Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 1 February 2021

Germany

Rosenheim Basin Bogs

Designation date	7 December 2020
Site number	2444
Coordinates	47°47'54"N 12°02'51"E
Area	1 039,24 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

The area of the Ramsar Site Rosenheim Basin Bogs (Rosenheimer Stammbeckenmoore) acquired its international importance because of its size, the relative closeness to nature, the firm coexistence of threatened wetland ecosystems and of rare and endangered animal and plant species. Since the renaturation of the „Rosenheimer Stammbeckenmoore“ many habitats of rare species (birds, dragonflies, butterflies, grasshoppers, reptiles) have been restored.

The raised bog renaturation started in 2005 in the Rosenheim Basin Bogs ("Rosenheimer Stammbeckenmoore") and reached a Europe-wide significant dimension. In the drained and by peat mining damaged raised bogs at the sites „Abgebrannte Filze“, „Nördliche Hochrunstfilze“ and „Sterntaler Filze“, at least 400 hectares of land were rewetted (restored i.e. returned to a more natural state).

What is now the Rosenheim Basin used to coverd by water of the 420 km² large Rosenheim Lake. The lake developed at the end of the Würm ice age from meltwater of the Inn glacier in the gacier basin where today's city of Rosenheim is located. Over time the lake filled up with mighty sediment layers. After the silting had been completed, a peat layer of about 10 m thickness developed on top of the sediment and formed one of the largest peatland complexes of the Alpine foothills - the Rosenheim Basin Bogs (Rosenheimer Stammbeckenmoore).

By digging ditches in the beginning of 1800, people started draining and diminishing the peat moorland. Originally the extracted peat was used for the Rosenheim Salt evaporation ponds ("Rosenheimer Saline") and later for beer brewers. The peat was transported through the Munich - Salzburg railway line. The peat which was extracted manually by farmers only played a subordinate role. After the end of the heavier peat mining by ploughing in 2005 in Kollerfilzen, only a small and more ecologically orientated harvest remained in the moorland "Abgebrannte Filze", where peat is extracted for health bathes. This peat is still transported out of the moorland by the last active field train of Bavaria. During the last century, a great part of the exploited peatland was reforested with spruce trees, which are not adapted for this kind of peat soil.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency: uNB Rosenheim

Postal address: Wittelsbacher Str. 53, 83022 Rosenheim

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency: Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety Division N I 4 "International Cooperation on Biodiversity"

Postal address: Robert-Schuman-Platz 3 53175 Bonn Germany

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

From year: 1970

To year: 2018

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish): Rosenheim Basin Bogs

Unofficial name (optional): Rosenheimer Stammbeckenmoore

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps: 0

Boundaries description

The border of the site is identical with the border of the biggest partial area of the FFH-Site "Peatlands in the surroundings of Raubling" (Nr. DE8138-372.03). It contains the peatlands Rote Filze, Abgebrannte Filze, Sterntaler Filze, Kollerfilze and Hochrunsfilze. In the Northwest the border is the riverine forest of Kaltenbach, which is also part of a FFH-Site "Auer Weidmoos mit Kalten und Kaltenaue" (Nr. DE8138-371).

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie? District of Rosenheim (Landkreis Rosenheim), Bavaria

b) What is the nearest town or population centre? City of Rosenheim

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): 1039.24

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 1039.243

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Continental (mitteleuropäisch)

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

Voralpines Moor- und Hügelland (nach Ssymank)
Inn-Chiemsee-Hügelland (Meynen/Schmithüsen et. al.)
Rosenheim Basin - Rosenheimer Becken (Arten- und Biotopschutzprogramm Landkreis Rosenheim)

