

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) – 2006-2008 version

Available for download from http://www.ramsar.org/ris/key_ris_index.htm.

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX.22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 7, 2nd edition, as amended by COP9 Resolution IX.1 Annex B). A 3rd edition of the Handbook, incorporating these amendments, is in preparation and will be available in 2006.
3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

Miroslav Hátle, Jan Ševčík Administration of the Třeboň Basin Protected Landscape Area and Biosphere Reserve, Valy 121, 379 01 Třeboň, Czech Republic, telephone: +420-384-721248, 721400, fax: +420-384-721400, e-mail: hatle@schkocr.cz, sevcik@schkocr.cz

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY.

DD MM YY

--	--	--

Designation date

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

updated 15 March 2006

3. Country:

Czech Republic

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

The precise name of the designated site in one of the three official languages (English, French or Spanish) of the Convention. Alternative names, including in local language(s), should be given in parentheses after the precise name.

Třeboňská rašeliniště (Třeboň Mires)

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for (tick one box only):

- a) Designation of a new Ramsar site ; or
b) Updated information on an existing Ramsar site

6. For RIS updates only, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area

The Ramsar site boundary and site area are unchanged:

or

If the site boundary has changed:

- i) the boundary has been delineated more accurately ; or

- ii) the boundary has been extended ; or
- iii) the boundary has been restricted**

and/or

If the site area has changed:

- i) the area has been measured more accurately ; or
- ii) the area has been extended ; or
- iii) the area has been reduced**

**** Important note:** If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:

7. Map of site:

Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:

- i) a hard copy (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): ;
- ii) an electronic format (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) ;
- iii) a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables .

b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:

e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park, etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude, in degrees and minutes):

Provide the coordinates of the approximate centre of the site and/or the limits of the site. If the site is composed of more than one separate area, provide coordinates for each of these areas.

48° 10' - 48° 55' N, 14° 39' - 14° 59' E

9. General location:

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s) the site lies and the location of the nearest large town.

South Bohemia (administrative region České Budějovice), 35 km south-east and north-east from regional capital city České Budějovice (100 000 inhabitants). The site is located within the Třeboňsko (Třeboň Basin) Protected Landscape Area and Biosphere Reserve centered on the town of Třeboň (9 000 inhabitants).

10. Elevation: (in metres: average and/or maximum & minimum)

410 – 490 m

11. Area: (in hectares)

1100 ha

12. General overview of the site:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

The site comprises five relatively small mires (without large water bodies) mostly covered with forest and shrubs and surrounded by a cultural landscape. The center of four valley raised peatbogs (forested mires developed in higher elevation and saturated with water mainly from precipitation) is occupied by natural stands of a bog pine (*Pinus rotundata*) and Labrador tea (*Ledum palustre*). One less forested minerotrophic mire and acidic fen is adjacent to a large fishpond and its hydrology depends mainly on groundwater springs. The wetland is also recognised as a transboundary RS with the “Waldviertel ponds, peat bogs & floodplains” Ramsar Site in Austria.

13. Ramsar Criteria:

Tick the box under each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11). All Criteria which apply should be ticked.

1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9

14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

Criterion 1:

Třeboň Mires contains rare natural habitats (valley raised bogs and minerotrophic mires) that are representative for the post-glacial development of the landscape in this biogeographical region. The habitats are unique at presents compared to the surrounding cultivated landscape. Habitats of European importance (potential SAC - NATURA 2000) are present at this site.

Habitat types (Annex I of Habitats Directive): 91D0* Bog woodland, 7120 Degraded raised bogs (still capable of natural regeneration), 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs

Criterion 2:

Třeboň Mires are host to vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered species (see below - section 17 and 18) and communities. Largest Czech population of *Pinus rotundata* and *Ledum palustre* occurs at this site.

Liparis loeselii, *Drepanocladus vernicosus* as well as *Myotis myotis* and *Myotis bechsteini* are listed in Annex II EU Habitats Directive.

