

Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 20 May 2020 Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2012

EstoniaMuraka



Designation date 5 June 1997
Site number 909
Coordinates 59°08'36"N 27°07'30"E
Area 13 980,00 ha

https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/909 Created by RSIS V.1.6 on - 20 May 2020

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

Muraka, located in the middle of extensive Alutaguse lowland in the margins of the Tagajõgi, Pungerja, and Purtse rivers' catchment area, is a large complex of three bog massifs together with fens and transition bogs and old-growth forests. The core is formed by the large and varied Muraka Mire, in the northeast lies the Ratva Mire with Lake Ratva and in the southeast the Matka Mire.

The site is important as one of the few surviving extensive wilderness areas in northeastern Estonia, the main industrial and most polluted part of the country. The species diversity is one of the highest of mires in Estonia.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

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

From year 2012

To year 2019

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)

Muraka

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) The boundary has been delineated more accurately ✓
(Update) The boundary has been extended
(Update) The boundary has been restricted
(Update) B. Changes to Site area the area has increased
(Update) 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 \Box

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?

(Update) Optional text box to provide further information

No principal change but due to a restoration project (2014-2015) hydrological conditions and quality of habitats at the edge of the Muraka bog massif are improving.

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 boundary is the same as an existing protected area (Muraka Nature Reserve)

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does Ida-Viru County the site lie?

b) What is the nearest town or population Kohtla-Järve centre?

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other Yes O No

Yes O No countries?

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the Yes O No (9) territory of another Contracting Party?

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 13980

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from 14059.576

GIS boundaries

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Boreal Biogeographic region according to the EEA
Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW)	terrestrial area Sarmatic mixed forests freshwater area Southern Baltic Lowlands temperate floodplain rivers and wetlands

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

1. EEA, European Environment Agency, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/report 2002 0524 154909

2. Olson, D. M, E. Dinerstein, E.D. Wikramanayake, N.D. Burgess, G.V.N. Powell, E.C. Underwood, J.A. D'amico, I. Itoua, H.E. Strand, J.C. Morrison, C.J. Loucks, T.F. Allnutt, T.H. Ricketts, Y. Kura, J.F. Lamoreux, W.W.Wettengel, P. Hedao, & K.R. Kassem. 2001. Terrestrial Ecoregions of the World: A New Map of Life on Earth. - BioScience 51:933-938.

Abell, R., Thieme, M. L., Revenga, C., Bryer, M., Kottelat, M., Bogutskaya, N., Coad, B., Mandrak, N., Contreras Balderas, S., Bussing, W., Stiassny, M., Skelton, P., Allen, G., Unmack, P., Naseka, A., Ng, R., Sindorf, N., Robertson, J., Armijo, E., Higgins, J., Heibel, T.J., Wikramanayake, E., Olson, D., Lopez, H. L., Reis, R. E., Lundberg, J.G., Sabaj Perez, M.H., Petry P., 2008, Freshwater Ecoregions of the World: A New Map of Biogeographic Units for Freshwater Biodiversity Conservation. - BioScience 58: 403-414.

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

The site plays an important role in the recharge and discharge of groundwater and maintenance of water Hydrological services provided quality. Together with surrounding areas acts as a buffer zone between the oil-shale basin and agricultural

Other ecosystem services provided

Biodiversity maintenance. Soil (peat) formation. Ecosystem stability and resilience. Carbon storage. Climate change mitigation, Nature tourism, Education and research.

The site is a good representative of natural mosaic wetland complex comprised by non-forested peatlands (bogs and fens), forested peatlands (peatswamp forests) and paludifying forests characteristic of the Boreal Biogeographical region. The site supports primeval forests (mainly boreal, sandy heath and bog types). It is one of the few extensive wilderness areas still preserved in North- east Estonia.