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	Even many years after ending the peat exploitation, the drainage of some ditches are still causing unnecessary dehydration of the bogs. The restoration of peatlands in the "Rosenheimer Stammbeckenmoore" have a positive effect on the local climate, local water cycle, water retention and flood prevention. The restoration of raised bogs reduces flood problems. Everybody knows this: When you pour water into a dried out flowerpot, then the water quickly flows away through the cracks. Damp plant soil can absorb the water much better. The same happens in raised bogs: In the dehydrated raised bogs rain cannot easily be stored and just flows quickly away through the drainage ditch system. The water escaping out of restored raised bogs, however is distinctly delayed and steadier. The streams and rivers benefit from the reduced flood peaks and improved water source. The water is released gradually during droughts and periods of low precipitation.
Other ecosystem services provided	Carbon storage The restoration of raised bogs is a countermeasure against the greenhouse effect. Peat is a fossil fuel and gets "burned" (decomposed) by microorganisms in dried out raised bogs. In this way the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide (CO_2) is produced and escapes into the atmosphere, where it contributes to global warming. In restored rewetted raised bogs, the opposite occurs and carbon dioxide is bound. Due to wetness, the dead plant matter can no longer decay, i.e. is no longer "burned" by microorganisms and slowly forms new layers of peat. Local recreation, environmental education, public promotion: Bog station "Moorerlebnis Sterntaler Filze": Within the 1.5 hectare park area, bog landscape and nature can be experienced with all human senses on a nature studies path. Main attractions among others are bird watching stations, a lookout hill made of peat, water filled peat-digging and a 650 m long boardwalk guaranteeing access to the bog even for disabled in wheel chairs. Bog station "Moorstation Nicklheim": The bog station Nicklheim serves environmental education, especially providing school classes an insight to the natural habitats of bogs. From the "green classroom", as well as from the observation tower and other two observation positions, one has an excellent view of the restoration areas and its bird life. Other attractions are the botanic terrains with the illustration of raised bog plants, peat digging and a formerly used small field train. The bog station is closed for cars and connected with a network of almost 5 km of barrier-free hiking paths. Fire Protection The name of the bog site called „Abgebrannte Filze“ („burned down bog“) speaks for itself (literally): dehydrated raised bogs are a fire hazard! The last peat fire threatened the town of Nicklheim in 2008. Since the rewetting measures, the bogs and their neighboring residents are safe.

Other reasons

The area of the projected Ramsar Site Rosenheim Basin Bogs (Rosenheimer Stammbeckenmoore) acquired its international importance because of its size, the relative closeness to nature, the firm coexistence of threatened wetland ecosystems and of rare and endangered animal and plant species. Since the renaturation of the „Rosenheimer Stammbeckenmoore“ many habitats of rare species (birds, dragonflies, butterflies, grasshoppers, reptiles) are restored.

The restoration of raised bogs in the Rosenheim Basin Bogs ("Rosenheimer Stammbeckenmoore") reached a Europe-wide significant dimension. In the drained and by peat mining damaged raised bogs at the sites „Abgebrannte Filze“, „Nördliche Hochrunstfilze“ and „Sterntaler Filze“, 400 hectares of land were rewetted (restored i.e. returned to a more natural state).

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

In Bavaria 95 % of the peatlands were lost or damaged by drainage, mining and reforestation. For that reason, many bog specific animal and plant species died out. Some species managed to remain in residual populations, but they are in danger of extinction due to their increasing isolation. Since the renaturation of the „Rosenheimer Stammbeckenmoore“many habitats of rare species (birds, dragonflies, butterflies, grasshoppers, reptiles) were restored.

After the long period of peat exploitation, only a small area of natural raised bogs remained preserved. The populations in the last remnants of raised bogs consist of species genetically isolated, which are registered in the National and Bavarian "red list" of threatened species. Raised bog restoration improves the network of natural habitats and thereby increases the chance of survival of these rare and endangered bog species.

☑ 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

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Plantae								
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Drosera anglica*	☑	☑	☐		☐	RL Bay 2	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Drosera intermedia*	☑	☑	☐		☐	RL Bay 2	
TRACHEOPHYTA / POLYPODIOPSIDA	*Dryopteris cristata*	☑	☑	☐		☐	RL Bay 2	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Gentiana pneumonanthe*	☑	☑	☐		☐	RL Bay 2	

RL Bay 1: Bavarian red list: critically endangered
RL Bay 2: Bavarian red list: endangered
RL Bay 3: Bavarian red list: vulnerable
RL Bay V: Bavarian red list: near threatened

RL D: German red list

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

Phylum	Scientific 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								
Others																	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Aeshna subarctica*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	RL Bay 2	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Boloria aquilonaris*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	RL Bay 2	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Coenonympha tullia*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	RL Bay 2	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Colias palaeno*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	RL Bay 2	
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	*Coronella austriaca*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	RL Bay 2	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Lestes virens*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	RL Bay 2	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Leucorrhinia pectoralis*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	RL Bay 2	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Maculinea alcon*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	RL Bay 2	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Nehalennia speciosa*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	RL Bay 1	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Omocestus rufipes*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	RL Bay 2	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Sympetrum depressiusculum*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	RL Bay 1	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Sympetrum flaveolum*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	RL Bay 2	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Vacciniina optilete*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	RL Bay 2	
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	*Vipera berus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	RL Bay 2	
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas crecca*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	RL Bay 3	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anthus pratensis*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	RL Bay 1	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anthus trivialis*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	RL Bay 2	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ciconia nigra*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	RL Bay 2	Migrating
CHORDATA / AVES	*Grus grus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	RL Bay 1	Migrating
CHORDATA / AVES	*Jynx torquilla*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	RL Bay 1	