Ciconia nigra, *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *Dryocopus martius*, *Caprimulgus europaeus*, *Bonasia bonasia*, *Bubo bubo*, *Glaucidium passerinum* are listed in Annex I Bird Directive,

IUCN Red List: *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *Myotis bechsteini*, *Nyctallus neisleri*

Rare and endangered plants protected by Czech national legislation :

Critically endangered: *Utricularia ochroleuca*, *Rhynchospora alba*, *Dryopteris cristata*, *D. intermedia*, *Vignea chordorrhiza*, *Liparis loeselii*, *Eriophorum gracile*

Significantly endangered: *Naumburgia thyrsiaflora*, *Utricularia intermedia*, *Carex limosa*, *C. lasiocarpa*, *Drosera rotundifolia*, *Orchis morio*, *Viola stagnina*, *Sparganium minimum*, *Trichophorum alpinum*

Endangered: *Ledum palustre*, *Oxycoccus palustris*, *Andromeda polifolia*, *Calla palustris*, *Thelypteris palustris*, *Oxycoccus palustris*, *Epipactis atrorubens*, *Dactylorhiza majalis*, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, *Parnassia palustris*, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, *Hottonia palustris*, *Salix repens*

Rare and endangered animals protected by Czech national legislation :

Critically endangered : *Vipera berus*, *Haliaeetus albicilla*,

Significantly endangered: *Colias palaeno*, *Aeschna subarctica*, *Rana arvalis*, *Ciconia nigra*, *Gallinago gallinago*, *Accipiter nisus*, *Falco subbuteo*, *Glaucidium passerinum*, *Tringa ochropus*, *Caprimulgus europaeus*, *Alces alces*, *Myotis myotis*, *Myotis bechsteini*, *Nyctalus neisleri*, *Pipistrellus nathusii*

Endangered: *Accipiter gentilis*, *Bubo bubo*, *Corvus corax*

Criterion 4

Breeding bird species reported include: *Ciconia nigra*, *Caprimulgus europaeus*, *Glaucidium passerinum*, *Accipiter gentilis*, *Tringa ochropus*, *Bonasa bonasia*, *Bubo bubo*, *Nucifraga caryocatactes*

15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:

Continental

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

Natura 2000

16. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

The local topography is flat or slightly undulating (Třeboň Basin) with a lack of sharp relief. Underlying rocks are primarily Cretaceous and Tertiary sedimentary (clay, sandstone, sand) with some crystalline rocks (granite, gneiss) present in the undulating eastern part of the site. Bogs developed at badly drained terrain depressions, some of them are saturated with water both from precipitation and from artesian groundwater springs. Soils are composed of clays and peats (peat layer max. 8 meters deep).

The moderately warm climate is marked by relatively long periods summer of clear weather with an annual mean air temperature of 7.8° C and annual mean precipitation of 627 mm. Fog occurs frequently due to large wetland and fishpond areas in the vicinity. Winter snow cover is up to 35 cm (snow cover 60-80 days per year).

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, and climate (including climate type).

The site is located in the predominantly flat or slightly undulating Třeboň Basin. The main river axis is the Lužnice River (Lainsitz). Underlying rocks are primarily Mesozoic and Tertiary sedimentary (clay, sandstone, sand, gravel) with some crystalline rocks (granite, gneiss) present in the eastern part of the Třeboň Basin. Soils are composed of clays, sands and peat. The moderately warm climate is marked by relatively long periods summer of clear weather with an annual mean air temperature of 7.8° C and annual mean precipitation of 627 mm. Landcover: forest 50 %, meadows 10%, fields 20%, fishponds (man-made shallow lakes) and other water bodies 15%, settlements and industry 5%. The Třeboň Basin has been modified by human activities for more than 8 centuries, the result is an internationally recognised harmonious multifunctional landscape (biosphere reserve). The Ramsar site has been declared in less influenced areas.

18. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

Hydrological values of peatbogs are represented by water retention, stabilization of water regime in the adjacent landscape and positive influence on local climate (cooling effect, increasing evaporation).

19. Wetland Types**a) presence:**

Circle or underline the applicable codes for the wetland types of the Ramsar "Classification System for Wetland Type" present in the Ramsar site. Descriptions of each wetland type code are provided in Annex I of the *Explanatory Notes & Guidelines*.

Marine/coastal: A • B • C • D • E • F • G • H • I • J • K • Zk(a)

Inland: L • M • N • O • P • Q • R • Sp • Ss • Tp • Ts • U • Va •
Vt • W • Xf • Xp • Y • Zg • Zk(b)

Human-made: 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • Zk(c)

b) dominance:

List the wetland types identified in a) above in order of their dominance (by area) in the Ramsar site, starting with the wetland type with the largest area.