Wetland habitats listed in Annex I of EU Habitats Directive are: active raised bogs (*7110), transition Other reasons mires and quaking bogs (7140), bog woodland (*91D0), Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods (*9080), northern boreal alluvial meadows (6450), lakes (hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. - 3140, natural dystrophic lakes and ponds - 3160) and alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (*91E0).

> The wetland complex playing a substantial hydrological, biological and ecological role in the region is identified both as an IBA and Natura 2000 site.

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

The site supports populations of plant and animal species important for maintaining the biological Justification diversity of the Boreal Biogeographical Region.

☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Cypripedium calceolus	Lady's Slipper	✓			LC		Annex II of EU Habitats Directive	
Epipogium aphyllum	Ghost Orchid	V	₽				CR in Red List of Estonia	Very rare. One of the few localities in Estonia.

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Specie qualifie under criterio 2 4 6	es co on c	Specie ontribut under criterio	es n	% Period of pop. Est. occurren	IUCN ce Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Birds												
CHORDATA / AVES	Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle					1 2012-2019	LC			Annex1 of Council directive 2009/147 EEC; VU in Red List of Estonia	Criterion 4: important breeding area for the strictly protected species.
AVES	Aquila pomarina	Lesser Spotted Eagle					2012-2019	LC			Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC	
AVES	Bubo bubo	Eurasian Eagle- Owl					2012-2019	LC			Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC	Criterion 4: It is an important breeding area for this species.
AVES	Calidris alpina schinzii	Dunlin					1 2012-2019				EN in Red List of Estonai	
AVES	europaeus	European Nightjar					1 2012-2019	LC			Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC	
AVES	aeruginosus	Western Marsh Harrier					2 2012-2019	LC			Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC	
AVES	Circus cyaneus	Northern Harrier					1 2014	LC			Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC	1-2 pairs
AVES	Circus pygargus	Montagu's Harrier					3 2012-2019	LC			Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC	3-5 breeding pairs
AVES	Crex crex	Corn Crake						LC			Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC	
AVES	Ficedula parva	Red-breasted Flycatcher					2 2012-2019	LC			Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC	
AVES	Grus grus	Common Crane					15 2012-2019	LC			Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC	10-20 breeding pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	Lagopus lagopus	Willow Ptarmigan; Willow Grouse					2012-2019	LC			EN in Red List of Estonia	Criterion 4: very important breeding area for the strictly protected species
CHORDATA / AVES	Lanius collurio	Red-backed Shrike					8 2012-2019	LC			Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC	
AV/FS	Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit				- :	38 2015	NT			VU in Europe at the IUCN Red list	Nationally protected bird
AVES	Lymnocryptes minimus	Jack Snipe					2012-2019	LC			VU in Red List of Estonia	one of the few breeding places in Estonia; 2-5 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	Lyrurus tetrix	Eurasian Black Grouse; Black Grouse				□ :	35 2012-2019	LC			Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC	50-80 lekking males
AVES	Numenius arquata	Eurasian Curlew					15 2015	NT			W in Europe at the IUCN Red list	Nationally protected bird
CHORDATA / AVES	Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel					55 2015	LC				30-60 breeding pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	Pandion haliaetus	Western Osprey, Osprey					1 2014	LC			Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC;	Criterion 4: important breeding area for the strictly protected (I category) species.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Specie qualifie under criteric 2 4 6	es c r on	uno	butes ler rion	Pop. Size	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
AVES	Philomachus pugnax	Ruff							LC				Criterion 4: It is an important breeding area for Ruff Philomachus pugnax
CHORDATA / AVES	tridactylus	Three-toed Woodpecker							LC			Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC	
CHORDATA / AVES	Picus canus	Grey-headed Woodpecker							LC			Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC	
CHORDATA / AVES	Pluvialis apricaria	European Golden Plover; European Golden-Plover					85 2015		LC			Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC	70-100 breeding pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	Strix uralensis	Ural Owl							LC			Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC	
CHORDATA / AVES	Tetrao urogallus	Western Capercaillie					25		LC			Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC	20-30 breeding pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	Tetrastes bonasia	Hazel Grouse										Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC	
CHORDATA / AVES	Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper					75 2015		LC			Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC	50-80 breeding pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank					30 2015		LC				20-30 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	Vanellus vanellus	Northern Lapwing					60 2015		NT			VU in Europe at the IUCN Red list	Nationally protected bird
Others													
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	Canis Iupus	Wolf							LC	V			Criterion 4: It is a refuge for animals with large habitat requirements, especially this species.
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	Castor fiber	Eurasian Beaver							LC				
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	Lutra lutra	European Otter							NT	V		Annexes II and IV of EU Habitats Directive	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	Lynx lynx	Eurasian Lynx							LC				
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	Pteromys volans	Siberian Flying Squirrel							LC			Annexes II and IV of EU Habitats Directive; VU in Red List of Estonia; strongly protected (I category)	Criterion 4: extremely important habitat for rare and endangered species strongly protected in Estonia.
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	Ursus arctos	Brown Bear; Grizzly Bear							LC	V			Criterion 4: It is a refuge for animals with large habitat requirements, especially this species.

