status as of 1 March 2015)) as biotope types preserving protection.
alpine alluvial zone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alluvial zones are dynamic habitats where rivers overflow, submerging dry areas, destroying existing habitats and creating new ones. These dynamic processes are responsible for the extraordinary diversity of species and habitats found there.	Site listed in the inventory of alluvial zones of national importance

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The site is a typical glacier foreland with alluvial character. It is located in a mountain region, characterised by siliceous rocks associations with gravel pioneer vegetation at different stages (*Epilobion fleischeri*), alpine grasslands, permanent snow patches, and pioneer groups of sedge (*Carex bicolor*). On the adjacent stable soils, which are in a lesser extent under the influence of the dynamics of the river, groups of dwarf willows and even early stages of larch forests (*Larix decidua*) and of Swiss stone pine forests (*Pinus cembra*) are present. Alongside of the river edges, initial stages of mires - *Caricion nigrae* - and pioneer groups of cotton grass (*Eriphoretum scheuchzeri*) are found.

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 >> L: Permanent inland deltas		2		
Fresh water > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		1		
Fresh water > Flowing water >> N: Seasonal/ intermittent/ irregular rivers/ streams/ creeks		1		
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		1		
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> P: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater lakes				
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> T _p : Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		3		
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> T _s : Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils		3		
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic or peat soils >> V _a : Montane wetlands		1		Rare
Fresh water > Flowing water >> Y: Permanent Freshwater springs; oases		4		

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Glaciers	
Alpine pastures	
Rocks, high mountains	

(EOD) Habitat connectivity National Ecological Network REN (FOEN): Core connection area

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	<i>Alectoris graeca</i>	Rock Partridge		2011		High Priority Species (List of National Priority Species 2011)
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Apus apus</i>	Common Swift		2012		High Priority Species (List of National Priority Species 2011)
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Common Linnet		2013		High Priority Species (List of National Priority Species 2011)
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Common Cuckoo		2013		High Priority Species (List of National Priority Species 2011)
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Common Kestrel		2014		High Priority Species (List of National Priority Species 2011)
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Lagopus muta</i>	Rock Ptarmigan		2013		High Priority Species (List of National Priority Species 2011)
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Lyrurus tetrix</i>	Black Grouse		2013		High Priority Species (List of National Priority Species 2011)
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Common Redstart		2013		High Priority Species (List of National Priority Species 2011)
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Garden Warbler		2013		High Priority Species (List of National Priority Species 2011)

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)

Glacier variations are the best indicator of climate fluctuations. The variation in length of both glaciers (Vadret da Roseg, Vadret da Tschierva) is monitored by the Swiss Glacier Monitoring Network. Both are showing a yearly retreat. (<http://glaciology.ethz.ch/messnetz/index.html>). The retreat of the glaciers is influencing a several range of the ecological factors of the site.

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.

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral

(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

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 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 largely stable	No change
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	No change

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

The river Ova da Roseg is crossing the site. It has retained its natural dynamics. The peaks of high water levels are therefore mitigated. However, it remains a potential danger from the lake that has formed in front of the glacier Vadret da Roseg. In 1954, for example, it overflowed and flooded the Val Roseg. The water regime is characterised by the melting of snow and ice. The glacier Ova da Roseg produces a lot of water from melting snow in spring / early summer until the end of the thawing period at the beginning of autumn. Additionally, periodic and non-periodic variations are present. Occasionally, heavy rainfalls produce peak flows. Daily fluctuations result from freezing-thawing-cycles during the summer months. During the cold period the water level is reduced. The annual flow amplitude varies from approx. 0.2 m³ / s. in winter up to 10 m³ / s in summer.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown

<no data available>

4.4.6 - Water pH

Unknown

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase 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 i) broadly similar ii) significantly different site itself:

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development

Surrounding area has higher human population density

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	High
Wetland non-food products	Timber	Low

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	Low
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Aesthetic and sense of place values	High
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	Low
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	Medium

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

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

- i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland
- ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland
- iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples
- 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

<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
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Cooperative/collective (e.g., farmers cooperative)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

The site is owned by the Citizen's Community of Samedan

5.1.2 - Management authority

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

Cantonal office for Nature and Environment (Amt für Natur und Umwelt)

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

Andreas Cabalzar

Postal address:

Amt für Natur und Umwelt
Gürtelstrasse 89
CH-7001 Chur, Switzerland
Tel. +41 (0)81 257 29 46
www.anu.gr.ch

E-mail address:

info@anu.gr.ch

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Livestock farming and ranching		Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities		Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Dams and water management/use			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Climate change and severe weather

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

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Glacier variations are the best indicator of climate fluctuations. The variation in length of both glaciers (Vadret da Roseg, Vadret da Tschierva) is monitored by the Swiss Glacier Monitoring Network. Both are showing a yearly retreat. (<http://glaciology.ethz.ch/messnetz/index.html>). The retreat of the glaciers is influencing a several range of the ecological factors of the site.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Federal Hunting Reserve (1991, SR 922.31)	Bernina-Albris (Object no. 17)	http://www.bafu.admin.ch/	partly
Federal Inventory of Alluvial Zones of National Importance (1992, RS 451.31)	Vadret da Roseg (Object no. 1235)	http://www.bafu.admin.ch/	whole
Federal Inventory of Landscape and Natural Monuments of National Importance (1977, RS 451.11)	Oberengadiner Seenlandschaft und Berninagruppe (Object no. 1908)	http://www.bafu.admin.ch/	partly

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

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Partially implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Harvest controls/poaching enforcement	Implemented
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Partially implemented
Research	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 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

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
Plant community	Proposed

The variation in length of both glaciers (Vadret da Roseg, Vadret da Tschierva) is monitored by the Swiss Glacier Monitoring Network.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Reference list (pdf): See 6.1.2. vi.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

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

<no file available>

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

<no file available>

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

<3 file(s) uploaded>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<1 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature

<2 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Alluvial zone including a mountain lake and the Roseg glacier. (*Federal Office for the Environment FOEN, A. Wlpf, 10-09-2005*)



Proglacial margin crossed by a brook. In the background, the Tschierva (left) and Roseg (right) glaciers. (*Federal Office for the Environment FOEN, A. Wlpf, 10-09-2005*)



Proglacial margin of Vadret da Roseg, crossed by a brook. In the background, the Roseg glacier and the Bernina massif. (*Federal Office for the Environment FOEN, A. Wlpf, 10-09-2005*)



Brook crossing the proglacial margin. In the background, the Roseg glacier. (*Federal Office for the Environment FOEN, A. Wlpf, 10-09-2005*)



Meandering of a brook through the proglacial margins of Vadret da Tschierva and Vadret da Roseg, in the Roseg valley. (*Federal Office for the Environment FOEN, A. Wlpf, 10-09-2005*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2005-02-02