Xp, U

20. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

Main habitats are peat forests with bog pine (*Pinus rotundata*) and Labrador tea (*Ledum palustre*) developed at deep peat layers (max. 8 m), at margins also with Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) and birch (*Betula verrucosa*, *B. pubescens*), and water-logged Norway spruce lagg forest (*Picea abies*). Several *Ericaceae* shrubs occur in the undergrowth (*Vaccinium myrtillus*, *V. uliginosum*, *V. vitis-idea*, *Oxycoccus palustris*, *Calluna vulgaris*) as well as several species of *Eriophorum*. At one sub-location (Ruda), fen woodlands and willow carrs occur in swampy area with *Alnus glutinosa*, *Frangulua alnus* and *Salix spp.* as characteristic species. Former small-scale extraction of peat for heating created small lakes and lagoons that are gradually overgrown with *Sphagnum* mosses (*S. capillifolium* as a dominating species) and other bog species and represent younger stages in the bog succession.

21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14, Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

The oligotrophic forested mires (Červené blato, Široké blato, Žofinka) support unique stands of pine *Pinus rotundata* (association *Pino rotundatae-Sphagnetum*) with the largest populations of *Ledum palustre* in the Czech Republic. The characteristic formation of zones, represented by stands of *Pinus rotundata* (inner zone), through stands of *Pinus sylvestris*, to waterlogged spruce forest (in the surroundings), has also been mostly preserved. The mire named Ruda, located by Horusický fishpond, is the most valuable minerotrophic mire in the whole of the S. Bohemian region, with relict communities of the alliances *Eriophorion gracilis*, *Caricion demissae*, *Sphagno-Caricion canescentis* and others. The herb layer contains the following species: *Vaccinium uliginosum*, *Oxycoccus palustris*, *Menyanthes*

trifoliata, *Drosera rotundifolia*, *Andromeda polifolia*, *Comarum palustre*, *Eriophorum gracile*, *Rhynchospora alba*, *Carex chordorrhiza*, *C. lasiocarpa*, *C. limosa*, *Parnassia palustris*, *Utricularia minor*, and *U. intermedia*.

Rare plants protected by Czech national legislation :

Critically endangered: *Utricularia ochroleuca*, *Rhynchospora alba*, *Dryopteris cristata*, *D. intermedia*, *Vignea chordorrhiza*, *Liparis loeselii* (Annex II EU Habitats Directive), *Eriophorum gracile*,

Significantly endangered: *Naumburgia thyrsoiflora*, *Utricularia intermedia*, *Carex limosa*, *C. lasiocarpa*, *Drosera rotundifolia*, *Orchis morio*, *Viola stagnina*, *Sparganium minimum*, *Trichophorum alpinum*

Endangered: *Ledum palustre*, *Oxycoccus palustris*, *Andromeda polifolia*, *Calla palustris*, *Thelypteris palustris*, *Oxycoccus palustris*, *Epipactis atrorubens*, *Dactylorhiza majalis*, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, *Parnassia palustris*, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, *Hottonia palustris*, *Salix repens*

Drepanocladus vernicosus (Annex II EU Habitat Directive)

22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

The mires are host to many invertebrates completely unique for central Europe, resembling communities of subarctic bogs and fens. Characteristic species include tyrphobionts, many of which are glacial relicts. Besides tyrphobionts, the site supports a number of tyrphophilous species, i.e. species with looser links to the mire habitats. Both groups include many invertebrate species, mainly *Arachnea*, *Lepidoptera*, *Coleoptera*, etc. Not all groups have been studied in sufficient detail. Important invertebrate species: *Eupithecia gelidata*, *Chloroclysta infuscata*, *Arichanna melanaria*, *Nola aerugula*, *Autographa buraetica*, *Lithophane lamda*, *Celaena haworthii*, *Olethreutes lediana*, *Colias palaeno*, *Coleophora ledi*, *Phaenops farmaneki bohémica*, *Nebria rufescens*, *Patrobus assimilis*, and *Agonum ericeti*. Large areas of forest also support vertebrates, which are, however, not so closely associated with mires.

Breeding bird species reported include: *Ciconia nigra*, *Caprimulgus europaeus*, *Glaucidium passerinum*, *Tringa ochropus*, and others. Also elk (*Alces alces*) occurs occasionally.