¹⁾ Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

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

RIS for Site no. 909, Muraka, Estonia

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with bentic vegetation of Chara spp. (3140)	Ø	Ratva Lake	Annex I of EU Habitats Directive
Bog woodland (*91D0)	2		Annex I of EU Habitats Directive, priority habitat type
Active raised bogs (*7110)	2		Annex I of EU Habitats Directive, priority habitat type
Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds (3160)	2	Nearly 900 bog pools	Annex I of EU Habitats Directive
Northern boreal alluvial meadows (6450)	✓		Annex I of EU Habitats Directive
Transition mires and quaking bogs (7140)	2		Annex I of EU Habitats Directive
Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods (*9080)	Ø		Annex I of EU Habitats Directive, priority habitat type
Alluvial forests with Anus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (*91E0)	Ø		Annex I of EU Habitats Directive, priority habitat tpel

Optional text box to provide further information

In Estonia management planning (inventories, monitoring and reporting) in protected sites is largely based on habitat types listed in Annex I of EU Habitats Directive.

Wetland habitats of Annex I occurring in Muraka site are: hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with bentic vegetation of Chara spp. (3140), natural dystrophic lakes and ponds (3160), hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels (6430), active raised bogs (*7110), transition mires and quaking bogs (7140), depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion (7150), alkaline fens (7230), Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods (*9080) and bog woodland (*91D0).

Other important types are: Western taiga (*9010) and Fennoscandian herb-rich forests with Picea abies (9050), also Fennoscandian hemiboreal natural old broad-leaved deciduous forests (*9020).

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

4.1 - Ecological character

Main habitats of the large flat area are raised bogs, transitional bogs and fens which are surrounded by extensive wet forests. Bogs make up 60% of the peatland area. These are mainly open grass-bogs and dwarf-shrub bogs, partly pine-bogs. Fens form 25% of the mire area, the remaining 15% are the transition bogs. Primeval forests occur among the surrounding forests (mainly boreal, sandy heath and bog types). There is one dystrophic relict lake and a number of bog-pools (1-3 m deep) covering 10-40% of the bog areas.

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

Inland wetlands

indire modeline				
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 > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		0	25	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		4	78	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non- forested peatlands		1	7042	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub- dominated wetlands		0	51	
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		3	292	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		2	3701	Representative

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
2: Ponds		0		

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
forests on mineral soils	

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Other noteworthy plant species			
Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other	
Allium ursinum	Wild garlic	Nationally protected	
Dactylorhiza fuchsii	Common Spotted Orchid	Nationally protected	
Dactylorhiza maculata	Heath Spotted Orchid	Nationally protected	

Optional text box to provide further information

The site is important in maintaining the geographic range of plant species common to raised bogs, fens and bog forests. 402 species of vascular plant species are known, of them 17 species are protected nationally.