Phylum	Scientific 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								
CHORDATA / AVES	*Lanius excubitor excubitor*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	RL Bay 1	Wintering
CHORDATA / AVES	*Picus canus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	RL Bay 3	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Podiceps nigricollis*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	RL Bay 2	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Rallus aquaticus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	RL Bay 3	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Saxicola rubetra*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	RL Bay 2	Migrating
CHORDATA / AVES	*Saxicola torquatus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	RL Bay V	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Sylvia curruca*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	RL Bay 3	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tachybaptus ruficollis*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	RL Bay 2	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Vanellus vanellus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	RL Bay 2	Migrating

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

RL Bay 1: Bavarian red list: critically endangered
RL Bay 2: Bavarian red list: endangered
RL Bay 3: Bavarian red list: vulnerable
RL Bay V: Bavarian red list: near threatened

RL D: German red list

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
Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Eu-Molinion)	☑	Natura 2000 Code 6410	FFH management plan
Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	☑	Natura 2000 Code 3160	FFH management plan
Transition mires and quaking bogs	☑	Natura 2000 Code 7140	FFH management plan
Degraded raised bogs (which may still be capable of natural regeneration)	☑	Natura 2000 Code 7120	FFH management plan
Active raised bogs	☑	Natura 2000 Code *7110	FFH management plan
Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	☑	Natura 2000 Code 7150	FFH Management plan
Alkaline fens	☑	Natura 2000 Code 7230	FFH Management plan
Bog Woodland	☑	Natura 2000 Code *91D0	FFH Management plan
Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Pandion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	☑	Natura 2000 Code *91E0	FFH Management plan
Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of montane to alpine levels	☑	Natura 2000 Code 6430	FFH Management plan
Water courses of plain to montane levels with Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation	☑	Natura 2000 Code 3260	FFH Management plan

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The projected Ramsar Site is part of the Rosenheim Basin Bogs (Rosenheimer Stammbeckenmoore). The whole area, which contains approximately 43 km² of moor/peat landscape, is one of the biggest of its kind in Bavaria and Southern Germany. The area acquired its Europe-wide significance because of its size, its relative pristine state, the firm coexistence of threatened wetland ecosystems and because of the occurance of substantial populations of threatened animal and plant species like Eurasian Teal (Anas crecca), Meadow Pipit (Anthus pratensis), Tree Pipit (Anthus trivialis), Stonechat (Saxicola torquatus), Sedgling (Nehalennia speciosa), Spotted Darter (Sympetrum depressiusculum), Oblong-leaved Sundew (Drosera intermedia) and several Sphagnum-species.

In the Ramsar Site there are 11 Natura 2000 Habitats. There are for example active raised bogs in the southwestern area called "Sterntaler Filze", degraded raised bogs in the "Hochrunstfilze" (which may still be capable of natural regeneration), natural dystrophic lakes ("Hubersee") and artificial ponds in restoration areas ("Kollerfilze"). In the "Abgebrannte Filze" there are transition mires and quaking bogs, depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion and bog woodland.

A LIFE-Nature-Project was approved by the European Union for the "Rosenheimer Stammbeckenmoore" (Rosenheim County peat areas) due to its European importance. Within 5 project years (start July 2005, end October 2010) and further Bavarian projects for the restoration of raised bogs (Climate protection program Bavaria), the following project goals were met:
• Restoration of the natural water household in 400 hectares of exploited and drained peatlands.
• Extensive public relation work regarding bog protection, especially in the construction of the 2 bog stations on the sites of "Sterntaler Filze" and "Nicklheim".

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		4		
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		3		
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands		1		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		2		

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Molinia meadows	
Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities	

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Invasive alien plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Impatiens glandulifera*	- Please select a value -
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Solidago canadensis*	- Please select a value -

4.3.2 - Animal species

<no data available>

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with cold winters	Dfb: Humid continental (Humid with severe winter, no dry season, warm summer)

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 470

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 476

- [ ] Entire river basin
- [ ] Upper part of river basin
- [x] 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.

Inn River Basin - Middle part of the river basin

4.4.3 - Soil

- [x] Mineral
- [x] Organic
- [ ] 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)

peat, clay at the bottom of the former lake

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	
Usually permanent water present	No change

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	
Water inputs from precipitation	☑	No change

Water destination

Presence?	
To downstream catchment	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	
Water levels largely stable	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 raised bog renaturation in the Rosenheim Basin Bogs ("Rosenheimer Stammbeckenmoore") reached a Europe-wide significant dimension. In the drained and by peat mining damaged raised bogs of the sites „Abgebrannte Filze“, „Nördliche Hochrunstfilze“, "Kollerfilze" and „Sterntaler Filze“, 400 hectares of drained moor land and exploited peat-cuttings were rewetted (restored).