Rare animal species protected by Czech National legislation:

Critically endangered : *Vipera berus*, *Haliaeetus albicilla*

Significantly endangered: *Colias palaeno*, *Aeschna subarctica*, *Rana arvalis*, *Ciconia nigra*, *Gallinago gallinago*, *Accipiter nisus*, *Falco subbuteo*, *Glaucidium passerinum*, *Tringa ochropus*, *Caprimulgus europaeus*, *Alces alces*, *Myotis myotis*, *Myotis bechsteini*, *Nyctalus neisleri*, *Pipistrellus nathusii*

Endangered: *Accipiter gentilis*, *Bubo bubo*, *Corvus corax*

Ciconia nigra, *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *Dryocopus martius*, *Caprimulgus europaeus*, *Bonasia bonasia*, *Bubo bubo*, *Glaucidium passerinum* are listed in Annex I Bird Directive,

IUCN Red List: *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *Myotis bechsteini*, *Nyctallus neisleri*

23. Social and cultural values:

a) Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g., fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values:

Unique examples of isolated “island“ ecosystems giving evidence of post-glacial development of Central European landscape. Representative examples of a traditional human use of peatbogs (extraction of peat bricks for heating). Model research areas for the study of natural succession and bog regeneration.

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning?

If Yes, tick the box and describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

- i) sites which provide 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) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:
- iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:
- iv) sites where 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:

24. Land tenure/ownership:

a) within the Ramsar site: Nearly 90% of land is owned by the state (state forests), the rest is owned by municipalities and individual private owners.

b) in the surrounding area: state and municipal ownership prevails

25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site: nature conservation areas, forestry harmonised with conservation goals

b) in the surroundings/catchment: forestry harmonised with conservation goals

26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site’s ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

a) within the Ramsar site: Small-scale extraction of peat (peat bricks were used for heating in local settlement and factories) in 18th and 19th century had some negative impact but also created non-forested habitats (small lakes, pools) corresponding with early stages of a natural bog development. Drainage of forest close to margins of the site influenced local hydrology and caused die-back of *Pinus rotundata* (see below).

b) in the surrounding area: Large industrial projects for peat extraction destroyed valuable peat deposits in the vicinity and also influenced hydrological regime in some parts of the site. The most important detrimental impact at two sites (Red Bog, Zofinka) was caused in 70th and

80th by massive drainage of surrounding managed pine and spruce forests. Deep drainage canals built along borders of conservation areas caused drainage and desiccation of the bog and a massive die-back of older *Pinus rotundata* trees that were not able to adapt to abrupt changes of a groundwater table. Bog pine die-back stopped and the situation improved in last five years.

27. Conservation measures taken:

a) List national and/or international category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site:

In particular, if the site is partly or wholly a World Heritage Site and/or a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, please give the names of the site under these designations.

The site is a part of the Třeboňsko protected landscape area (PLA) declared by the Czech government in November 1979 (UNESCO MAB Biosphere Reserve Trebon Basin (BR) established already in March 1977). PLA/BR covers 700 square kilometers and creates a protective zone for this Ramsar site. The site itself covers the most valuable parts of the PLA/BR - its core area and buffer zone. 5 small-scale nature conservation areas (nature reserves of national or regional importance) have been declared within the Ramsar site. Zonation of the Třeboňsko PLA was approved by the Czech Ministry of Environment in October 1995, the Třeboňsko PLA Management Plan in August 1996. Each nature reserve has its own Management plan valid for 10 years. All designation decrees and Management plans are elaborated by the state nature conservancy in order to protect most significant values and phenomena of the site including the wetlands habitats and wetland species (in terms of Ramsar Convention). The state of the conservation areas and their management plans are periodically revised. The latest management plans for peatbog reserves comprise forest management (mostly no intervention to natural development of forest is planned or just measures aimed at improvement of a tree composition with priority given to native species), damming and insulation of drainage canals to reduce unwanted water discharge, building of shallow lagoons of open water to increase bog diversity, reduction of invasive shrubs and mowing of wet meadows). Better cooperation exists between the state nature conservancy and state forest authority. Private land is being purchased by the state.

b) If appropriate, list the IUCN (1994) protected areas category/ies which apply to the site (tick the box or boxes as appropriate):

Ia ; Ib ; II ; III ; IV ; V ; VI

c) Does an officially approved management plan exist; and is it being implemented?:

d) Describe any other current management practices:

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

The most important parts of this Ramsar site are just being proposed to become NATURA 2000 SPAs and SACs within the EU legislation approximation process. The above mentioned conservation measures (point 25) will continue. Projects for damming of deepest drainage canals on the perimeter of reserves exist.