Characteristic flora of natural bogs of continental type (Eriophorum sp., Ledum palustre, Calluna vulgaris, Chamaedaphne calyculata, and Sphagnum spp.), additionally several species characteristic of bogs of maritime type (e.g. Trichophorum caespitosum). Fens are represented mainly by Carex spp., Phragmites australis, Menyanthes trifoliata and Equisetum spp.

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	Anas crecca	Eurasian Teal;Green- winged Teal	9	2015		
CHORDATA/AVES	Gallinago gallinago	Common Snipe	40	2015		
CHORDATA/AVES	Lanius excubitor	Northern Shrike;Great Grey Shrike	10	2015		Nationally protected
CHORDATA/AVES	Tringa totanus	Common Redshank	12	2015		(Nationally protected bird

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)

Climate is transitional from sub-maritime to sub-continental type, with more continental features (relatively high parametres of rainfall and snowcover).

Water originates mostly from precipitation. Mean annual precipitation 690 mm (of these, 3/4 during warm period). Lower parts of the bogs are partly overflooded in April and in October-November.

Mean July temperature is 16 C, mean January temperature is -7 C.

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4.4.2 -	Geomorp	hic settina

4.2 - Geomorphic setting	
a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)	51
a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)	5/
	Entire river basin
	Upper part of river basin ☐
	Mddle part of river basin ☐
	Lower part of river basin
	More than one river basin ✓
	Not in river basin
	Coastal
Please name the river basin or basins. If the	site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.
The Muraka mire system is situated	l in the watershed of the small rivers Tagajõe, Pungerja and Ojamaa
4.3 - Soil	

	Mineral ☑	
	(Update) Changes at RIS update No change o Increase ODecrease Unknown O	
	Organic ☑	
	(Update) Changes at RIS update No change ● Increase O Decrease O Unknown O	
	No available information □	
Are soil	oil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological	

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

Ordovician limestone bedrock is covered by moraine alluvial and lake sediments, and by peat deposition (min. 1-2 m, in average 5-7 m).

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	✓	No change
Water inputs from groundwater		No change
Water inputs from surface water		No change

Water destination

rator documentor.		
Presence?	Changes at RIS update	
To downstream catchment	No change	
Feeds groundwater	No change	

Stability of water regime

Olability of Water regime	
Presence?	Changes at RIS update
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 site plays important role in the recharge and discharge of groundwater and maintenance of water quality. Together with surrounding areas acts as a buffer zone between the oil-shale basin and agricultural areas. Lower parts of the bogs are partly overflooded in April and in October-November.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site $\ensuremath{\overline{\omega}}$

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change

● Increase

O Decrease

O Unknown

O

Sediment regime unknown

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

Ordovician limestone bedrock is covered by moraine alluvial and lake sediments, and by peat deposition (min. 1-2 m, in average 5-7 m).

4.4.6 - Water pH

Acid (pH<5.5) ₩

 $^{(Update)}$ Changes at RIS update No change oldot Increase O Decrease O Unknown O

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change

● Increase O Decrease O Unknown O

Unknown

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

Acid in bogs, circumneutral in other communities

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

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

Unknown

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Dystrophic 🗹

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change

● Increase

O Decrease

O Unknown

O

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 O ii) significantly different \odot

site itself

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development 🗹

Surrounding area has higher human population density \square

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

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

forestry, agriculture, oil-shale mining (in 15 km and further).

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Medium

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	High
Pollution control and detoxification	Water purification/waste treatment or dilution	High
Climate regulation	Regulation of greenhouse gases, temperature, precipitation and other climactic processes	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Low
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Low
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	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
Soil formation	Accumulation of organic matter	High
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	High
Pollination	Support for pollinators	Low

Optional text box to provide further information

No inhabitants. The wilderness area is not suitable for recreation.
Local guides provide small-scale hiking trips, also the area is seasonally visited by berry-pickers.