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

- [ ] Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site
- [ ] Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site
- [ ] Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site
- [ ] Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually
- [x] Sediment regime unknown

4.4.6 - Water pH

- Acid (pH<5.5) ☑
- Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4) ☐
- Alkaline (pH>7.4) ☐
- Unknown ☐

4.4.7 - Water salinity

- Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☑
- Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l) ☐
- Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l) ☐
- Hyperhaline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l) ☐
- Unknown ☐

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

- Eutrophic ☐
- Mesotrophic ☐
- Oligotrophic ☑
- Dystrophic ☑
- 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 ☐

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

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	Medium
Climate regulation	Local climate regulation/buffering of change	High
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	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	High

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

For example the Molinia meadows are used for harvesting straw.

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 ☐

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.	☑	☑
National/Federal government	☑	☑

Private ownership

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

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:	Gemeinde Raubling
Provide the name and/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:	Harry Rosenberger
Postal address:	Bahnhofstraße 31 D-83064 Raubling, Germany
E-mail address:	h.rosenberger@raubling.de

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	In the surrounding area
Drainage	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	☑

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Recreational and tourism activities	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	☑

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	☑

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Storms and flooding	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	☑

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	Moore um Raubling		whole

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Landschaftsschutzgebiet	Auwaldbestand in den Kaltenbachauen		partly
Landschaftsschutzgebiet	Hochrunstfilze		whole
Naturdenkmal	Hubersee		whole
Naturdenkmal	Moorschlenken in der Abgebrannten Filze		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

Habitat

Measures	Status
Hydrology management/restoration	Partially implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Control of invasive alien plants	Partially implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Partially implemented
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented
Research	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 ○ 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 ◉

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

Educational facility:
Bog station "Moorerlebnis Sternthaler Filze" and bog station "Moorstation Nicklheim"

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? Yes, there is a plan

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Water regime monitoring	Implemented
Birds	Implemented
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented
Plant community	Implemented

Animal species: Dragonflies
Plant communities: Natura 2000 monitoring every five years

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Siuda C., Thiele A. (2010): Durchführung standörtlicher Untersuchungen und Maßnahmenplanung zur weiteren Renaturierung der Hochrunst- und Kollerfilze. Unveröffentl. Gutachten im Auftrag des Bayerischen Landesamtes für Umwelt (LfU)
Nitsche, G. & Rudolph, B.-U. (2002): Veränderungen der Brutvogelfauna in einem oberbayerischen Moorkomplex. – Ornithologischer Anzeiger 41, 13-30.
Strohwasser R. (2011): Endbericht LIFE Natur – Projekt Rosenheimer Stammbeckenmoore (LIFE 05 NAT/D/000053) 2005 – 2010
Weiß I. (2018): Avifaunistische Erfassung auf renaturierten Moorflächen Südbayerns Brutsaison 2017; Herausgeber: Bayerisches Landesamt für Umwelt (LfU)

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>

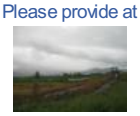
iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports
<no file available>

v. site management plan
<7 file(s) uploaded>

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:


watchtower in the "Kollerfilze" (*uNB Rosenheim, 21-07-2017*)

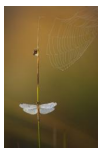

"Kollerfilze" view (*uNB Rosenheim, 28-05-2015*)

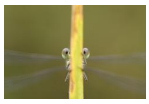

"Hochrunstfilze" aerial view (*uNB Rosenheim, 24-11-2015*)


bog restoration in the "Hochrunstfilze" (*uNB Rosenheim, 02-04-2008*)

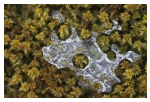

dragonfly (*Andreas Koeck, 05-08-2007*)

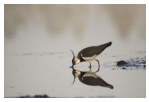

"Kollerfilze" view (*Andreas Koeck, 29-09-2011*)

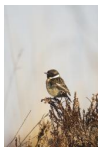

dragonfly (*Andreas Koeck, 30-09-2011*)

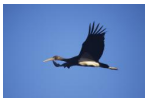

dragonfly (*Andreas Koeck, 13-09-2009*)


"Kollerfilze" view (*Andreas Koeck, 19-05-2011*)


Sphagnum (*Andreas Koeck, 26-02-2012*)


Northern Lapwing (*Andreas Koeck, 22-04-2011*)

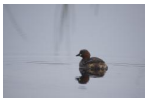

European Stonechat (*Andreas Koeck, 23-03-2011*)


Black Stork (*Andreas Koeck, 06-09-2011*)


Drosera (*Andreas Koeck, 10-06-2008*)


Eriophorum (*Andreas Koeck, 20-05-2011*)


Eriophorum (*Andreas Koeck, 22-05-2012*)


Little Grebe (*Andreas Koeck, 22-05-2010*)


"Moorstation Nicklheim" (*Gemeinde Raubling, 18-09-2012*)


"Moorstation Nicklheim" (*Gemeinde Raubling, 18-09-2012*)


bog restoration in the "Hochrunstfilze" (*Gemeinde Raubling, 18-09-2012*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 2020-12-07