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

The site is included in the network of International Long-Term Ecological Research Sites (ILTER). The Institute of Botany (section of plant ecology) of the Czech Academy of Sciences located in Třeboň, South Bohemian university and Institute of Entomology of CAS located (České Budějovice) are actively involved in research and monitoring of Třeboň Mires. Main research topics: role and function of peatbogs in the landscape, peatbog climate, peatbog hydrology and hydrogeology, peatbog plant ecology, restoration of habitats after

forest fires, cause of bog pine die-back, entomology (*Lepidoptera*, *Coleoptera*). Wetland Training Centre linked to Wetlands International has its unit in Třeboň, organizing research, national and international training courses and publishing books and information brochures. The Central European Peatland Project is just being organized by Wetlands International (training workshop for CEEC was held in Třeboň, October 2000). The Administration of PLA/BR is organizing some research, monitoring and inventories as a basis for its administrative role and for peatbog habitat restoration after industrial exploitation.

30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:

e.g. visitors' centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

The site has great potential for conservation education and training and is regularly used by several academic institutions (see previous information on research). New field station for ecological education aimed at local primary schools was established by the PLA/BR Administration in 1998, guided field trips to the adjacent nature reserve "Bog of an Elk" along a simple instructional paths are a regular part of the educational program. Wetland Training Center, Czech Otter Foundation, Rožmberk Society and ENKI - public benefit corporation, represent the most active partners in educational programs. Training courses and field trips on wetland ecology and conservation and also on environmental management are organized by UNESCO in this area. A multi-lingual instructional trail is open for public at "Red Bog" national nature reserve and other information on peatbogs for Třeboň is available at several stops of other trails. Several information booklets and leaflets were published for visitors. Video "One year in a wetland" exists in both Czech and English version for general public. Visitor center and permanent exhibition "People and the landscape" is under preparation on the Castle of Třeboň.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

Due to its natural conditions, this Ramsar site is not very often used for recreation and tourism compared to the Třeboň Basin PLA/BR as a whole. Public access is limited outside official roads and paths. Instructional trails (see above - section 26) were built at suitable locations. The "Red Bog" instructional trail originated is very popular a frequently visited by both Czech and foreign visitors (several thousand visitors per year). At some peatbogs, illegal seasonal blueberry and cranberry picking and mushrooming is a specific problem which also increases a danger of forest fire.

32. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

Territorial jurisdiction is divided into state (Government of the Czech Republic), regional (Regional Office České Budějovice) and municipal government authorities. Czech Ministry of Environment and its specialized regional institution Třeboň Basin PLA/BR Administration are responsible for functional jurisdiction for conservation purposes.

33. Management authority:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

Administration of Třeboň Basin Protected Landscape Area and Biosphere Reserve (Správa CHKO Třeboňsko), Valy 121, 379 01 Třeboň, CZ, telephone +420 384 721 248, telephone/fax +420 384 721 400, e-mail: trebonsko@schkocr.cz, <http://www.trebonsko.ochranaprirody.cz>

34. Bibliographical references:

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

- HÁTLE M., HLÁSEK J., 1996: Plán péče CHKO Třeboňsko (Třeboňsko PLA Management Plan). - *Správa CHKO Třeboňsko, Třeboň*.
- HORA J., KANUCH P., 1992: Important Bird Areas in Europe - Czechoslovakia.- *Czechoslovak Section of ICBP, Prague*.
- HORA J.: Czech Republic. *in*: Heath M., Evans M.I. (eds.), 2000: Important Bird Areas in Europe: Priority sites for conservation. 1. Northern Europe.- *Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 8)*.
- CHYTIL J., Hakrová P., Hudec K., Husák Š., Jandová J., Pellantová J., 1999: Wetlands of the Czech Republic - Survey of Aquatic and Wetland Biotopes of the Czech Republic. - *Czech Ramsar Committee, Mikulov*. (In Czech, abbreviated English version in preparation).
- JENÍK J., PRICE M.F. (eds.), 1994: Biosphere Reserves on the Crossroads of Central Europe.- *Empora, Praha*.
- JENÍK J. (ed.), 1996: Biosférické rezervace České republiky. Příroda a lidé pod záštitou UNESCO.- *Empora, Praha*.
- KOTLABA F., KUBIČKA J. (1960): Die Mykoflora des Moores „Rotes moos“ bei Schalmanovitz. - *Čes. mykol., Praha 14, p. 90-100*.
- PFEFFER A. (1976): Insekten als Indikatoren von Veränderungen in der Bestandzussamensetzung der südböhmischen Moore. - *Quaest. Geobiol., Praha, 16, p. 75-98*.
- SPITZER K., JAROŠ J. (1993): Lepidoptera associated with the Červené blato bog (Central Europe): Conservation implications.- *Eur. J. Entomol., 90, p. 323-336*.