In the frame of the state monitoring program mire breeding bird community studies are carried out regularly (the last census in 2015), also eagles and endangered plant species (Epipogium aphyllum) are monitored. There is also the monitoring plot in Heinassaare primeval forest

In the frame of the state monitoring program mire breeding bird community studies are carried out regularly (the last census in eagles and endangered plant species (Epipogium aphyllum) are monitored. There is also the monitoring plot in Heinassaare (especially Fungi).	
Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:	
Within the site: 0	
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 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
National/Federal government	✓	✓

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	2	✓

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

within the Ramsar site: nearly entirely (approx. 98%) state owned land, some small areas are privately owned in the surrounding area: state and private land

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any	North Region of Environmental Board
agency or organization responsible for	
managing the site:	
Provide the name and title of the person or	
people with responsibility for the wetland:	Mr. Jaak Jürgenson; director of the North Region of Environmental Board
Postal address:	Pargi 15, 41537 Jõhvi, Estonia
Fostal address.	
E-mail address:	jaak.jurgenson@keskkonnaamet.ee

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

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	2	increase		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	Medium impact	Medium impact		No change	✓	No change
Vegetation clearance/ land conversion	Medium impact	High impact	V	No change		No change

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Industrial and military effluents	Medium impact	Medium impact	✓	No change	✓	No change
Unspecified	Medium impact	Medium impact	✓	No change	 ✓	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

within the Ramsar site: the alkalic pollution from electric power stations with in 40-60 km (near Narva) is reduced significantly in recent years due to filters but accumulated pollution can still cause changes in normal paludification process; pollution from oil-shale chemical industry (within 30 km, in Kohtla-Järve and Kiviõli). Potential threat is intensification of forestry and clearcuttings and also increasing tourism.

in the surrounding area: changes in hydrologic regime influenced by neighbouring oil-shale mines; increase of pollution by oil-shale mining and industry.

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	Muraka		whole

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
National Park	Autaguse	https://www.kaitsealad.ee/eng/mu raka- bog-system	partly

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Muraka		whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

		_	_
la Strict	Mature	Reserve	

- Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness
 - 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
- VProtected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation
- M Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly

 for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

3 F	
Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

	Measures	Status
	Hydrology management/restoration	Implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species	Partially implemented
management programmes	i araany implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Harvest controls/poaching enforcement	Implemented
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Implemented
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Partially implemented
Research	Partially implemented

Other

Since 2018 Muraka nature reserve is a part of Alutaguse National Park. The main task of the national park (total area 44 331 ha) is to protect large bog massifs, forests and coastal landscapes of Lake Peispi together with cultural heritage characteristic to northeastern Estonia.

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 O

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 oprocesses 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:

In the wetland area there are no nature trails and visitors'centre.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

Further information

The basic document is the Action plan for Estonian protected mires 2016-2023 which designates the restoration needs, areas, and order of planning and implementing.

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Plant community	Implemented
Birds	Implemented

There is no field research station. In the frame of the state monitoring program mire breeding bird community studies are carried out regularly (the last census in 2015), also eagles and endangered plant species (Epipogium aphyllum) are monitored. There is also the monitoring plot in Heinassaare primeval forest (especially Fungi).

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Leito, T. 2001. Muraka raba (Muraka mire). 48 p. (in estonian and english).

Lõhmus, A., Kalamees, A., Kuus, A., Kuresoo, A., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Ojaste, I., Volke, V. 2001. Bird species of conservation concern in the Estonian protected areas and important bird areas. Hirundo Supplementum 4: 37-167.

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)

<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

<1 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature

<no file available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Bog pools (Agu Leivits, 25-05-2015)





Open bog landscape with mineral islands (*Agu Leivits*, 25-05-2015)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 1997-06-05